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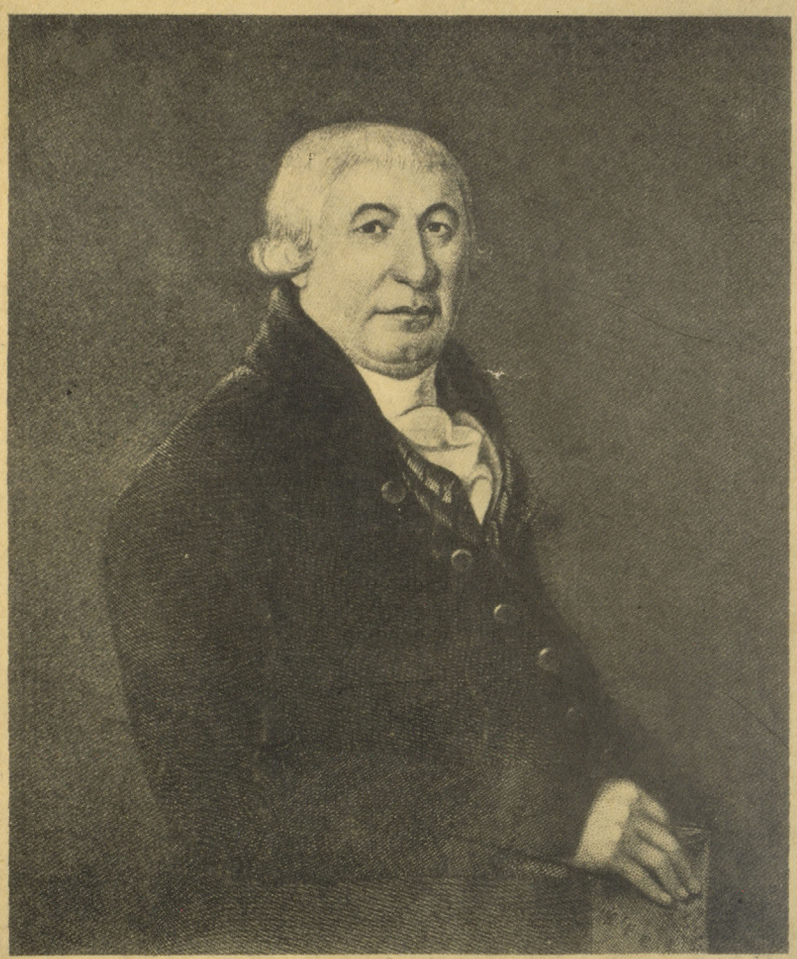
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THE McGILL NEWS

Vol. 6 Montreal, December, 1924 No. 1



James McGill

Published quarterly by the
Graduates' Society of McGill University

PB. 16.

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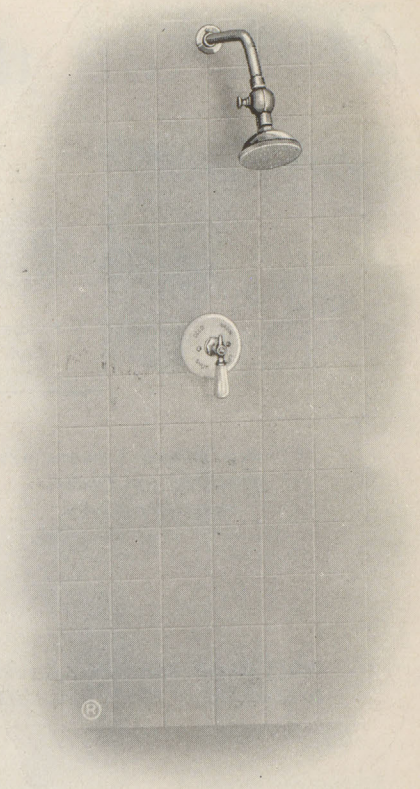


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VOL. VI DECEMBER, 1924 No. 1

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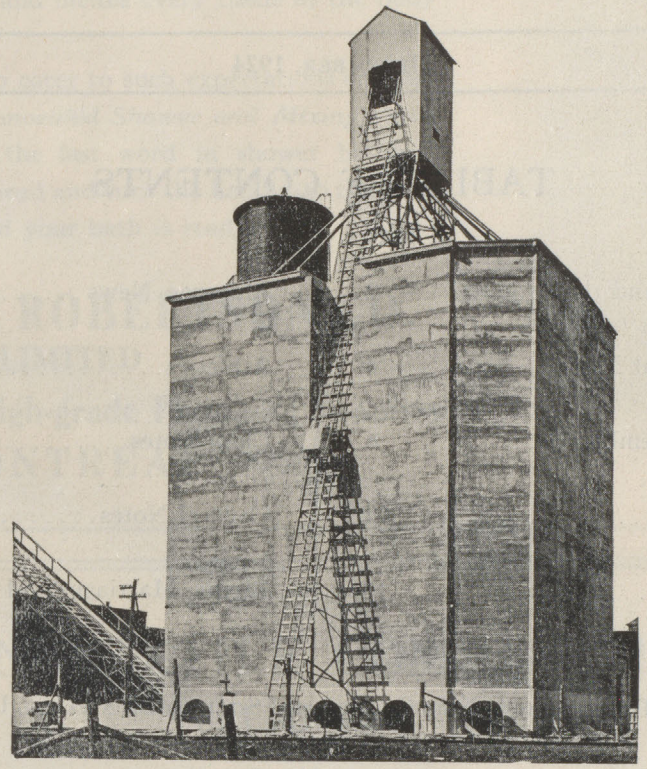
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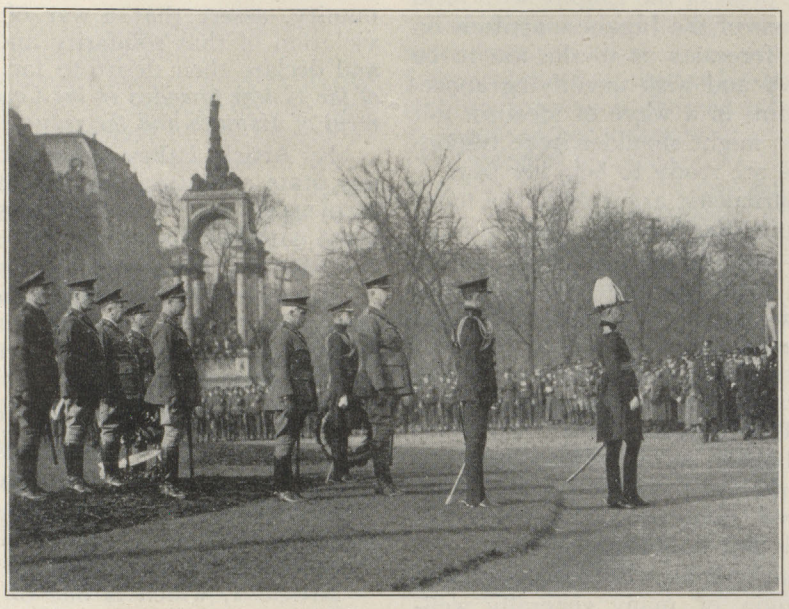
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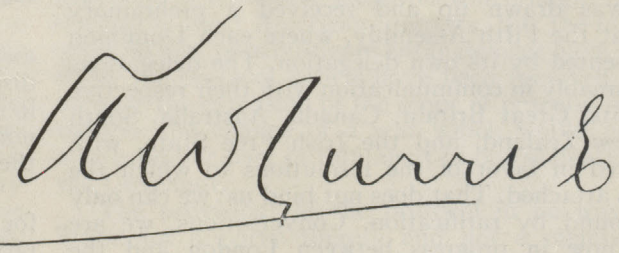
VOL. VI | Montreal, December, 1924 | No. 1



H.E. The Governor-General Baron Byng of Vimy—Visitor of the University, and General Sir Arthur Currie, Principal, November 11, 1924.

THE birthright of custom which has descended to us through the centuries holds no better legacy than the custom of Christmas. We take a respite from the struggle of life, we forget awhile the sorrows and cares which fill the earth, we welcome to our homes and to our hearts good cheer and good will. The habit of a thousand years bids us rejoice and see to it that others share our joy.

I am glad to take this opportunity of wishing you all a Very Happy Christmas and a pleasant holiday season, and of offering you a sincere God-speed for the coming year.



248939

The League of Nations and the Protocol

Since the establishment of the Permanent Court of International Justice, nothing that the League of Nations has done has attracted more attention, particularly in Great Britain and the Dominions, than the "Protocol for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes," elaborated by the Fifth Assembly. Nor is that to be wondered at, for the matter involves questions of the most vital importance. It is also true, however, that nothing has been the subject of more misconception and misrepresentation. Ever since the project began to take form under the hands of the Assembly Committees, we have been treated by the press of the Empire with lurid accounts of the implications of the Japanese attitude on Article 5, with fantastic forecasts as to the use to be made of the British Navy and with unedifying apprehensions lest Great Britain, in a wave of idealism not shared by her Dominions, might shoulder more responsibility for peace than we are ready to help her bear.

Armed with facile, journalistic arguments, the uninformed critic from whom the League has suffered, perhaps more than most institutions has made himself heard in the land. The cynicism with which he has always sought to cover his ignorance of what really goes on at Geneva finds expression in phrases like: "Ah, not content with their debating tea-parties, they are going to try to get hold of our navy, control our immigration and embroil us with the United States."

Now there is much honest, hard-thinking criticism of the League and its works. All honor to the man who, having carefully considered, disagrees and says so! The misfortune is that the blatant opposition of those who condemn without examination makes the easiest reading and influences the opinion of many generally well-disposed persons, whose support would be precious, but who are not averse from absorbing their ideas ready-made. Quite obviously the wide general impression thus set up often determines a nation's decision.

That, I think, is the great danger threatening the protocol—not the danger of refusal after accurate study, but of repudiation as a result of false impressions. I say "threatening," though it may be that, for the time being, the damage has been done, and that the only justification for this article will be to serve as a plea for honest investigation by thinking men and women of a matter which must inevitably and soon present itself again.

The Dominions are making this draft arbitration agreement more or less a test case as regards consultation on British foreign policy. It seems that they are to be given due satisfaction. What is occasionally overlooked is that the consultation began at Geneva. The protocol was drawn up and received a preliminary approval at the Fifth Assembly, where each Dominion was represented by its own delegation. The delegations were presumably in communication with their respective governments. Great Britain, Canada, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, and the Irish Free State, with India, voted in favor of the resolutions to which the protocol is attached. That does not bind us; we can only become bound by ratification. Conversations, we are told, are now in progress between London and the Dominions; their result will determine the attitude of the Empire as a whole to the plan. It is devoutly to be hoped that we shall not be tempted to demonstrate our possession of a voice for the sake of the demonstration and without full regard for the general interests of humanity.

For, examined in detail and compared with the Covenant, the protocol, far from involving us in dangerous new commitments, lessens the chances of embarrassment from already assumed obligations which it repeats and explains.

Let us see what this much-discussed and little-read document contains.

In the preamble the signatory States recognize the solidarity of the members of the international community, assert that a war of aggression constitutes a violation of that solidarity and an international crime, and declare their desire to facilitate *the full application of the system provided in the Covenant for the pacific settlement of disputes and the reduction of national armaments.*

By Article 2 they agree not to resort to war against any state accepting the obligations set out in the protocol except in resistance to acts of aggression or in agreement with the Council or the Assembly of the League of Nations.

By Article 3 they undertake to accept in their relations with States doing likewise the compulsory jurisdiction of the Permanent Court of International Justice on all or any of the following matters:

(*a*) The interpretation of treaties.

(*b*) Any question of international law.

(*c*) The existence of any fact which, if established, would constitute a breach of an international obligation, and the nature and extent of the reparation to be made for such breach.

Article 4, which is one of the most important, in addition to defining the procedure to be followed under existing provisions, takes up the procedure of peaceful settlement where Article 15 of the Covenant leaves it. Under the Covenant an international dispute not settled by diplomatic means, by arbitration or judicial decision, had to be submitted to the Council, and a report agreed in by all the members thereof other than the parties to the dispute was binding on those parties, who must refrain from war. But if the unanimity thus defined was not attained, then the parties were at liberty to take such measures as they considered necessary for the maintenance of right and justice.

The protocol lays it down that even after such failure of the Council either to reconcile the parties, to persuade them to arbitrate, or to arrive at a unanimous report, they shall not be left to their own devices. The Council must then itself appoint a Committee of Arbitrators, and the decision reached by these arbitrators is conclusive.

Failure to abide by a judicial sentence, arbitral award or decision of the Council in settlement of a dispute, renders a State liable to the sanctions specified in Article 16 of the Covenant, viz: financial and economic boycott, and, if need be, joint military action by the States ratifying the protocol.

Articles 7 and 8 are designed to prevent preparations for war in the interval before a dispute is submitted for peaceful settlement or pending its consideration, and to prohibit acts constituting threats of aggression. They provide for investigation and, if necessary, forceful

intervention by the Council, on complaint by an interested State. For the purpose of any measures necessary to prevent such preparation or threats of aggression the Council is relieved of the necessity of unanimity which applies in most of its decisions, and acts on a two-thirds majority.

The criterion by which the aggressor is to be determined in the event of war breaking out is established by Article 10. A presumption of aggression, rebuttable only by unanimous decision of the Council, is thereby set up against the State which has either refused to submit its dispute to the procedure laid down in Articles 13 and 15 of the Covenant as amplified by the protocol, or to comply with a judicial or arbitral award or unanimous recommendation of the Council, or which has resisted any provisional measures enjoined by the Council in application of Article 7.

A State thus ascertained to be an aggressor is immediately subjected by direction of the Council to the sanctions of Article 16 of the Covenant, each country ratifying the protocol being bound "to co-operate loyally and effectively in support of the Covenant of the League of Nations, and in resistance to any act of aggression in the degree which its geographical position and its particular situation as regards armaments allow," and, in accordance with paragraph 3 of Article 16 of the Covenant, "to come to the assistance of the State attacked or threatened. . . . . taking all measures in its power to preserve the safety of its communications by land and by sea."

The remainder of the document, apart from Article 17, is concerned with matters of detail, such as the drawing up of plans by the Council for the application of the financial and economic sanctions already mentioned, arrangements to be entered into by that body with the various States for the purpose of determining in advance the forces which they would be able to bring into immediate action for the enforcement of the scheme, and payment by the aggressor State of the cost of operations and of reparations for damages. There is a further provision by which any dispute as to the interpretation of the protocol is to be referred to the Permanent Court of International Justice.

Article 17 binds the signatory States to participate in a Conference for the reduction of armaments to be held at Geneva, in June, 1925. The protocol itself is only to come into operation if this conference succeeds in adopting a plan for the reduction of armaments, and is to become null and void on declaration by the Council of the League of Nations that the plan so adopted has not been carried out.

The point around which most of our British inquietude centres is the Article binding the signatory States "to co-operate loyally and effectively in support of the Covenant, and in resistance to any act of aggression, in the degree which their geographical position and particular situation as regards armaments allow." Obviously Great Britain's "particular situation" is a powerful navy. Recent press dispatches have spoken of a clause placing the navy under the control of a foreign body. That clause exists only in the correspondent's imagination. The League of Nations does not maintain a General Staff ready to assume command of an international army and navy for the punishment of a breach of the Covenant or protocol. In the event of joint military action becoming necessary, it will be for the countries concerned to work out among themselves, probably through the instrumentality of the League—since that instrumentality exists—the details of organization best calculated to secure rapid and complete success. In this respect the protocol adds nothing to Article 16 of the Covenant, to which Great Britain and all the Dominions have been parties since January 10th, 1920. That Article already obliges us to sever all trade and financial relations with a Covenant-breaking State and to prevent all intercourse between its nationals and those of any other State, and makes it the duty of the Council to recommend what effective military, naval or air force the members of the League shall severally contribute to the armed forces to be used to protect the Covenants of the League. All that the procotol does is to bring out clearly the meaning which any Government, reading Article 16 in full good faith, must have found there. Its sole effect in this connection will be to prevent the evasions which so often find their excuse in a merely verbal obscurity.

The danger which is represented as arising out of the amendment inserted in the first draft at the instance of Japan may be described as follows: It is assumed that that country foresees a distinct possibility of war over the exclusion of her subjects in certain parts of the world. International law recognizes that any State may refuse to admit aliens, and the exclusion of Japanese, if referred to an international tribunal, would almost certainly be described as a matter solely within domestic jurisdiction, and, therefore, not an occasion for foreign intervention or a justification for war. Now according to the general rule of the protocol, disregard of a decision to the effect that a given dispute arises out of a matter solely within domestic jurisdiction raises a presumption of aggression. What Japan has obtained is the concession that this presumption shall not arise if the State affected by such decision has, before reverting to war, referred the matter to the Council under Article 11 of the Covenant, which runs as follows:—

"Any war or threat of war . . . is hereby declared a matter of concern to the whole League, and the League shall take any action that may be decided wise and effectual to safeguard the peace of nations.

"It is also declared to be the friendly right of each member of the League to bring to the attention of the Assembly or of the Council any circumstance whatever affecting international peace or the good understanding between nations upon which peace depends."

What appears to worry some of the Dominions in this is the emphasis thrown upon the possibility of the Council's discussing their immigration policy. But, in fact, the situation is exactly the same as before. Ever since the Covenant came into force the members of the League have been free to refer to the Council any danger of war or any international misunderstanding arising out of any cause whatever, and on this reference the Council is bound, under the Article of the Covenant just quoted, to deal with the matter by such means as it can command.

Then there is the bogey of trouble with the United States if it should become necessary for the Empire to take part in repressive measures which might directly or indirectly affect American interests. But the fact is that while no new possibilities of entanglement have been added by the protocol, others have been removed, precisely because the extension of the scope of peaceful settlement reduces the chance of a war which would necessitate action on our part in fulfilment of our obligations under the Covenant.

The provisions of the protocol in no way affect a State not a party thereto and not a member of the League of Nations—and this is the category to which the United States will probably belong for some time to

come—unless, a dispute having arisen between such a State and a party to the protocol, the former has been invited to submit to the obligation imposed on the signatories. Such submission, for the purposes of the dispute, puts the State concerned on exactly the same footing as the signatories and implies a free-will acceptance of all the consequences. Refusal to submit leaves the position exactly as the Covenant had already defined it. Article 16 of the protocol merely repeats, in its second paragraph, this portion of Article 17 of the Covenant:—

"If a State so invited shall refuse to accept the obligations of membership in the League for the purposes of such dispute, and shall resort to war against a member of the League, the provisions of Article 16 (financial and economic sanctions and in the last resort military pressure) shall be applicable as against the State taking such action."

It may be asked, then, since in so many points the protocol leaves the *status quo ante*, what purpose that instrument serves. Here, I think, is what the proposed new agreement does. It goes a long way in advance of the Covenant in leaving the possibilities of war by (*a*) requiring the signatories to accept the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court of International Justice in the classes of disputes described in the summary of Article 3 above; (*b*) by placing them under the obligation to arbitrate in matters not falling within that article even when the Council has not been able to reach a unanimous decision; (*c*) by creating a certainty that a State taking the law into its own hands will incur the odium of aggression and the organized resistance of all the other States forming part of the system and accepting its responsibilities. Further, the protocol, or rather the sane construction of the Covenant which it establishes, will, in the event of war breaking out, secure that overwhelming united action which alone can put a speedy end to hostilities. In this regard the agreement drafted by the Assembly restores to the Covenant the real and effective meaning of which it was being robbed by fainthearted interpretation. And finally, in addition to these provisions for arbitration and security, the plan is laid for a Conference whose task will be to secure that reduction of armaments which constitutes the third essential in the campaign for peace.

The "Protocol for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes" reaffirms, clarifies and so reinforces an existing responsibility. That responsibility is as nothing compared with that for which we of the Dominions will have to answer if, through ignorance of its real meaning, combined with an aggressive desire to assert, in all seasons and at all costs, an independence that no one denies, we prevent the Empire from taking its full share in a scheme which, with our co-operation, would constitute a step—and a long one—towards peace for the world.

P. E. CORBETT, M.C.,
Gale Professor of Roman Law.

NOTES

Mr. A. G. Jones, Sci. '21, has been appointed General Traffic Engineer of the Bell Telephone Company, effective November 1st, 1924.

Miss Winifred McGill, Arts '99, who spent the previous winter at the University of Washington, Seattle, Wash., has been given a M.A. degree there and is now assistant in English at Williamette University, Salem, Oregon.

MAKERS OF McGILL

Robert Fulford Ruttan

Dean of the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research



Peace and goodwill in his features are strong;
Where will you find a more affable man?
Never perturbed when reactions go wrong,
Born for a diplomat,—Bobbie Ruttan.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO AT MCGILL

(*From the files of the "McGill Outlook," Vol. 2, 1899-1900*)

'Varsity vs. McGill

Toronto 'Varsity and McGill teams battled for supremacy on the college campus Saturday afternoon. The day was not an ideal one for football, as a cold west wind blew across the field and the ground was covered with snow, which continued to fall throughout the match. Despite the poor condition of the field, the game was one of the best witnessed on the campus for some time, because of the close hard fighting throughout.

In the first half Toronto did better work than McGill, and at half-time the score stood: 'Varsity, 7; McGill, 0. 'Varsity's points were scored on a touch-down by Brown, two rouges and a touch in goal.

In the second half Brown, of 'Varsity, again went over the line for a touch-down, while McGill scored five points on a rouge, and a touch-down by Trihey. The score stood: 'Varsity, 11; McGill, 5; and, with nine minutes to play, Referee Counsell stopped the game, both captains deciding to call it a "draw."

The teams were as follows: 'Varsity-Back: Beal; Halves: Brown, Biggs, Darling; Quarter: Fleck; Scrimmage: Mallock, Mullin, Isbester; Wings, Meredith, Telford, Gibson Biggs, Harrison, McCallum, Barr, (Capt.).

McGill—Back: Mitchell; Halves: Savage, Glassco, Johnson; Quarter: Young (Capt.); Wings: Percy, Cowan, Trihey, Beck, Shillington, Molson, Duffy; Scrim: McKay, Hampson, O'Brien.

Referee: J. L. Counsell; Umpire, H. Molson.

Sir William Dawson

One by one, year after year, our early professors and benefactors are joining the great majority, and since the last issue of the *Outlook*, McGill has been called upon to

pay another tribute to the grave. With the death of our former Principal, Sir William Dawson, on Sunday last, there passed away one of the last links that connect the present generation of students with the early days of our university. The announcement of his death came as a great surprise not only to the students, but to the citizens of Montreal, for though he had outlived man's allotted time, and had been for some months past in failing health, it was not thought that the end was so near.

Editorial

The rule regarding the wearing of gowns during lectures is now being rigidly enforced in Science, much to the chagrin of a majority of the men.

At a recent meeting of the Academic Board the matter was discussed, and the members were unanimously in favor of having the rule strictly observed by all Science students.

McGill Medical Society

The regular meeting of the Medical Society was held on Friday evening, December 1st, when a good audience was present to hear the semi-annual debate.

The subject was:—"Resolved that the use of salicylates in acute rheumatism prevents in some degree the developments of serious inflammations."

Speakers on the affirmative, Messrs. Jardine and McDonald, 1900.

Speakers on the negative, Messrs. Murray and Ballantyne, 1900.

Dr. Finley, in giving the decision of the judges, congratulated both sides on the evidences of wide reading and free use of the library which their papers showed. The library enjoyed no such popularity when he was a student. Then an undergraduate entered it twice a year, —happy was he that need go no oftener. The affirmative was awarded the decision.

The other two judges, Drs. Martin and Hamilton, were called upon and responded with a few remarks, expressing their enjoyment of the debate, and surprise that such a technical subject could draw such a large audience.

Dr. Tooke, president of the society last year, was present and made a few appropriate remarks.

Buenos Aires, Argentina,
October 22, 1924.

The Secretary,
McGill Graduates' Society.

Dear Sir:—

It may be of interest to know that there is in the Argentine a small but enthusiastic group of McGill Grads. and that steps have been taken to organize in order to keep in more complete touch with "Old McGill." Also to establish more or less permanent meeting places and dates of reunion so that graduates who are contemplating coming to Buenos Aires or Montevideo will have the opportunity of meeting other grads who may be here and keep up the "Old Spirit."

Dr. A. O. Hayes, Science '08, at present of the geological staff of The Standard Oil in South America, through his energetic and enthusiastic action has been the moving spirit in bringing together the few of us who are here at present. I believe it was always Dr. Hayes' intention ever since he first landed here to get in touch with any other McGill men who might be here and organize. But one must consider that he was somewhat handicapped, inasmuch as a great deal of his time is spent in the field with only brief stays in Buenos Aires; just a short while ago he left for Southern Bolivia, where he will probably stay some six months. It was by coincidence that we met the first time and we consider it a fortunate one now that the possibility of forming a Graduates' Society here may be realized.

Just previous to Dr. Hayes' departure for Bolivia a meeting was held at which there was also present L. W. Kern and M. J. Kern, both Arts '21, of the Royal Bank of Canada, Buenos Aires. It was hoped that the small gathering might be enlarged by the presence of José Gerez, Science '21 or '22, who is also known to be in or around Buenos Aires, but it was not possible to get in touch with him.

At the meeting Dr. Hayes was unanimously chosen President of the Society, the founding of which was entirely due to his efforts, and it was resolved to have the body known as the "McGill Graduates' Society of the Rio de la Plata." This name covers the capital cities of the Republics of Argentina and Uruguay which are situated comparatively close to one another.

In spite of the small number comprising the local organization we hope that it will fulfil the aim and purpose in view when established, that is, to keep in touch with the Alma Mater and to keep up the spirit of "Old McGill."

We hope soon to be able to give an address at which information as to the whereabouts of the different grads in these parts may be gotten, and also to set certain days at convenient intervals when we shall meet for luncheon or dinner.

Without anything further for the moment, we shall keep you informed of developments.

Yours truly,
M. J. KERN

Care of Royal Bank of Canada,
San Martin 85, Buenos Aires.

San Francisco, Cal.
October 2, 1924

Secretary THE McGILL NEWS,
McGill University,
Montreal, Canada.

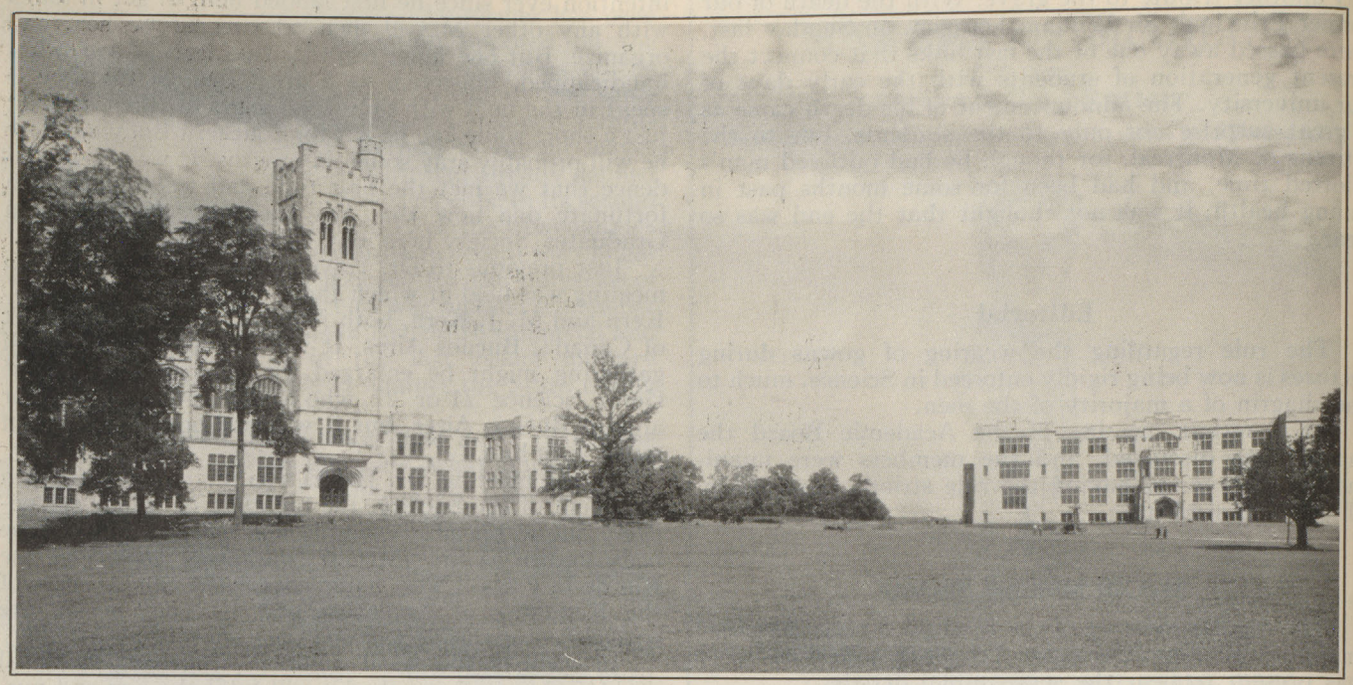
Dear Sir:—

I notice in the September number of THE NEWS, recently received, an item by Edna Henry (Mrs. Booth), of Shanghai, China, regarding a school for Chinese blind. I am very well acquainted with Professor John Fryer, of Berkeley, California, and in the interests of truth and justice to him would like to correct Mrs. Booth's statements as follows:

"Mr. George B. Fryer, brother of Professor C. E. Fryer, of McGill, is principal of a flourishing school for Chinese blind—an institution which was founded by his father, Professor John Fryer, of the University of California, in 1912. Mr. George B. Fryer is also principal of the flourishing school for Chinese boys who are given a thorough industrial training at Shanghai. This institution was founded by wealthy Chinese merchants a few years ago, and is doing excellent work along educational lines."

I may add that the above paragraph is quoted verbatim from a recent letter from Professor Fryer to me.

Very truly yours,
G. P. RIXFORD, McGill, 1864.



Arts Building, Western University, London, Ont.

McGill Graduates at Wembley Conferences

NOTES ON THE EMPIRE MINING AND METALLURGICAL CONGRESS

By D. B. Dowling, Sci. '83, Delegate from Department of Mines.

The Empire Mining and Metallurgical Congress convened this year in London, on the invitation of the mining and metallurgical institutes of Great Britain, and was successful in bringing together representatives of practically every similar institute in the Empire, as well as representatives of all the governmental bureaus engaged on research connected with the utilization of mineral resources.

The deliberations of this body and many of the papers read have been published so that a very general note on some aspects of the meeting may be here discussed. Like all such gatherings, this one partook of the three-fold character—technical, business and social. The technical discussions consisted of the reading of papers; the business meetings were mainly of committees, to submit plans for an Empire Council; and the social gatherings included dinners, teas, receptions and the informal gatherings in the corridors.

Of the papers read, the inaugural address by Viscount Long was perhaps the most impressive. This address has been published in Canada in the *Mining Journal*, commencing with the number of September 12th, 1924, and was a concise résumé of the mineral resources of the Empire. Following this, more detailed accounts were given for Canada, Australia and South Africa. The paper on Canada was prepared by Prof. R. P. D. Graham, of McGill, and will be found in the November number of the *Bulletin* (Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy).

A plan for the formation of an Empire Council, to consist of delegates from the several constituent bodies, has been referred to each for acceptance at their annual meetings and some form acceptable to all will be evolved.

Of the social side much might be said. No ordinary gathering would be asked to meet Royalty and dine at Guildhall; or to tea at Goldsmith's Hall to see the historic golden treasures of the company whose incorporation dates from 1327. The delegates could apparently stand the strain of the sight of gold services, as practically all were later invited to attend the King's Garden Party at Buckingham Palace, where the royal golden service was laid out in the pavilion.

The dinner or banquet at Guildhall was a memorable event. The City Hall of London, where visiting royalties are welcomed by the Lord Mayor, is a noble building with a great hall and high timbered roof. In this great hall 430 sat at dinner and there was evidently room for as many more. One would wonder how a speaker would be heard, but on observation, peeping out from all the light fixtures, were loud speaker horns, so that with microphones for each speaker there was no difficulty. The delegates took their places in Guildhall before 7.30 p.m., having been received in the Art Gallery by Viscount Long and the presidents of the convening bodies. The following announcement appeared on the programme: "The Right Honorable the Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs of the City of London will arrive at 7.30 p.m. and their arrival will be announced by trumpeters. His Highness The Prince Arthur of Connaught will arrive at 7.30 p.m., and his arrival will be indicated by the National Anthem, played by the band of the Honorable Artillery Company. The President preceded by trumpeters will conduct the

Prince Arthur of Connaught, the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs and other distinguished guests to Guildhall." Grace was said by the Very Rev. the Dean of St. Paul's and then two white-coated functionaries mounted pulpits at the rear of the hall. They were far from being preachers for they attacked two huge roasts with curved blades and carved for the waiters.

The toasts and speakers were announced by a very impressive looking major-domo, with loud voice, who gave very distinct and loud raps with a gavel (he shook the microphone and magnified the sound perhaps) and cried, "Silence, please, for Viscount Long, of Wraxell, who will propose the health of the King." He stood behind each speaker in turn and cried for silence and announced the speaker's name as above. This, we can imagine, is an ancient custom, born of the good old days when a banquet was a banquet and the speaker might stand in need of moral or physical support. However, at this dinner he had an easy time and unbent a little to indicate with a slight lift of a white-gloved hand the hip-hip-hip for the Prince when he rose to speak.

The speech of the evening was given by Hon. Chas. McCrae, Minister of Mines for Ontario, an appreciation of the Empire and the spirit of unity shown in the gathering.

The chairman, Viscount Long, made many sacrifices to attend the meetings, as it was well known that he had long been an invalid. After our return to Canada we were pained to learn of his death, which although not sudden, was not altogether unexpected. Another man who has passed on since this banquet, is Mr. F. C. Wade, the Agent-General of British Columbia.

The British Government gave a final dinner to many of the delegates at Lancaster House, which was presided over by Mr. E. Shinwell, M.P. The list included delegates from Canada, Australia, South Africa, Gold Coast, South Rhodesia, British Sudan, Uganda, India and Kashmir, and several of the members of parliament, including Miss Susan Lawrence, M.P. The building is near St. James Palace and is now the Museum of London. It is visited by nearly all the lady visitors to see relics of the past sovereigns, especially Queen Victoria's crown and robes.

MEMORANDUM RE WORLD POWER CONFERENCE AND SUBSEQUENT VISIT TO FRANCE AND SWITZERLAND

By G. Gordon Gale, Sci. '03.

Arrived in London on June 24th, where the following few days were spent in preparation for the World Power Conference which opened at the Palace of Industry, Wembley, on June 29th, where H.R.H. the Prince of Wales made an inaugural address. For the following two weeks, until the 12th of July, morning and afternoon sessions were held at Wembley, some time as many as three meetings proceeding at the same time in different halls. Several hundred representatives from forty-one countries attended the sessions where the keenest interest was displayed in the papers and their discussions. About 425 papers were presented on all phases of power resources, their production, development and utilization in the various countries of the world. The official programme gives the details of the subdivisions, with the authors and the titles of the papers. The papers present a very complete review of the present power situation and will undoubtedly form a most valuable contribution to the literature on the subject. It was impossible to follow all the sessions, but I gave close attention to those subjects of more particular interest to me. The speakers were handicapped in discussing the papers because many of these were not received until after the Conference had begun, and therefore most of the speakers gave brief outlines of the contents of their papers although some very good discussion was developed on several occasions. I took part in the discussions several times, and on one occasion was honored by being asked to preside over one of the sessions of the Conference. On July 9th, the subject of Internal Combustion Engines was presented in Hall No. 2, at which time there were present between 75 and 100 representatives, and 23 papers were discussed by representatives from 9 different countries. This meeting was typical of the others, and all were very interesting. One of the principal benefits of the Conference was the opportunity of meeting the engineers from the other countries and getting to know them personally, and exchanging views with them and learning something of their problems and the economic conditions in the various parts of the world. The principal object of the Conference was undoubtedly to bring together the men who are responsible for the development and utilization of power resources and to consider how power matters can be handled scientifically and industrially, taking into consideration international and national limitations, with the ultimate object of providing a central and permanent clearing house of power information. The objects of the Conference I believe were attained, and the importance of the meeting will doubtless be very great.

With regard to the Canadian papers and their presentation, I may safely say that they were second to none, both in subject matter and form. Very high compliments were paid to the Canadian authors, and it was very evident that Canada is looked to as one of the leaders in hydro-electric power development, if not indeed the most advanced of any country.

The problems in the various countries are so widely variant that it is difficult to generalize on the subject, and reference may be had to the papers in detail to appreciate the various points raised. Some countries have few water-powers, and others are abundantly endowed therewith. Some countries have very efficient fuel burning plants, and the problems of utilizing and exchanging power were discussed, and brought out the possibilities of future power stations in adjacent countries where the interchange of power and other materials may work for the benefit of both.

During the Power Conference there were certain papers which were not of direct personal interest, and it was possible to arrange for several trips in England to visit power stations and engineering works not on the official programme, as well as to see several points of interest. In this way visits were made to the shops and power plants of the London, Midland and Scottish Railway, particularly the very efficient steam station at Stonebridge; the Barrow-in-Furness works of Vickers Limited, where large hydraulic turbines and Deisel engines are being manufactured, as well as a great deal of shipbuilding, gear cutting, and other interesting work is being carried on; some of the works of the English Electric Company, Armstrong-Whitworth, a number of shops in and about London, and particularly the Palace of Engineering at Wembley Exhibition, where a really marvellous collection of exhibits of engineering interest is assembled under one roof, and which would require several volumes to describe.

At the conclusion of the World Power Conference, a party of thirty engineers, representing nine countries,

joined the specially conducted tour to France, Switzerland and Italy, where a great many power plants were inspected and a number of very enjoyable visits were made, and where also we met the leading engineers in various parts of these countries. The following summary of the itinerary gives an idea of the ground covered and the plants seen:

Monday, July 14th.—Left London by train for Dover crossing to Calais, and arrived at Lille in the evening, and inspected local electrical works and distribution system.

Tuesday, July 15th.—Left Lille in early morning and drove to Croix-Wasquehal, and inspected the steam power station there. This plant was designed for 5,000 kilowatts, and has grown to a capacity of 56,000 kilowatts, far beyond the capacity of the local water supply for condensing purposes. Interesting powdered coal burning apparatus, side by side with chain grate stokers and hand firing, permitting comparison of methods in the same station. Continued by auto car to Roubaix, and from there to Comines, where the new steam power station of 85,000 kilowatts capacity was inspected. This is entirely equipped for burning pulverized fuel and is being extended for a much larger capacity, the ultimate capacity of which may probably be 250,000 or 300,000 kilowatts. The turbine units in this plant are of 25,000 to 30,000 kilowatts capacity each. Returned to Lille at night.

Wednesday, July 16th.—Left Lille by train 7.24, arriving at Aulnoye at 8.54, and from there went to Erquelines in Belgium. After the local system was inspected, which included a very interesting open air substation and transmission lines at 45,000 volts, left for Jeumont in France where the State Installations were inspected, after which took train for Paris, arriving there in the evening.

Thursday, July 17th.—In the morning went to Ivry-Port where the laboratory of Cie. Electro-Cermaique was inspected and where tests were made at 1,000,000 volts on insulators manufactured by this company. In the afternoon, motor trip to Gennevilliers where the large steam power station, 200,000 kilowatts present capacity, was inspected. These units are 40,000 kilowatts each. Very interesting data obtained from Colonel Mercier, Chief Engineer, regarding efficiencies and selling methods, load and so forth. In the evening the French Minister of Public Works tendered a banquet to the Canadian delegation and the visiting engineers at Union Inter-Allies, following which the party left by night train for Lyons, arriving there in time for breakfast.

Friday, July 18th.—Left Lyons in early morning and inspected the Thury system of direct current transmission, 70,000 volts at Vaulx-en-Velin. This is 100,000 volts system distributing direct current near Lac Lyons, and fed from a number of hydro-electric power plants in Savoie province at Bellegarde, Chamery and other places. In the afternoon took train from Lyons to Valence, and thence by automobile to Beaumont-Monteux, where the power station on the Lower Isere was inspected. This is a low head plant of 28,000 kilowatts, very similar in general design to the La Gabelle, but on a smaller scale. The system of transmission lines at 120,000 volts, and the outdoor transformer station were very interesting. Returned to Lyons by automobile at night.

Saturday, July 19th.—Left Lyons at 7 a.m., arriving at Bellegarde near the Swiss border. At Bellegarde we inspected three power plants in the gorge which send their power to Lyons, some of them dating back to the earliest days of power development, but recently remodelled. Also inspected the site of a very large proposed development at this point where difficult hydraulic conditions have to be met. Thence by auto through a wonderful country in sight of Mont Blanc to Chancy Pougny. This is a hydro-electric station of about 45,000 kilowatts capacity, under 25 feet head, also very similar in design to La Gabelle. It is an international river between France and Switzerland, one end of the dam being in each country. Some of the hydraulic features at this installation are quite intricate and the workmanship is excellent. After inspecting this plant we drove by auto to Val de Fier where a very neat hydro-electric power plant under 200 feet head is installed. The dam is situated in a narrow rocky gorge, and it was necessary to excavate 130 ft. below the bed of the stream to obtain foundations for the dam which has a total height of 250 feet, but is very short. The water is led in a tunnel to a power plant downstream, with the forebay forming the surge tank above the station, which has a capacity of about 15,000 kilowatts. We left Val de Fier in the evening, arriving at Chambery late at night.

Sunday, July 20th.—Left Chambery 7.10 a.m., and arrived at Bourg St. Maurice on the upper Isere, where there is a high head plant of 25,000 kilowatts, and a transmission system of 120,000 volts at Viclaire. Arrived at Chambery in the late afternoon and inspected the power plant nearby. This is of comparatively small capacity but beautifully designed.

Monday, July 21st.—Further inspection of plants near Chambery, thence to Aix-les-Bains, and after a hot sulphur bath left for Culoz and Geneva, arriving at Geneva in the evening.

Tuesday, July 22nd.—Some of the party left Geneva for Chevres, where a 20,000 horse-power hydro-electric station constructed 30 years ago is still in efficient service. I went with the other portion of the party to see the arch dam at Broc. This dam is recently completed, forming an artificial lake with three rivers feeding into it. The dam is 150 feet high and about 400 feet long on the crest, and is one of the most interesting pieces of construction in Europe. Full description of the design is contained in the French and Swiss technical press, including a very good paper on temperature measurements and expansion measurements in the dam. It was completed about four years ago, and the plant operates under a head of approximately 100 meters, or 330 feet. It has a capacity of about 20,000 kilowatts fed through two steel penstocks and a long tunnel. After seeing this plant we visited the ancient Chateau of Gruyere, and later in the day the picturesque town of Romont, thence to Berne by train, arriving there in the late evening.

Wednesday, July 23rd.—Left Berne by motor car in the early morning and visited the hydro-electric station at Muhleberg. This plant was completed in 1921-22, and has a head of 60 feet and a capacity of about 70,000 horse-power and utilizes an artificial storage above the dam amounting to about 350,000,000 cubic feet. The plant is beautifully designed and has a very fine outdoor transformer station. The generation is at 15,000 volts, and there are some large frequency changing sets for railway use in the station.

Other members of the party left Berne for Zurich where the works of Sulzer Brothers at Winterthur, and the works of Brown, Boveri & Company at Baden were inspected, after which the electric station at Olten-Goesgen was inspected. This plant is 59,000 kilowatts and is interesting because it has four different transmission voltages leaving it.

Thursday, July 24th.—Left Berne at eight o'clock in the morning, and arrived at Interlaken, where the Multi-phase Electric Traction system at 15,000 volts was inspected. We also visited the railroad shops at Spiez, and an interesting power plant nearby under 230 feet head, and having a capacity of 24,000 kilowatts. In this plant a very fine example of the pitting of the turbine runners was seen and four runners of different materials were inspected showing the effects of material on pitting, and also the effect of change in the draft head. This plant also has three different methods of exciting the generators, which is most unusual. Returned to Interlaken late at night.

Friday, July 25th.—Left Interlaken at 8 o'clock in the morning and climbed the Jumgfraujoch, some grades being as high as 25%, and the tunnel work being extremely interesting. After descending the mountain we inspected the Burglauenen power station built 20 years ago, with a head of 550 feet, and which serves all the electric railroads in the district with a capacity of 5,000 horse-power. We left Lutschental after inspecting the power station, and reached Interlaken in the late evening.

Saturday, July 26th.—Left Interlaken in the early morning, arriving at Lucerne at noon, where the entire Swiss delegation of Power Delegates to London met us, and, with the Minister of Public Works, and the Director of Hydraulic Service, and the leading consulting engineers of Switzerland, tendered us a delightful luncheon at the Schweizerhof Hotel overlooking the Lake. In the afternoon some of the party took an excursion on the Lake, but I, with some others, motored to Zurich, and went through the works of Escher-Wyss Company, arriving back in Lucerne by motor car in time to catch the train.

Sunday, July 27th.—Part of the party left Lucerne in the morning, and visited Amsteg works, Wassen, Goeschenen, Chiasso, and thence into Italy to Milan. The other members of the party visited the very interesting high head plant at Ritom, which takes the waters of Lake Ritom and utilizes them under a head of 828 metres. Some exceptionally interesting tunnel work and pipe line work was observed at Ritom, especially in connection with repairs made to the tunnel after failure of the rock strata. Some of the features of the Pelton wheel installation are very interesting. The four generators have a combined capacity of about 36,000 kilowatts, and are 15,000 volts, single phase, 16 2-3 cycles, 333 r.p.m. The station is designed for two more similar units. A very complete description of the works at Ritom can be found in the Swiss technical press in German.

Monday, July 28th, to Wednesday, July 31st.—Party in Venice sightseeing and visiting hydro-electric stations at Piave, Santa Croce. The Fadalto station is 88,000 kilowatts, 105 metres head; the Nove station is 55,000 kilowatts, 99 metres head; San Floriano station 4,400 kilowatts, 14 metres head, and at Castelletto 5,200 kilowatts, 62 metres head.

Friday, August 1st, and Saturday, August 2nd.—In Venice and Milan and Stresa, where the works of the Ovesca were inspected, and the hydro-electric stations at Rovensca, 38,000 kilowatts, and at Pallanzeno, 36,000 kilowatts, were inspected.

Sunday, August 3rd.—The party left Stresa for Domodossola, where five high head installations were visited—Goglio 25,000 kilowatts, 525 metres head; Verampio 28,000 kilowatts, 570 metres head; Valdo 30,000 kilowatts, 775 metres; Rivasco 10,000 kilowatts, 346 metres; Crego 21,000 kilowatts, 490 metres.

MEMORANDUM RE WORLD POWER CONFERENCE AND SUBSEQUENT VISIT TO NORWAY AND SWEDEN

By Frederick B. Brown, Sci. '03.

Immediately following the World Power Conference, a party of 32 engineers, representing eleven countries, joined the Scandinavian Tour, and the following itinerary was carried out with much enthusiasm and without any mishap:

Thursday, July 17th.—Excursion on Florien Railway. Left Bergen 4.00 p.m. by rail. Arrived Frengereid 5.36 p.m. and proceeded to Tysse by motor cars. Visited Samnanger 23,000 h.p. hydro-electric plant. Proceeded by motor car to Norheimsund. Arrived 11.30 p.m.

Friday, July 18th.—Left Norheimsund 8.00 a.m. by steamer, called at Aalvick, visited Bjolvo Power Station, 36,000 h.p. 850 meters head. Left Aalvick with Page, Davis, Frothingham & Johannsen, visited Valurfoosen on the Veig River. Possible capacity 175,000 e.h.p. Inspected Power Station at Tyssedal. 140,000 h.p. development with very light load. Arrived Odda midnight.

Saturday, July 19th.—Left Odda by motor and passed over mountains, snow, etc., to Haukelii for lunch, and continued to Dalen.

Sunday, July 20th.—Left Dalen by steamer to Kvileseid (Apalsta), proceeded by motor to Notodden. Inspected the Tinfoss power plants, six in number of various capacities, heads and designs. By rail to Tinnoset and lake steamer to Mael, rail to Rjukan. Inspected Rjukan No. 2 power plant 190,000 h.p. supplying power to electro-chemical plant.

Monday, July 21st.—Inspected Rjukan Falls and plant No. 1 180,000 h.p. capacity, supplying power to electric furnaces. Rail to Mael steamer to Tinnoset. Rail to Notodden and thence to Christiania.

Tuesday, July 22nd.—Visited two substations in Christiania. Inspected patent low capacity electric cooking stove. Inspected trolley system; street railway fare about three cents at present exchange; wages of employees about 1½ kroner (23 cents) per hour for an 8-hour day and 48-hour week.

Wednesday, July 23rd.—Proceeded to Askim by motor. Visited plants at Vamma 75,000 h.p. and Mokfos-Solbergfos 150,000 h.p. under construction. Motored to Mysen. Presented cup to Sandberg, Secretary of the Norwegian National Committee. Proceeded by rail to Kornsjo on the frontier.

Thursday, July 24th.—By rail to Lilla Edet. Inspection of 35,000 h.p. hydro-electric plant under construction. 18 feet head. Largest water-wheels in the world. Boat up Dal River. Inspection of Trollhattan Locks. Visit to Nydgvist and Holm's locomotive and turbine works. Exciter water-wheels, also 500 steam locomotives under construction for Russia. Inspected Trollhattan canal, power station 164,000 h.p., and transformer station. Sleepers to Ludvika.

Friday, July 25th.—Visited Swedish General Electric Transformer Works at Ludvika. By Deisel electric engine 250 h.p. to Vasteras. Two standard sleeping cars and baggage cars, speed 35 m.p.h. Exhaust from oil engines disagreeable and criticized by passengers. Visited Swedish General Electric Company's main works. Variable speed three-phase induction motors. Method of locating unbalancing in rotating parts of motors, etc. Generators for Lilla Edet plant under construction. Visited State Steam Station. Steam turbine generating set running as synchronous condenser. Boiler plant closed down. Generating steam by electricity.

Saturday, July 26th.—Rail to Upsala. Inspected city buildings, viking mounds, transformer station, farming, plowing, etc., by electricity, tertiary sub-stations and portable motor sub-stations. Rail to Orrskog. Storage battery car 250 amp. 250 volts, to Untra. Inspected city of Stockholm hydro-power station 40,000 k.v.a. at Untra. Motored to Alvkarleo.

Sunday, July 27th.—Inspection of 70,000 k.v.a. power station at Alvkarleby. Rail to Stockholm. 1,800 h.p. steam turbine locomotive. Presentation to E. Verlander, Secretary of the Swedish National Committee.

Monday, July 28th.—Rail to Kristineheim. Inspection of wheels for Lilla Edet plant and Russian hydro-electric development, also visited laboratory and demonstration tests on water-wheels. Motor to Oerlebo.

Tuesday, July 29th.—Rail to Hamburg.

Wednesday, July 30th.—Rail to Paris.

Thursday and Friday, July 31st and August 1st.—Paris.

Saturday, August 2nd.—Rail to Cherbourg.

McGILL UNIVERSITY HONOUR ROLL

The Honour Roll of the University, containing the names of those who served in the Great War is now ready for publication. It is essentially important that no name should be omitted that should appear and perhaps quite as important that correct information should be given under those which do.

The Registrar has communicated regarding this with all whose addresses are known, but there are very many for whom he has none. He will be glad to hear from any ex-service man who attended the university prior to the Session of 1918-19, and who has not yet been informed as to the matter which it is proposed to publish regarding his record in the war, with a view to making it as nearly correct as possible.

He asks the co-operation of all who are interested in the success of this undertaking.

CHICAGO BRANCH

Secretary, Dr. Norman Kerr, 25 E. Washington St., Chicago.

A meeting of the Chicago Branch had been planned to take place in October to coincide with Sir Arthur Currie's proposed visit. Owing to his being unable to visit Chicago on his trip to the west, this meeting was postponed until November 15th, when the McGill University Alumni Association of Chicago met at the Hamilton Club, where they were favored by a very instructive lecture, with lantern slides, on the subject of "High Lights on the Power Situation in Western Europe," by one of their members, Mr. Eugene Vinet, Assistant Engineer with the Middle West Utilities Company, who had visited the electric power plants of several countries of Europe during the past summer.

HAMILTON BRANCH

Secretary, F. I. Ker, Sci. '09

Dr. Walter L. Crewson, Med. '21, has opened an office at 154 James Street South, Hamilton, for the practice of ophthalmology.

Dr. S. H. O'Brien, Med. '18, has entered practice in medicine and surgery at 932 King Street East, Hamilton.

Dr. W. D. S. Jamieson, Med. '21, has entered practice in medicine and surgery at 171 Glen Road, Hamilton.

Many graduates were out to greet Dr. E. M. Eberts, Med. '97, and Dr. Campbell Howard, Med. '01, of Montreal, when they addressed the Hamilton Medical Society on Nov. 5th, 1924.

THIS NUMBER OF "THE McGILL NEWS" IS BEING SENT TO EVERY McGILL GRADUATE IN THE HOPE THAT THOSE WHO DO NOT BELONG TO THE GRADUATES' SOCIETY WILL BECOME MEMBERS.

The Annual Subscription (which includes "The McGill News") is $3.00. Send in your cheque to the Secretary now!

Notes

Professor J. C. Bracq, LL.D., Arts '81, has recently published "The Evolution of French Canada," telling the story of how 65,000 vanquished French colonists in Canada have become a people of over three million with a civilization of their own.

Samuel Crutchfield, aged 69, father of C. N. Crutchfield, Arts '08, principal of the Technical Institute at Shawinigan, Que., died at Boyd's Settlement near Huntingdon, Que., on October 25.

Russell A. Derick, M.S.A., Agr. '20, has been appointed assistant agrostologist on the staff of the Dominion Experimental Farm at Brandon, Man.

Colonel L. V. M. Cosgrave, past student, who was acting Canadian Trade Commissioner in connection with the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley, has been appointed Canadian Trade Commissioner at Shanghai, China.

Rev. R. K. Naylor, Arts '06, incumbent of Rawdon, Que., has been appointed editor of *The Montreal Churchman*, a periodical published in the interests of the Church of England, succeeding Rev. A. H. Moore.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. Hamilton Gault, D.S.O., past student, was successful in being elected to the House of Commons for the Taunton division of Somersetshire in the recent general elections. Lt.-Col. Gault ran as a Conservative candidate and when he first contested the division in December, 1923, was defeated by the Liberal candidate.

Lieutenant-Colonel Maurice Alexander, Law '10, was defeated in the British general elections when he was was the Liberal candidate in a three-cornered fight in Northern Norfolk.

Dr. George Strean, Arts '18, Med. '21, has been awarded a Rockefeller Scholarship for Medical Research.

As the result of the by-election held in the St. Ann's division of Montreal in November, J. H. Dillon, K.C., Law '07, is now a member of the Quebec Legislature. Mr. Dillon was the choice of the Liberal convention for the riding and carried it over Dennis Tansey.

Dr. H. S. Whiting, Med. '21, and Mrs. Whiting sailed from Vancouver, B.C., on December 5 for Shanghai. Dr. and Mrs. Whiting, who are under appointment as missionaries to China by the American Presbyterian Board of Missions, expect to spend a year in Peking studying the Chinese language before proceeding to their station in Shantung province.

Roy A. Weagant, renowned radio and wireless expert, who completed his course in electrical engineering at the University in 1918, has been appointed vice-president and chief engineer in charge of technical activities for the De Forest Radio Company. Until recently he was chief consulting engineer of the Radio Corporation of America and previously he was chief engineer of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company, and closely associated with Signor Marconi from 1912 to 1920 in all of that great Italian's wireless inventions. While consulting engineer with the Radio Corporation of America, Mr. Weagant, who comes from Morrisburg, Ont., devised numerous appliances for the improvement of reception and the further elimination of static interference that are vital features in the mechanism of the world's largest radio receiving station at Riverhead, L.I. Mr. Weagant has been a delegate to the various international radio conferences and is the inventor of the static interference eliminator and the "quencher spark transmission device" used by the United States Navy during the late war.

Yves Lamontagne, Sci. '15, has been appointed Assistant Canadian Trade Commissioner at Brussels.

Haldane R. Cram, Sci. '11, has been promoted from office engineer to reclamation engineer in the Department of the Interior, at Ottawa.

A creek tributary to the Goldstream river in the Kootenay district of British Columbia has been named by the Geographic Board of Canada, "Stitt," after Ormond M. Stitt, Sci., '08, who was killed in action in August, 1918.

A bronze tablet to the memory of the late Leslie Stuart Mitchell, past student, has been unveiled in the head office of the Robert Mitchell Company Limited, Montreal, as the gift of the employees of the concern.

On the occasion of the thirtieth anniversary of his ordination and induction into the pastoral charge of St. Giles Presbyterian Church, Outremont, Rev. Dr. J. R. Dobson, Arts '91, was on October 21 presented with a gold watch and chain by the congregation and was the recipient of congratulatory addresses from other clergy of the city. Mrs. Dobson was presented with a bouquet of roses. St. Giles has been Dr. Dobson's first and only charge and for the entire 30 years of his ministry he has labored in this field. He is a native of Digby County, N.S., and took his course in theology at the Montreal Presbyterian College which conferred upon him the honorary degree of D.D. four years ago.

Lord Shaughnessy, past student, has retired from general practice of law in Montreal, to become general counsel and a director of the firm of Mortimer Davis Incorporated. This step has necessitated his withdrawal from partnership in the firm of Meredith, Holden, Hague, Shaughnessy and Heward, with which he has been associated for several years.

The following are among those who passed the October examinations of the Medical Council of Canada: —Drs. J. M. Elliott, Med.'24, Vancouver, B.C.; Howard C. Graham, Med.'24, Kemptville, Ont.; Edgar M. Cooper, Med. '22, Medicine Hat, Alberta; John F. Demaray, Med. '23, Forest, Ont.; I. W. Jardine, Med. '23, Kensington, P.E.I.; C. D. McBride, Med. '21, Waterhole, Alberta; R. A. McLeod, Med. '20, Exshaw, Alberta; A. L. Parlou, Med. '23, Ottawa, Ont.; Charles H. Spiro, Med. '23, New Glasgow, N.S.; Ernest N. Sulis, Med. '23, Calgary, Alberta.

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Address all communications to the Secretary, McGILL NEWS, McGill University, Montreal.

Vol. VI DECEMBER, 1924 No. 1

PIONEER SPIRIT

The last shrivelled leaf of autumn drifts past the window-pane. With gathering fury successive gusts roar down the chimney—the challenge of returning winter. Imperceptibly and remorselessly the icy grip of winter stills the lake and the river and draws a white blanket of silence over forest and field. Far to the southward the cry of the last wild goose echoes faintly. Save for the track of the deer or the wild cat or the trace of smoke from some Indian dwelling, all is silent as the grave.

Yet in all this desolation is being enacted a mighty drama, the epilogue of which shall one day echo around the world. For this is Christmas morning in the year of grace one thousand five hundred and thirty-five, and in a rude palisade at the mouth of the Saint Charles river a gallant Breton gentleman and his company of mariners, their ranks thinned by scurvy, are passing their first Canadian winter.

All honor to their courage! In the veriest fishing smacks the colonists, French or English, Euphuist or merchant-adventurer, Cavalier or Puritan came to the New World, undeterred by rancour or indifference at home and fearless of hardship and peril in store. Glance lightly at a map of North America and pay homage to the illustrious names of those who all too often left their bones beside the forest trail, the landmarks of a new continent. Follow Lasalle down the mazes of the Mississippi; ride with Mackenzie over the unending prairie grass, the names of the pioneers are blazoned indelibly on the soil and the roll is long, honorable and not without its martyrs. Truly this is a glorious heritage.

But is it no more than a legacy of glory? Those who have followed in the path of the forerunners have not thought so. The mantle of the explorer fell upon worthy shoulders which did not falter beneath the burden. It is an inheritance of tradition and example, of stern duty and hard-won achievement which has come down to the sons of Canada, whether native or adopted. The torch has been handed on and the race has not been ill-run. The courage that conquered the wilderness was not lacking at Festubert or Vimy Ridge.

But today, when the tumult and the shouting have died into thin echoes, is the spirit of the founders still at work, or is there less virtue in this generation? Have we today the same clear, single-minded faith in Canada that our fathers had, or are we about to make ignominious surrender to despair? As we ride pleasantly from Halifax to Quebec, leaping the St. Lawrence lightly in our stride, as we drive comfortably throught Ville Marie or York County, or doze peacefully past Winnipeg and Qu'appelle, do we not smile complacently upon our good fortune and whisper softly to ourselves, "J'y suis, j'y reste?"

In nature there is no standing still, from the wide-flung constellation down to the whirling electron. That which does not go forward must go back. The nation which pauses to enjoy the fruits of security, whether in imperial Rome or haughty Spain, wakens to find that prized security has dissolved into thin air. Praise as you will the shrewd Scot, but remember that to his native cunning is coupled an indomitable courage and an invincible determination to succeed.

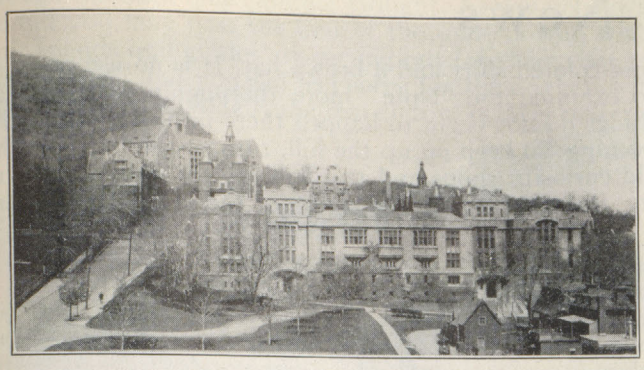
Mistakes will happen. Learning rests on the mistakes of others. This much is certain: without an attempt, success is impossible. Why, if mankind had never essayed the impossible, had never thrown to the winds the counsels of the timid, we should still be cowering in caves on the borders of Lake Lucerne or daubing ourselves with blue dyes in the ring of Stonehenge. *Via media tutissimus ibis:*—Yet if thou goeth not at all how shall the journey be accomplished?

We examine everything with the microscope; we demand six per cent upon first mortgage, yet who would have built the Canadian Pacific after surveying all the obstacles; and given a builder, who would have underwritten the bonds? From the camp of labor comes a mighty outcry for less work and more pay, yet who guaranteed the settler his minimum wage, or enjoined the Indian from strike-breaking?

We live in a country of illimitable natural wealth, yet instead of manfully carving out our share we prefer to haggle covetously over our neighbors' goods. We proclaim our country as a land of opportunities of which we fear to avail ourselves. We shirk the task which our forefathers accepted cheerfully and rail against the industrious. We prophesy gloom and disaster. We shake our heads dismally and say that there is something wrong somewhere. We are right: there is something wrong—with us. There is nothing wrong with Canada.

Canada is still a land of opportunity. Canada has still untold riches for the taking. Canada has a future. Canada has a place in that Commonwealth of Nations called the British Empire. As mist gathers into droplets that fall in rain to swell the rivers which run down to the sea, so can the free Dominions of the Empire, self-reliant and self-supporting, presenting a common front to all the world, form a nucleus around which the nations of the world may gather in an assembly based not on hatred and suspicion but mutual understanding and international peace.

Is there no special lesson for McGill? Beyond a doubt there is. McGill was founded on a vision, which for years seemed impossible of realization. That is the tradition; it is for the graduates past, present and to come to interpret. So long as McGill turns out men and women whose pride is, not that they are different to other men, but that their opportunities are greater for service, so long as these men and women are clean and courageous and prompt to embrace duty even though difficult or dangerous, so long as these men and women bring to their tasks cheerfulness, loyalty and faith, just so long as McGill imbues her graduates with the Spirit of the Pioneers, McGill will accomplish her duty.—H.W.J.



New Medical Building

UNIVERSITY NEWS

Changes in the Medical Course

Towards the close of last session it was decided to require the completion of two years in the Faculty of Arts before a candidate could be admitted to the Faculty of Medicine, certain subjects being compulsory, namely Inorganic Chemistry in the first year, Organic Chemistry in the second, and one year of Physics and Biology. This covers the one year in Arts that was demanded last session and the first of the old six-year course in Medicine. The only difference between the new arrangement and the old is that the work which had hitherto been done in the first year of the six-year course in Medicine will now be done under the Faculty of Arts with a corresponding reduction in the fee, namely from $200 to $100. The Medical course proper will henceforth be one of five years. From all appearances, the course thus arranged will prove to be entirely satisfactory, and is not likely to be changed for a considerable time at least.

Opening of the new Pathological Institute

The latest addition to the McGill buildings, the Pathological Institute, a description of which appeared in the June issue of the NEWS, was formally opened on Founder's Day, October 6th last, by the Lieutenant-Govenor of the Province, Honorable Narcisse Perodeau. The principal address for the occasion was delivered by Dr. Arthur Edwin Boycott, who spoke on Pathological Research. The chair was occupied by the Principal, Sir Arthur Currie, and the whole proceedings were carried out in a dignified and becoming manner.

The Fall Convocation

At the usual Convocation for conferring degrees held on Founder's Day (this year at night), forty degrees were conferred, and the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws on Arthur Edwin Boycott, M.A., D.M., F.R.S., Director of the Pathological Department, University College Hospital, London, England; Graham Professor of Pathology, University of London, who had been the principal speaker at the opening of the Pathological Institute that same day. The proceedings were followed by a reception in the Royal Victoria College which was largely attended by members of the staff and friends of the university generally.

Summer Schools

The summer school for the teaching of French which has come to be an established and distinguishing feature of the university's work, was held as usual under the direction of the Head of the Department, Professor René du Roure. The school opened on June 26th and closed on July 31st. There were one hundred and forty-eight in attendance.

The Library School was also held as usual. The course extended over six weeks, from May 19th to June 27th.

Appointments

Since the June issue of the NEWS the following appointments to the staff have been made:—J. W. Bridges, Ph.D., Associate Professor of Psychology; J. C. Farthing, B.A., Assistant Professor of Economics: W. E. Gettys, B.A., Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Social Service; C. E. Kellogg, B.A., M.A., Ph.D., Associate Professor of Psychology; Regis Messac, Assistant Professor of French.

Promotions

The principal promotions made during the summer vacation have been as follows:—

Professor H. M. Mackay, B.A., B.A.Sc., M.Am., Soc. C.E., Dean of the Faculty of Applied Science.

Dr. A. T. Bazin, Professor of Surgery.

René du Roure, Agrégé des lettres de l'Université de France, Chairman of the Department of French.

Dr. W. F. Hamilton, Professor of Medicine.

Dr. R. L. Stehle, Professor of Pharmacology.

Dr. W. D. Tait, Head of the new Department of Psychology which has now been separated from Philosophy.

W. F. Chipman, B.A., B.C.L., K.C., Associate Professor of Civil Law.

Dr. E. M. Eberts, Associate Professor of Surgery.

Dr. A. H. Gordon, Associate Professor of Medicine.

Charles Stuart LeMesurier, B.A., B.C.L., Associate Professor of Commercial Law.

Dr. Paul Villard, Associate Professor of French.

Resignations

Dr. C. J. Lynde, Professor of Physics at Macdonald College, resigned towards the close of last session to accept a similar position in the School of Practical Arts at Teachers' College, Columbia University, New York. He had been at Macdonald College for seventeen years.

Deaths

On June 28th last there passed away one of the members of the McGill staff who started his career in the days when McGill University was known chiefly by its College of Medicine, namely Ex-Dean and Ex-Vice-Principal Dr. Charles E. Moyse. Dr. Moyse came to McGill in 1878 as Professor of History and Associate Professor of the English Language and Literature, and up to 1920, when he retired on account of failing health, he labored in season and out of season to promote the interest of the university and more particularly of the department with which he was connected. He is remembered affectionately by all those who were privileged to pass through his classes.

Recently another old member of the staff went to his reward in the person of Dr. Duncan McEachran, Ex-Dean of the Faculty of Comparative Medicine and Veterinary Science, at the ripe age of eighty-two years.

Another death, more tragic than either of these two, because he was carried off comparatively early, was that of Dr. Edward C. Levine, blood transfusion specialist and Associate in Surgery at the Royal Victoria Hospital and Demonstrator in Surgery at McGill University. Dr. Levine died of blood-poisoning on April 16th last after having been ill for about eight or nine months.

Alumnæ News

MONTMARTRE BEFORE MIDNIGHT

The exploration of Montmartre does not usually figure on the official programme of tourists from our side of the water. The revellers who do see it usually make a round of the cabarets after the theatres have closed, and they have given us the impression that the Martyrs' Hill is at its best in the small hours of the morning. I am not at all sure that it is and I should like to put in a plea that all tourists visit Montmartre in the daytime.

If you are in Paris during the early summer, you should watch the papers to see when there is going to be a *faire aux croutes* and select that afternoon for your expedition. "*Croute*," I should explain, is a derisive popular term to indicate a worthless picture and a *faire aux croutes* is a fair at which artists who are reduced to such straits, or who have a natural feeling for doing business that way, sell their pictures in the open air. The *faire aux croutes* was instituted, or rather revived, shortly after the end of the war. At first it took place only annually but proved so successful that last summer, it was repeated several times. It is always held in the Place Constantin Pecqueur, a rather bleak modern square with no special charm or local color of its own—and perhaps, that is just as well; for, of course, the merchandise spread all about supplies all the color that the scene requires. There are pictures hung on the walls of the houses surrounding the square, on the railings that protect the entrance to the underground, on lines stretched from the trees, pictures displayed on easels in the middle of the square, on improvised tables on the ground, everywhere. They fill not only the place itself, but a part of the boulevard and of the little streets leading off it. Whatever your taste, you are likely to be able to satisfy it here—portraits, landscapes, autumnal and flower pieces, pastels, charcoal drawings, oils, present themselves on every side—or, if you prefer painted glass or batek, a selection of each is to be had for the asking. Only, if you are a follower of the ultra-modern schools, you must look elsewhere for your favorites. The exponents of the newest arts doctrines, are, I suspect, too proud to hawk their wares in this shameless way or to expose the children of their inspiration to the profane gaze of the idle curious. Most of the merchants at this most diverting of fairs are men in middle life with a pathetic air of failure hanging about them, so that if one does find a cheap treasure among their offerings, one feels a glow of virtue as well as of pleasure in buying it. However, they are not all pathetic. I remember one handsome little Spaniard who displayed very beautifully executed pencil drawings, marked with very high prices. He quite evidently enjoyed showing his productions to anyone who cared to look at them and was entirely indifferent as to whether he sold any of them or not.

When you have had enough of the fair, you leave the square by the Rue Girardon, climb up the steep Rue Lepic, past the Moulin de la Galette, the last of the Montmartre windmills which does nothing now except supply a picturesque "bit" for the artist and a home for a dancing cabaret. Cross the little Place, Jean Baptiste Clement looks like a very dilapidated French imitation of a Swiss chalet, and what is really the "Lapin Agile," one of the oldest and best-known of Montmartre carbarets. If you are lucky, you will see the proprietor, "Freddy," standing in the garden with his dog. He is a very venerable-looking old person, with a long white beard, and bright pink cheeks, dressed in brown corduroy coat and trousers, a rose-colored shirt and a brown hat. It is no use going in to examine the "lapin" more thoroughly just now, as things do not begin to happen there until well on in the evening; so keep on up the hill, turn to the left past the old curiosity shops and you will shortly find yourself in the Place du Tertre the centre of the old village square



of Montmartre. It is still a real village square, surrounded by old two-storey houses, cobbled around the edge, and planted in the centre with pollarded lines. A few taxis do come rattling over the cobbles, but one feels far away from the noise and bustle of a big, modern city, and one is quite startled on taking two steps in one direction to see Paris stretching from the foot of the hill away into the distance and on taking two steps in the other direction to come suddenly upon the glaringly new basilica of the Sacred Heart.

If you have timed yourself well, you will arrive at the Place du Tertre about dinner time, and you will at once decide to dine there. There are three rival cafés, all of which have engaging little tables set out under the trees. The cloths are respectively, blue, yellow, and red-checked damask. A fourth establishment which boasts more luxurious, but less attractive white cloths, has its tables in the little Place St. Pierre, just round the corner, but the evening that I dined at Montmartre, these tables were engaged for a banquet, so we had to content ourselves with reading the menu of the banqueters before they arrived and speculating as to what kind of wine they were going to drink from each of the five wineglasses grouped beside each place.

The Place du Tertre, like every properly equipped square, has three or four public benches and these are all occupied during dinner time by gossips of the neighborhood, who come out to enjoy the fresh evening air and the human comedy that is being played out around them. Those nearest us were discussing some of the fellow-diners, evidently frequent visitors, the queer tastes of foreigners in the matter of food, their own favorite dishes, the way they would have prepared each of the viands that came out of the various restaurants and other equally absorbing topics. The diners who provide this entertainment are in turn diverted by impassioned-looking strolling musicians and by long-haired, velvet-coated artists who try to find buyers there for their masterpieces.

Thus pleasantly occupied, you are sure to stay on until the little oil lamps with their red and white shades are lighted. When you do decide to go, leave the square and look once more at Paris now turned into a regular fairyland with its hundreds of lamps gleaming softly

through the dark blue summer twilight. As you go down the hill you may pass the first of the tourists who with their friends and guides are setting out for their visit to "Gay Paree" and you will feel sorry for them; they will miss what you have felt, the real charm of Montmartre

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A PIONEER

Some disappointment has shadowed the bright hopes of those who, twenty years ago, watched with eager expectancy women equipped with a university training, invade those fields of endeavor from which custom had barred them for centuries. The conscientious woman student, who often easily outdistanced her classmates of the other sex at examination time, was then regarded somewhat jealously as a potential rival in the workaday world. But strangely enough time has proved her no formidable competitor for business honors, and too frequently the college woman is lost from sight when she leaves university with her diploma. Today's student, with several decades of women graduates behind her, still finds that business men regard her askance when she confides to them her ambitions; she must not only demonstrate her capacity, but she must make her own opportunities. Outside of a few fields, her services are unsought except for routine work.

And so it comes about that the woman with high mental qualifications and training, to whom the idea of battling her way is distasteful, usually enters the path of least resistance, and establishes herself in some position where intellectual pleasure rather than opportunities for leadership will be hers.

The teaching profession is ever open to women of merit, and here her talents are needed and appreciated. This factor frequently overrides a distaste for this vocation; and, rather than face the turbulent future which awaits the sturdy independent spirit who chooses to blaze a trail and try an untrod path, the college woman adjusts herself to conditions as she finds them.

Not such a course did Miss Lily Laverock pursue when she completed a distinguished two years at McGill University in 1908, and graduated with honors in philosophy. With the West to which her family had come as Scottish pioneers, she determined to cast her lot; and, although a brilliant scholastic record secured for her the refusal of an enviable post as professor of psychology at Smith College, she returned to the Pacific coast where she was destined to devote her fine mind to the furthering of intellectual life.

Newspaper work first attracted her. She began her career on the editorial staff of the old Vancouver *World*. In this profession she found a certain freedom and an opportunity to use her general knowledge. After serving in editorial positions on several papers, she became co-editor of the *Saturday Sunset*, a weekly which was highly esteemed in Vancouver.

Though these years of experience proved valuable, it was not Miss Laverock's plan to become a cog. Unassuming as she is in manner, and wholly free from a desire to display a knowledge which frequently astonished those whom she met day by day, there yet burned within her the flame of ambition and a desire for achievement which led her to confront obstacles which loom larger for women than for men. It was her dream to own and edit a paper of her own, and though this dream is shared by many women journalists, she was one of the few in Canada to see her aspiration realized. Under the name of the Vancouver *Chronicle* she launched a weekly in the interests of woman suffrage. That the little news-sheet was not destined to live in the strenuous days of the war, which dealt a deathblow to many a similar gallant venture, was no reflection on its owner and editor. She planned and worked to give her readers the best in her power, but like many publications which strive to give the public something better than it wants, the *Chronicle* was not accorded support.

Miss Laverock then returned to general newspaper work, and was appointed musical critic, for which position she had special qualifications. As she plied her way from recital to recital she had a vision of better opportunities for local music-lovers, and of artists of greater talent visiting her community. After much consideration she determined that she herself could and would undertake the responsibility of improving the musical outlook. This had been dark indeed since the war, and with no suitable auditorium good artists refused to include the city in their itinerary.

Miss Laverock began by establishing a concert bureau for the West. The lack of a concert hall she overcame by engaging theatres at five o'clock, between the regular vaudeville performances, and at eleven o'clock when the audiences from moving picture houses had dispersed for the evening. Sometimes she procured the Arena. Her next difficulty was to secure artists and convince them that in Vancouver, for some time ignored, was an appreciative public eager to hear them. This feat she accomplished through perseverance and never-faltering courage, and despite all handicaps Miss Laverock is making a success of her venture in a field which was regarded as barren. She has earned the esteem of a large public, which, through her enterprise, has been enabled to hear many famous musicians. Her newspaper work has not been laid aside and those who enjoy her erudite criticism and discussions still look for the column which she conducts in the Vancouver *Sun*.

The pursuit of one of the most exacting professions has not so filled Miss Laverock's time that she has ceased to gratify her thirst for knowledge, nor shirked her responsibilities as a citizen. She has served on the Library Board, and has not only shown her desire to further the interests of university women as a prominent member of the University Women's Club, but has given addresses on philosophical subjects, and on old china and furniture. Botany is another of her hobbies, and with her usual thoroughness she has made herself mistress of plant lore. Her love of science led her to take an interest in medicine, and it is claimed by her friends that in this branch of knowledge also she displays attainment not usually achieved by an amateur.

All honor to Miss Laverock. With none of that confidence which is man's age-long heritage, she has hewn her own career, has disdained to take the beaten trail and she has conquered. May her sisters take courage from her accomplishments, and remember that sex may be an obstacle, but is no barrier to success.

E. LOUISE SWINDLEHURST.

Professor Carrie M. Derick, Arts '90, was elected one of the vice-presidents of the National Council of Women at the annual meeting held in Toronto, in October. Dr. Grace Ritchie England, Arts '88, was elected provincial vice-president for Quebec.

ANNA SCHAFHEITLIN, ARTS '11

The McGill Alumnae who possess the degree of Ph.D., are still sufficiently limited in number to permit their fellow graduates to feel a glow of pride and a thrill



ANNA SCHAFHEITLIN

of delight when they learn of an addition to that inner intellectual circle.

It will not be a source of great surprise, albeit one of great pleasure to former class-mates of Anna Schafheitlin, R.V.C. '11, to learn that she has attained the scholarly dignity of a doctor's degree in philosophy. Remembering her intellectual attainments as an undergraduate, and her graduation as medallist in Modern Languages, any discerning person will realize that Anna Schafheitlin was destined to go far beyond the humdrum ranks of *baccalaureati*. She was awarded the degree of Ph.D. by the University of Wisconsin in June, 1924.

Since her graduation from McGill, Miss Schafheitlin has lectured in Modern Languages in women's colleges in the United States, and is now at Bryn Mawr.

BON VOYAGE

For the remainder of the session 1924-25, the Royal Victoria College will be without its most familiar and most important figure, Miss Ethel Hurlbatt, M.A., who for seventeen years has been warden of the college and has this year been granted leave of absence. She left by the *Ausonia*, on November 15th, for France where she expects to spend the winter. Her absence will be felt by graduates as well as undergraduates. Her long term of office has given her an intimate knowledge of the students for many years past, and her never-failing interest in all their activities has encouraged every graduate to bring to the college the story of her latest achievement, sure of receiving Miss Hurlbatt's sympathetic attention. Thus she has become a central figure round whom revolves much of the life of the women graduates and undergraduates of McGill. Even for one session she will, therefore, be greatly missed. Her many friends wish her a pleasant holiday and look forward to her return.

During Miss Hurlbatt's absence the college is fortunate in having as acting warden, Mrs. Garside, who as Miss Hardy, was for several years principal of Trafalgar Institute.

CANADIAN FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN

Extracts from the Report of the Annual Meeting

The Annual Executive Meeting of the Canadian Federation of University Women was held at the Chateau Laurier, Ottawa, October 11th.

The Corresponding Secretary, Miss Mackenzie, read a report of the activities of the Federation during the past year. It was noted that within that period six new clubs had come into the Federation, namely, Brandon, Calgary, Niagara Falls, St. John, N.B., and the Alumnae of the University of New Brunswick.

Reports were then read from the Committees on Membership, Scholarship, International Relations and Archives, all exceedingly interesting and satisfactory. Miss MacIntosh, Convenor of the Vocations Committee, made a brief verbal report. Written reports had been sent in by fourteen clubs. These were read by their own representatives if present, otherwise by members of the Executive.

The business here outlined filled both morning and afternoon sessions. In the interval the Ottawa Club, hostess on this occasion, entertained the Executive at a delightful luncheon. There was a large and enthusiastic gathering of the local club, the party in all numbering over one hundred and fifty. At the conclusion of luncheon Mrs. Vaughan gave an address on the subject of the International Conference at Christiania, the great outstanding event of the Federation year.

In the late afternoon members of the local club gave the visitors a sunset motor drive round about Ottawa, and so sent them away with the happiest impressions of the resourcefulness and courtesy of the Ottawa Club.

By a resolution of the last Triennial Meeting it was decided that the President of the Federation should visit all the branches once at least within the period of her three-year term of office. Mrs. Vaughan is setting out at once to visit the new clubs in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. She proposes to begin her western tour in January, 1925.

Posters announcing the renewal of the thousand-dollar scholarship are now out. Miss Sharp, of Toronto, winner of the 1924 Scholarship, has begun her work at Oxford. Miss Cameron, the 1923 scholar, has quit her studies at the Sorbonne to take a post in the University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon.

NOTES

Margery Leggatt, Arts '23, is on the staff of Miss Edgar's School, Montreal.

Zerada Slack, Arts '23, is Physical Instructor, Hamilton Collegiate, Hamilton, Ont.

Vera Brown, Ph.D., Arts '12, has been appointed assistant Professor of History at Smith College.

Alice Roy, Arts '23, is attached to the Department of Physical Education, Queen's University.

Lorna Kerr, Arts '23, is teaching in the High School, Shawinigan, Que.

Dorothy Russel, Arts '23, is Physical Instructor, Lorne School, Montreal.

Dorothy Teed, Arts '23, is on the staff of Halifax Ladies' College.

Mary Harvey, Arts '12, is doing post-graduate work at Radcliffe.

OFFICERS OF THE McGILL WOMEN GRADUATES' SOCIETY IN VANCOUVER AND DISTRICT

President, Mrs. H. S. Wilson (Margaret Dixon, Arts '11); Vice-President, Mrs. Neville Smith (Olive McWhinney, Arts '10); Secretary, Mrs. A. G. Wickson (Gladys Rogers, Arts '14); Treasurer, Mrs. E. Kirkpatrick (Gladys Greggs, Arts '12); Executive, Mrs. H. Flesher (Janet Gilley); Mrs. G. Raphael (Euphemia McLeod, Arts '03), Mrs. Robertson (Ursula Horsman).

1924 GRADUATES

Doris Atkinson, Teaching—St. Francis College, Richmond, Que.; Eileen Basken, At home—Ottawa, Ont.; Lilian Bingham, At home—Ottawa, Ont.; Margaret Brooks, Teaching—King's School, Westmount, Que.; Margaret Cameron, Medical Faculty, McGill; Jean Crombie, At home—Westmount, Que.; Catherine Dawson, Teaching—Roslyn School, Westmount; Maude Dobbie, Teaching—Bancroft School, Montreal; Meredith Dyke, Teaching—Weston School, Westmount; Gwen Fielders, Teaching—Earl Grey School; Ruth Fergusson, Teaching—William Dawson School, Montreal; Helen Fotos, Professor of English appointed by the Greek Government; Clarice Fraser, Teaching—Lachine High School, Lachine, Que.; Helen Gillies, Teaching—Maisonneuve School, Montreal; Rhoda Grant, Laboratory work—Royal Victoria Hospital; Dorothea Hay, At Home—Victoria, B.C.; Emmy L. Herzberg, Bank of Montreal, Montreal; Isabelle Higginson, Bank of Montreal, Buckingham, Que.; Florence Johnstone, Dentistry Faculty, McGill; Queenie Klineberg, Business Course; Annie McLellan, Teaching—Edward VII School, Montreal; Marianne MacMillan, Teaching—Miss Edgar's School, Montreal; Ruth Macrae, Graduate Faculty, McGill, M.Sc. Course; Elizabeth Massy-Bayly, Teaching—Commercial High School, Montreal; Jean Matheson, Studying Music in Ottawa; Christina Morton, Teaching—Wm. Dawson School, Montreal; Annie M. Murray, Teaching—Model School, Milan, Que.; Phyllis Murray, At home, Quebec, P.Q.; Marjorie Pennington, At home—Quebec; Millicent Perry, Teaching—Edward VII School, Montreal; Nettie Pidgeon, Medical Faculty, McGill; Jeannie Robins, At home—Westmount; Carol Robertson, Graduate Faculty, McGill, M.Sc. Course; Vernon Ross, Graduate Faculty, McGill, M.A. Course; Thorna Rountree, Teaching—Argyle School, Westmount; Eileen Russel, Business Course; Helena Thomson, Teaching—Duke of Connaught School, Montreal.

NOTES

Miss Annie Slattery, Arst '09, has been appointed assistant to the director of the School for Graduate Nurses at the University and also instructor in public health nursing in the same institution. After graduation in Arts Miss Slattery studied at the Royal Victoria Hospital Training School for Nurses, graduated therefrom and also holds the diploma in public health nursing of the School for Graduate Nurses. For two years she was on the staff of the Department of Public Health of Nova Scotia and later served on the staff of the Winnipeg General Hospital.

Florence Banfill, Arts '23, is teaching at Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue.

Dorothy Hodge, B.H.S. '23, is teaching Domestic Science at Devonshire School, Montreal.

Gertrude Schafheitlin, Arts '09 (Mrs. G. J. Penning), has returned from Arabia with her husband who is on furlough. She spent part of the summer at her old home in Canning, Nova Scotia, and from there went to her husband's home in Iowa. She expects to return to Canning in the winter or early spring, before she leaves Canada again for Arabia.

Ruth Shatford, Arts '22, has returned from Paris where she spent two years. She is at present at her home in Montreal.

Alice Sharples, Arts '23, has also returned from Paris, where she studied for a year. She is doing M.A. work at McGill and is an Assistant in the English Department.

Doris Barnes, Arts '21, is teaching at a school in New Hampshire.

Marjorie Goldstein, Arts '14, was a visitor to Vancouver this summer.

Sadie Munro, Arts '13, (Mrs. George Pain) also spent some time there. Her home is now at Telkwa in northern British Columbia.

Alice Keenleyside, Arts '13, has gone to London University to study for her Ph.D. degree. She is specializing in Sociology.

The Vancouver Alumnae Society has decided to help finance a woman student at the University of British Columbia. The Society has also made plans for a dance which was held on November 6th.

Constance Harvey, Arts '21, is Secretary to Colonel Bovey, Assistant to the Principal, McGill University.

Mabel Longworth, Arts '14 (Mrs. Eric Travesty), has been appointed Secretary and Librarian in the Physics Building, McGill University.

Miss Ellanor A. Smillie, M.A., Arts '08, has been promoted from assistant archivist to be associate archivist in the Public Archives at Ottawa.

Miss Harriet J. Meiklejohn, Arts '00, has resigned from the directorship of the Health Centre at St. John, N.B.

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Athletics

FALL ATHLETICS

CHAMPIONSHIPS 1924

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Tennis	McGill
English Rugby	Toronto
Harriers	R.M.C.
Soccer	McGill
Golf	Toronto

Fall athletics have again retired in favor of the various winter activities, leaving McGill slightly in the lead in the number of championships won. Several of the minor titles have changed hands this year, but the major trophies have again been won by their respective holders and to all appearances will remain in their present locations for some time to come.

Queen's, last year's Dominion champions, again demonstrated their superiority by winning the intercollegiate football title and appear to be well on their way for their third consecutive Dominion championship.

The red and white athletes continued their long string of victories in the track and field events, while their list of victories on the tennis courts still remains intact. In addition, they captured the soccer title for the first time since intercollegiate competition has been inaugurated in this sport.

Toronto came in for a share of the trophies, by retaining the English rugby championship and by decisively defeating McGill in golf. They were forced, however, to relinquish the harrier trophy; which they have held since 1919, R.M.C. winning the meet this year with McGill a close second.

Hockey and basketball are again appearing in the limelight and in all probability extensive tours across the border will be made by both these clubs, although nothing definite has yet been arranged for the hockey team.

Aquatics, boxing, wrestling and fencing, indoor baseball and gymnastics, have also commenced and large turnouts have already been assured in many of these popular sports.

THE ATHLETIC BOARD

The Board is composed this year of Sir Arthur Currie as chairman; Dr. F. Tees, Prof. J. C. Simpson and Dr. A. S. Lamb as Faculty members; Dr. "Monty" Montgomery, Dr. "Pud" Argue and Mr. Jack Lewis, as representatives from the Graduates' Society; Mr. Walter Molson, representing the Stadium Guarantors; the Bursar, Mr. A. P. S. Glassco; Basil McLean, "Cam" Cope and "Bones" Little, as undergraduate members, elected from the student body. Major Stuart Forbes, the genial hardworking secretary, is responsible for the efficiency and present high standard of work being done by the various club managers, under the jurisdiction of the Board.

QUEEN'S AGAIN CHAMPIONS

The Queen's senior football squad has again captured the intercollegiate rugby honors this fall. The standard of football displayed by the tricolor squad still remains at a very high level and their friendly rivals from Toronto and McGill are quite willing to admit their superiority for this year.

Although passing through the schedule without a defeat, their victories were by no means one-sided and on many occasions were forced to the limit to emerge on top. Toronto came the nearest to upsetting the Kingston aggregation, when after assuming a comfortable lead, were forced to accept defeat by the narrow margin of one point.

In the semi-finals for the Dominion championship, Queen's met and defeated Hamilton, winners of the Eastern interprovincial title by the score of 11-1, making their third Canadian championship in consecutive years almost an assured fact.

EXHIBITION GAME

McGill commenced their football season with an exhibition game against Dartmouth, on the latter's gridiron, and were forced to accept defeat by a score of 52-0.

It was a clean-cut and decisive victory for the green squad, and although the red and white came near to scoring many times throughout the game, they were hopelessly outclassed. Outweighed by an average of fifteen pounds per man and handicapped by the strange rules under which they were playing, the red and white twelve did their utmost to win.

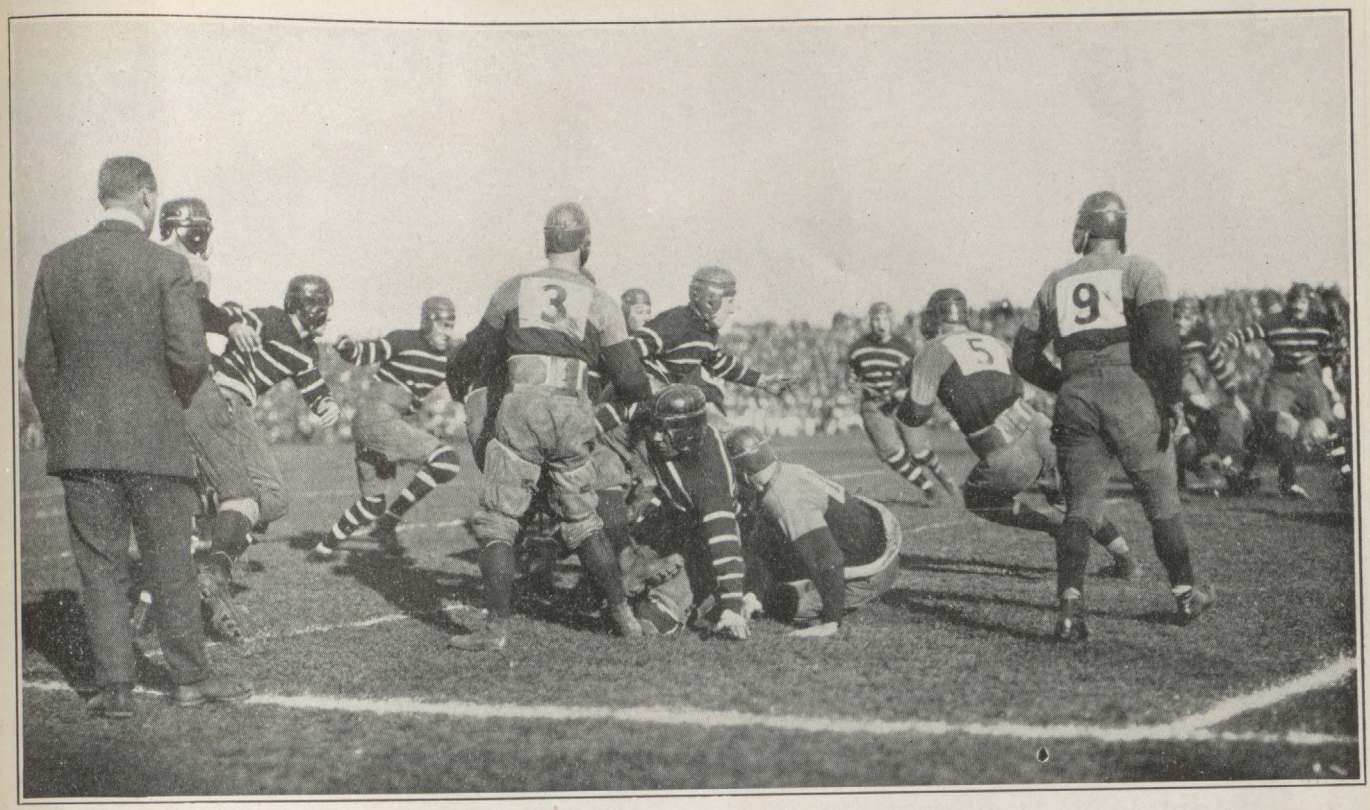
The Dartmouth squad, with their interference plays and their heavier line, tore through their lighter opponents time and again. The forward pass was used frequently and was largely responsible for the overwhelming score. The interference plays of the green squad gained ground almost at will, many of the McGill linesmen being unable to get near enough to intercept the play, leaving the secondary defence almost invariably to bring down the ball carrier.

Many pretty plays were seen during the game and more especiallly when the forward pass was attempted. Late in the last period Dooley, the opposing quarterback, was thrown a forward pass by Robinson, when he was advancing at full speed towards the McGill line; he caught it with one hand over his shoulder and after a brilliant run through a broken field, scored the last touch of the game.

The prettiest play from the red and white point of view occurred in the third period, when Capt. "Bones" Little intercepted a forward pass and gained over thirty yards for his team, being finally brought down by Leavitt, the Dartmouth full-back, a few yards from the green line.

There is no question but that many of the American rules tend to considerably open up the play, and could be used with advantage in the Canadian game; however, considerable care would have to be taken in their choice as inclusion of too many would rob our rugby of some of its best features.

The forward pass could quite easily replace our present onside kick, where so many of our present serious injuries occur. The interference on the line which is at present limited to three yards could with advantage be extended for a few yards more to ensure more open play. The adoption of more of the American rules, however, would hardly improve the Canadian game, and the majority of rugby enthusiasts, if they had their choice, would in all probability be willing to leave well enough alone.



An incident of play during the McGill-Queen's game

QUEEN'S STARTED STRONG

The tricolour squad, fresh from their victory over Toronto in the first game of the season, by the score of 8-2, succeeded in repeating their early success by defeating McGill in a close, hard-fought struggle.

Over twelve thousand people crowded into the Percival Molson Memorial Stadium, in the hope of seeing the home team turn the tables on their worthy rivals. Such was not the case, but they were treated to a wonderful game, with the issue always in doubt until the last minute of the contest.

The score of 13-8 was not a very safe margin, with the McGill team fighting every inch of the way, endeavoring to score the touch that would have placed them on even terms with their opponents. The lack of a reliable drop kicker made itself felt throughout the game, for on three occasions the score might have been augmented in this manner. On the other hand, Queen's scored six points by this method, due to the stellar kicking on the part of Leadly.

Both teams made a touch-down and both touches were equally spectacular. The Kingstonians netted their five points by means of an end run, which play has been responsible for many of their victories in the past. With wonderful exactness, McKelvey carried the ball around his well-protected right end and just as he was tackled, passed to Leadly, who was running at full speed behind him. The Queen's captain accepted the pass and raced thirty yards, being tackled just after he had crossed the line.

The touch made by the red and white team was equally exciting. With the score standing at 13-3 in the last quarter, three onside kicks were tried in rapid succession, each proving successful. With the ball on their opponent's fifteen yard line, Hanna plunged twice for yards and on the first down again went through for the necessary distance. This ended further scoring and the game finished with the play at midfield.

A banquet was tendered to the visiting team in the Union after the game.

TORONTO DEFEATS McGILL

The red and white squad visited the Queen City on October 11th, with a keen determination to add a victory to their credit at the expense of the 'Varsity aggregation. Their intentions were unfortunately side-tracked by Capt. Snyder and his cohorts, aided admirably by some well-timed fumbles on the part of the McGill backs.

The game resorted to a kicking contest, with Toronto having much the better of the argument in this department. The Snyder, Pequegnat, Somerville combination dominated the play, outkicking Hughes and gaining almost all of their points in this manner.

Eight rouges, one drop and a safety touch, contributed to make the total of thirteen points which number proved unlucky, but only to McGill. The red and white threatened the Toronto line many times during the game, but their drop kicks went wild and frequent fumbles relieved the situation for the blue and white.

The stands were crowded by over sixteen thousand spectators and the big 'Varsity Stadium was filled to capacity. At half-time they were treated to a polo match, which was opened especially for the Prince of Wales. Unfortunately the Prince happened to be in the States at the time and his close resemblance was not recognized, until he refused to be snapped by the camera men. The game itself was replete with thrills and created a demonstration almost equal to the big game.

With the score 4-0 against them at half-time, McGill tried desperately to even the count. The kicking game of the 'Varsity halves continued, however, and soon increased their lead to a substantial margin.

The final score stood at 13-0



McGill-Toronto game—McGill blocking for punt. Left to Right: R. McComb, Wickles, Hanna

McGILL LOSE AT KINGSTON

Queen's again demonstrated their superiority over the McGill squad, on the return game at their home grounds, by piling up a score of 16-4. Playing at top speed and worthy of their championship title, they nevertheless had to work hard for their victory. Injuries to the red and white team seriously hampered their chances and when Hughes was injured in the second quarter and forced to leave the game, their task appeared all the more hopeless. Capt. "Bones" Little and "Noolie" Philpotts both played throughout the game at a disadvantage, the former having suffered a fracture of his wrist in a previous game, played with his arm protected by a cast, while the latter suffered a broken nose.

The score at the end of the first quarter showed McGill in the lead by 2-0. They were unable to hold their slight margin and shortly after the second period had commenced "Red" McKelvey broke through for a touch. Leadly then started to make his presence felt and kicked for several points before the half-time whistle blew.

McGill started the second half with a strong offensive and with the wind at their backs, kicked on the first down. The excellent work of the tri-color halves prevented any material increase to the score, and when the teams changed over for the last quarter the score stood at 9-4 in the home team's favor.

The last period saw Queen's taking advantage of the strong wind and before the final whistle blew, both Leadly and Batstone had added points to their already comfortable total by well-placed drop-kicks.

QUEEN'S CLOSE GAME

After having defeated 'Varsity in Kingston by the score of 8-2, the aggregation from the Limestone City journeyed to Toronto for their return game. This proved to be the closest of the intercollegiate contests this fall, and when the smoke had cleared away from the field of action, Queen's were in the lead by the same margin that Toronto had defeated them in 1921.

One point separated the two teams and as in both of these thrilling contests, this narrow margin was sufficient to award the title to the winners. In 1921 Toronto clinched the rugby title from Queen's by a score of 14-13, and although the latter won rather easily in the following two years, they apparently never forgot that one-point victory.

Seventeen thousand wildly excited football fans cheered vainly for a blue and white victory. With a lead of 7-0 in their favor, a lead which had been reduced at half-time to 8-5, Toronto cracked under the strain and a fumble by Mills in the third quarter, allowed Queen's to score their only touch of the game.

Capt. Snyder, who had already scored the majority of his team's points, tried hard for a victory and in the last minute of play attempted a drop from his forty-five yard line, which missed the bar by inches.

The game ended by the score of 14-13.

R. M. C. DEFEATED

The McGill senior squad handed out a 21-3 defeat to the team representing the Royal Military College. The cadets put up a great battle, but as they were only entered in intermediate circles this year, they were no match for their senior opponents.

Hughes succeeded in scoring two touches, while his partner on the half line, Cameron, accounted for the other. The soldiers were unable to penetrate the heavier McGill line and were forced to rely on Tremaine to kick for points.

The crowd of over four thousand spectators were treated to several fine musical numbers by the Rooters' Band at half-time. The band has made a very creditable showing this year and is a decided improvement over previous years.

The second half of the contest proved to be very similar to the preceding one, both teams adding to their score in the same proportion. Gordon, the R. M. C. half-

back, provided a brilliant forty-yard run, but the McGill line tightened and prevented further scoring. Hughes scored his second touch of the game just before the whistle blew for full time.

CITY CHAMPIONSHIP

M.A.A.A. won the city championship from McGill for the first time in many years by a score of 12-7.

Play was very loose on both sides, the blue and red warriors scoring the majority of their points by blocking kicks. Twice during the game they broke through the line to block a kick and on both occasions recovered the ball for touches. The last attempt occurring with only a few minutes to go and the score a tie.

Hanna tallied the first count of the game by going through the left end of the line for a touch. McGill had by far the best of the play and made yards many times throughout the game. Hughes, the stellar kicking half, was prevented from playing due to injuries received at Kingston.

The M.A.A.A. team played hard and took advantage of every opening and their aggressiveness was largely responsible for their win in the dying moments of the game. They thus avenged their 8-1 defeat earlier in the season, when the same teams played an exhibition game for the benefit of the University of Montreal's Athletic Association.

McGILL WINS LAST GAME

After defeating Toronto in the last game of the 1923 schedule in the Queen City, McGill again turned the trick on their old rivals in the final intercollegiate game of the season.

Play had hardly commenced when Hughes, who had recovered sufficiently to warrant his inclusion into the line-up, recovered one of his own kicks on the blue and white forty-yard line. After two downs Capt. "Bones" Little, who was playing his last intercollegiate game, after starring six years in a red and white uniform, dropped a perfect field goal, repeating this performance a few minutes afterwards.

On the change over Toronto brought the play to the McGill territory and after missing several easy drops, gained two points by rouges. There was no further scoring and the count at half-time was 6-2 in favor of the home team.

On the resumption of play, Snyder, the blue and white captain, was injured and forced to leave the field. This serious loss was counteracted somewhat by a well-executed onside kick, which resulted in a touch, placing 'Varsity in the lead.

When the teams changed over for the last quarter the McGill twelve required two points to tie the score and they succeeded in doing so with two rouges. Excitement was at a high pitch, although no championship rested on the outcome of the struggle, and the crowd of ten thousand, who had braved the chilly weather, were cheering lustily for a victory.

With the thoughts of last year's struggle in their minds, the red and white players kept up a fierce onslaught and with a few minutes to go, Gordon dribbled a loose ball over the line and fell on it for a touch. This brought the score to 13-8 in favor of McGill and it remained unchanged until the close of the game.

FINAL STANDING

	W	L
Queen's	4	0
McGill	1	3
Toronto	1	3

Results In Brief

Queen's	8	Toronto	2
Queen's	13	McGill	8
Toronto	13	McGill	0
Queen's	16	McGill	4
Queen's	13	Toronto	12
McGill	13	Toronto	8

TRACK TITLE FOR McGILL

Points

McGill	69
Toronto	51
Queen's	14
Western	0

In one of the biggest and best attended intercollegiate track meets that has been held by Canadian universities for many years, the red and white team rolled up a score of sixty-nine points and won the track championship for the seventh consecutive year.

Over two thousand spectators crowded into the Kingston Stadium to watch the McGill athletes annex the championship. Two new events were added to the programme this year. The 220-yard low hurdles and the javelin throw, both being won by McGill men, the former event going to "Sid" Pierce, while the latter was won by "Hank" Gaboury.

Only one record was equalled during the afternoon when Pierce simulated his fine performance of last year and won the 120-yard high hurdle event in sixteen and one-fifth seconds. The marks made in the new events will also be entered as records so that the Dominion hurdle champion has both of the intercollegiate hurdle records to his credit.

"Hank" Gaboury, last year's captain, was the high point winner of the meet, winning the discus, javelin and pole vault. He graduates this year after seven years of active participation on a championship team. The runner-up in the number of points won was Perry, of Toronto, who came first in both the sprints.

Kennedy, another veteran of the club and the individual champion for many years, was also a high point winner. Lack of the necessary time for training, however, prevented him from making a better showing.

The relay race which was held over and run between the halves of the football match the following day, went to the wearers of the blue and white, but did not alter the standing of the teams.

The results follow:—

Discus Throw—1st, Gaboury (M), 2nd, Kennedy (M), 3rd, Shute (T). Distance 108 ft. 6 ins.

120 Yard High Hurdles—1st, Pierce (M), 2nd, Sparrow (T), 3rd, Consiglio (M). Time 16 1-5 secs.

Half Mile—1st, Thompson, (Q), 2nd, Hurd (M), 3rd, Christie (T). Time 2 mins. 4 2-5 secs.

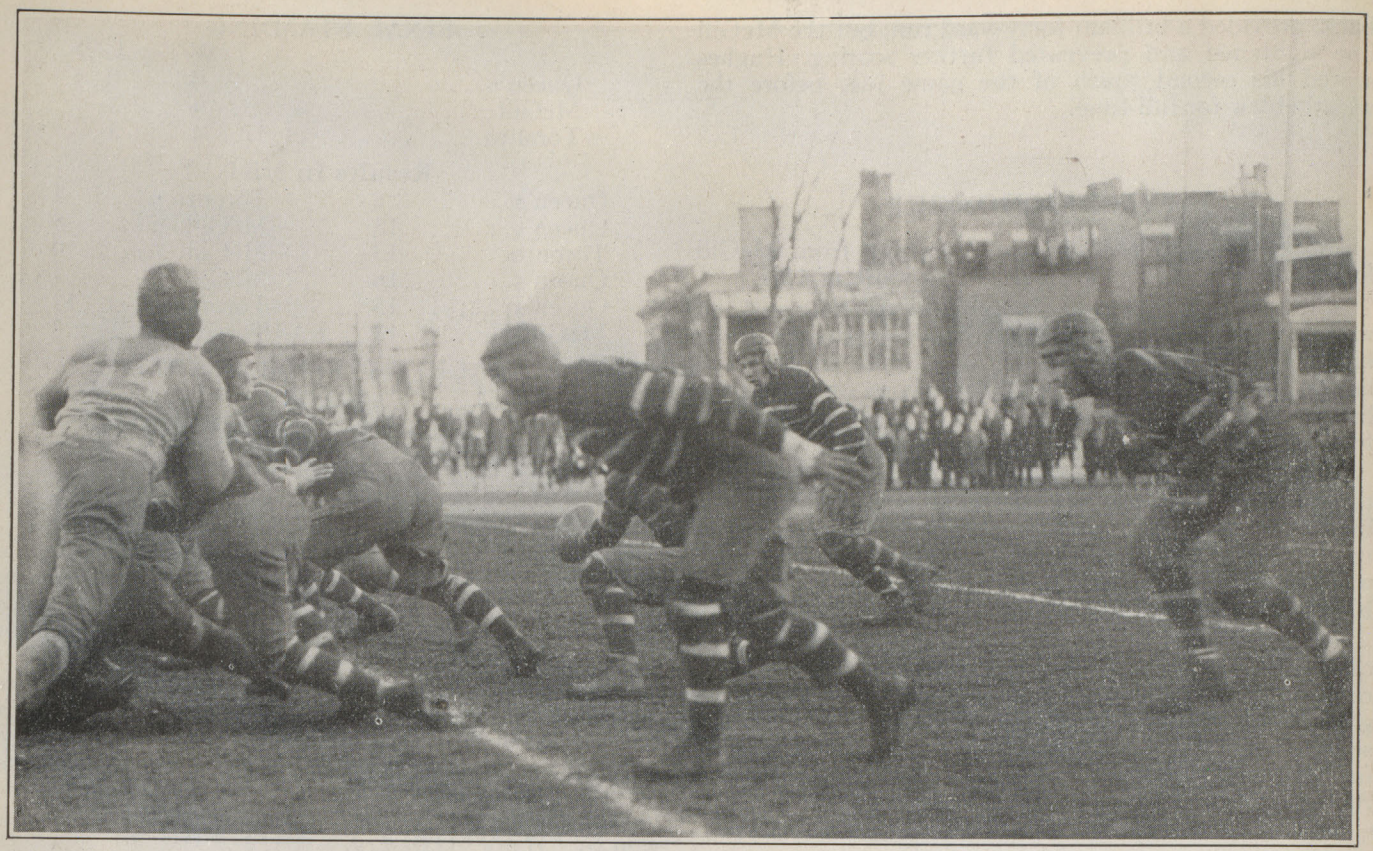
Pole Vault—1st, Gaboury (M), 2nd, Consiglio (M), 3rd, Hurd (Q). Height 10 ft. 7 ins.

Mile Run—1st, Rubin (M), 2nd, Thompson (T), 3rd, Thompson (Q). Time 4 mins. 51 2-5 secs.

100 Yards—1st, Perry (T), 2nd, Daley (Q), 3rd, Morrison (T). Time 10 1-5 secs.

220 Yards—1st, Perry (T), 2nd, Mabee, (T), 3rd, Daley (Q). Time 23 2-5 secs.

High Jump—1st, Turner (T), 2nd, Kennedy (M), 3rd, Consiglio (M), Height 5 ft. 6 ins.



McGill-Toronto Game—Left to Right: Little, Cameron, Hanna

Broad Jump—1st, Patterson (M), 2nd, Kennedy (M), 3rd, Lively (T). Distance 20 ft. 11 7- ins.

Three Miles—1st, Goforth (M), 2nd, Turnbull (T), 3rd, Graham (T). Time 15 mins. 56 3-5 secs.

220 Yard Low Hurdles—1st, Pierce (M), 2nd, Sparrow (T), 3rd, McKenzie (T). Time 27 2-5 secs.

16-lb Shot Put—1st, Jardine (M), 2nd, Mulligan (T), 3rd, Walli (Q). Distance 37ft. 11 1-2 ins.

440 Yard Run—1st, Christie (T), 2nd, Morrison (T), 3rd, Patterson (M). Time 52 4-5 secs.

Javelin Throw—1st, Gaboury (M), 2nd, Smith (M), 3rd, Turner (T). Distance 148 ft. 2 ins.

Relay Race—1st, Toronto, 2nd, McGill.

TENNIS WON BY McGILL

Points

McGill	15	Queen's	1
Toronto	8	Osgoode Hall	2
U. of M.	1		

The McGill net men added another championship to their credit, making their fifth consecutive victory on the tennis courts, and their eighth out of twelve seasons of intercollegiate competition.

The McGill team were without the services of Willard Crocker, for many years Canada's premier tennis player, but succeeded in winning the largest number of points in easy fashion. Jack Wright, Perry, Leslie and the two Brown brothers composed the team, each a holder of several titles and with the sole exception of Perry, they all entered the finals. Perry, after defeating Nunns, the Canadian junior champion, was beaten by his team-mate Jack Wright in the semi-finals of the singles.

The final of the singles tournament was contested by Ham, of Toronto, and Wright, of McGill, the latter winning in straight sets 6-2, 6-1, 6-4. Wright had the edge on his opponent in all departments of the game and although the last set was fairly close, he was not seriously threatened during the match.

The doubles title was fought out by two of the red and white pairs. Wright and Leslie after three close sets proved too strong for their team-mates Tom and Lawrence Brown, winning by scores of 7-5, 6-3, 6-3.

The "Martin" Cup, which was presented last year by Mrs. Vaughan, in honor of the Dean of the McGill Medical faculty, and which is emblematic of the McGill tennis championship was won this year by Jack Wright.

This match brought together two of the finest tennis players that ever represented the university, both holders of many Canadian and Provincial titles and both representatives of Canada's Davis cup team for several years, Willard Crocker and Jack Wright.

Over five hundred spectators lined the courts to witness the struggle and were rewarded by one of the best exhibitions of tennis seen in Montreal for some time. Wright won but was forced to the limit, The match went to five sets and every point was keenly contested, Crocker being forced to accept defeat by scores of 6-1, 0-6, 3-6, 6-3, 6-2.

R. M. C. HARRIERS WON

Points

R.M.C.	24	Toronto	35
McGILL	31	Queen's	45

The Toronto long distance runners, after a long string of victories in this annual event, were forced to relinquish the trophy to the Royal Military College. The cadets have tried hard for several years to win the long distance run and were successful for the first time, this year.

Goforth, who was the premier long distance runner for Toronto for many years, ran under the red and white

colors and was leading, when he made a wrong turn closely followed by Trenouth of Queen's a short distance from the finish. Thompson, of R.M.C., who was running third at the time succeeded in winning the race, Goforth was placed second and Trenouth made third place.

Goforth was afterwards awarded a tie with Thompson for first position, due to his misdirection, but the change did not alter the final standing of the various teams.

R.M.C. placed first, fifth, eight and tenth, while McGill ranked first, fourth, eleventh and fifteenth.

TORONTO WINS IN "RUGGER"

The Toronto English rugby team successfully retained the championship by defeating McGill in both of the home games, winning the round by 20 points to 3.

The first game played in Montreal resulted in a win for the 'Varsity team by a score of 11-3. The play was fairly even throughout the game but bad fumbles on the part of the home team at critical stages of the struggle was responsible for the one-sided score.

The return match was also won by the blue and white players by a 9-0 score. The play was exceedingly fast and both teams lost good opportunities to score. The speedier Toronto forward line, however, were too fast for the red and white fifteen, and came out of the struggle on the long end of the score.

GOLF TITLE TO TORONTO

The blue and white golfers won the second intercollegiate title by defeating McGill, the present holders of the trophy. At the close of the first day of play, Varsity were leading by two points, winning the tournament on the second day by a large margin.

CANADIAN CHAMPIONSHIP

Queen's, champions of the intercollegiate league, defeated Hamilton Tigers, winners of the interprovincial title, and the following week demonstrated their superiority over Balmy Beach, the Ontario Football Union winners, by a score of 11-3.

After winning the eastern title, they were slated to meet the Winnipeg Victorias, Western Canada rugby champions in a sudden death game at Toronto. but due to a misunderstanding the game was awarded to the tri-colour squad, making them Dominion champions for the third consecutive year.

SOCCER

McGill entered the intercollegiate soccer league this year for the first time since competition was resumed in this sport at the close of the war, and signalled their return by winning the championship.

The schedule was played this year in the form of a tournament at Kingston. McGill were drawn to play the winners of the Toronto-R.M.C. game, the cadets proving the victors after a close struggle by the score of 4-3. The following day R.M.C. and McGill played off and the red and white had much the better of the play. The final score being 6-2 in their favor.

Competition in this sport was inaugurated in 1905, and Toronto has proved to be the heavy winner, with thirteen championships to their credit, while Queen's won the title in 1912. This is McGill's first victory, although they have entered a team on six different occasions.

NOTES

Coach "Shag" Shaughnessy will have charge of the football activities next year. This welcome piece of news will be received with the greatest of satisfaction by those who have the interests of the McGill football club at heart.

The team itself are with "Shag" to a man and with their old coach again at the helm, should be close contenders for premier honors next fall.

"Noolie" Philpotts was unanimously chosen at a recent meeting of the football club to lead the red and white team on the gridiron next fall.

"Noolie" has been a consistent performer on the squad since 1920, and the honor of taking over the captaincy from "Bones" Little is a fitting tribute to his past excellent work.

"Bobbie" Bell will act as manager for next season.

A dinner was given to the championship track team in the Union on Thursday, December 4th, by the Athletic Board. Many old track stars, besides the present members of the team, were on hand and several interesting and amusing speeches were heard.

The announcement that Coach Van Wagner would direct the team again next year, was received with great enthusiasm, as the splendid work he has done in past years has been fully recognized. G. M. Hyde was chosen as manager.

Dr. Arthur S. Chesley, Med. '23, has returned to St. John, N.B., from New York City, where he has taken a special course in urology at the Post Graduate Hospital, and has commenced private practice in that city, specializing in diseases of the kidney and the urinary tract.

Dr. Francis J. Donnelly, Med. '18, who is pursuing post-graduate studies in surgery at Vienna, has been elected treasurer of the American Medical Association in that city.

In Montreal on November 24 the death took place, after a long illness of Isabella Eleanor Murray, widow of J. H. Semple, and mother of Dr. Edward J. Semple, Med. '93, and Recorder George H. Semple, Law '99, both of Montreal.

George W. Warwick, past student, has been re-elected as a member of the town council of Brockville, Ont.

W. P. Hughes, Arts '12, Law '18, has been appointed resident director of athletics at Queen's University for a period of three years. He has already coached the Queen's football team to a Dominion championship upon two occasions and will now have charge of hockey and additional athletic activities at the University. As a member of championship McGill football and hockey teams he is well qualified to undertake these duties.

Among those who have been created King's Counsel by the government of the Province of Quebec are: Louis Fitch (Feiczewicz), Arts '08, Law '11, H. C. G. Mariotti, Arts '10, Law '13; Charles Champoux, Law '98; Charles S. LeMesurier, Arts '09, Law '12; O. S. Tyndale, M.A., Arts '08, Law '15, all of Montreal.

At the request of the New Zealand branch of the British Medical Association, Dr. M. T. MacEachern, Med. '10, Director of Hospital Activities for the American College of Surgeons, will shortly visit that country, for the purpose of enquiring into the New Zealand hospital system. The headquarters of Dr. MacEachern are in Chicago.

Walter N. Jones, Agr. '20, has been appointed animal nutritionist and geneticist with the Experimental Farms branch, Department of Agriculture, being stationed in Prince Edward Island.

Class Notes

SCIENCE 1863-83

Secretary, Willis Chipman, Sci. '76,—204 Mail Bldg., Toronto

GAVILLER, Maurice, 1863. Born in London, England, 1842. Primary education at Barrie Grammar School. Qualified as Provincial Land Surveyor, 1866. In 1879-1880 made voyage around the world. 1884 moved to Collingwood. General practice—land surveying and engineering. Resides at Collingwood during summer months and in Toronto, or in the south, during winters. Oldest surviving graduate in engineering.

WARDROP, Norval, 1877, Detroit, Mich. Born at or near Prescott, Ont., about 1855. He has been following the profession of architecture in Detroit for many years. His present address in 507 Gladwin Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

HALL, Richard, Science 1878, Vancouver, B.C. Born at Gatineau Mills, Province of Quebec, 1850. After graduation employed with Gilmour & Company as mechanical engineer. Built a large mill for them at Trenton, Ont. Associated with William Hamilton Mfg. Co., of Peterboro, for a short time, then went to Kenora, where he built a sawmill, of which he was appointed general manager. Operated this mill for six years. He then organized a company and built a sawmill, which he operated for three years. He also built a sawmill at St. Boniface and another in the Rainy River district. He then removed to British Columbia, where he designed sawmills. After acting as Inspector for some time on dredging work in British Columbia, he was in 1914 appointed mechanical superintendent of the Dominion Government Dredging Fleet of Vancouver and Victoria, which position he held until he was superannuated in 1923. Mr. Hall is the oldest graduate of McGill in British Columbia. Address —2320 Cornwall St., Melton Court, Vancouver, B.C.

ROGERS, Richard Birdsall, 1877 and 1878, Peterboro, Ont. Born at Peterboro, 1857. Immediately after graduation was employed on Trent Valley Canal, and Grand Trunk Railway as assistant engineer from 1877 to 1884; chief engineer on Trent Canal from 1884 to 1906. The hydraulic lift locks at Peterboro and at Kirkfield, the largest of the kind in the world, were designed by Mr. Rogers. The Peterboro-Lakefield Division and the Simcoe-Balsam Lake Division, Trent Canal, were built when he was chief engineer. He was contractor on Section Two of the Ontario Rice Lake Division of the Canal from 1908 to 1918. Mr. Rogers has now retired from practice, living in the suburbs of Peterboro.

LOW, Albert P., 1882. Born at Montreal in 1861. Joined staff of Geological Survey 1881. He was promoted to position of geologist in 1891. In 1891-92 in employ of Dominion Development Co., investigating the iron deposits of Hudson's Bay. From 1893 to 1899 was employed on explorations in Labrador. In 1897 accompanied the *Diana* scientific expedition to Hudson's Bay. In command of Dominion Government expedition to Hudson's Bay and the Arctic Islands, D. G. S. *Neptune* 1903-1904. Appointed deputy head and director of the Geological Survey Department 1906. In 1907 appointed Deputy Minister. Degree of LL.D. conferred on him by Queen's University 1907. Superannuated 1914 due to ill-health. Residence—154 MacLaren St., Ottawa.

HOWARD, William Henry, Science 1883, Salt Lake City, Utah. After graduation went to Chicago, then to St. Louis, where he was associated with engineers experimenting with concentration of ores, this process being the reverse of the flotation method now universally adopted. In 1890 became assistant to Mr. E. P. Mathewson at Pueblo, Colorado, and in 1897 became superintendent of the Pueblo Smelting and Refining Company. Patented "The Howard Alloy Press" and "The Howard Zinc Stirrer," now standard apparatus for lead refining. In 1907 he became general superintendent of the Garfield Smelting Company, a subsidiary of the American Smelting & Refining Company. Later appointed general superintendent of all the smelting operations of this company. He is now consulting engineer and metallurgist for the company with headquarters at Salt Lake City. The company has works not only in the United States, but in Mexico and South America.

RICHARD, Louis Napoleon, 1881. Ottawa, Ont. Born at Warwick, P.Q., on December 12th, 1858. After graduation he was employed on the Montreal and Sorel road, surveying and levelling, also same work on railway between St. Jérome and New Glasgow, Que. In 1883 he joined the Geological Survey of Canada as draughtsman. Since 1913 he had been employed as relief map maker for the department. His address in 195 Patterson Ave., Ottawa, Ont.

SCIENCE '85

Secretary, E. P. Mathewson, 42 Broadway, New York.

Dr. McC. Macy has been doing a great deal of travelling for his company in the Provinces of Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. His eldest son, Frederick, who is a past student of McGill, leaving from his first year to join the Royal Flying Corps, is now at the Wayagamack Paper Company, Three Rivers, Que. He has recently suffered a badly broken arm, but is in a fair way to recovery.

E. P. Mathewson was delegate to the Empire Mining and Metallurgical Congress in London, June 3rd to 6th; and also to the World Power Conference in London, June 30th to July 12th. Between these two he made a business trip to the ancient mines of Rio Tinto, Spain. He also was in Paris for a couple of weeks. He spent a good deal of time at Wembley and was enthusiastic in his praise of that exhibition. While there he met a great many McGill men. Returning, he spent a short time in the northern part of Ireland visiting relatives and was fortunate in having for a travelling companion to Quebec on the S.S. *Caronia*, G. H. Dawson, '86, as well as 245 delegates of the British Association en route to Toronto.

C. W. Trenholme writes cheerfully from Montreal. He put in the summer at Metis Beach as usual, where he has a delightful summer home.

I have heard from Dr. Samuel Fortier, who is still holding down a job with the United States Department of Agriculture, in Berkeley, California.

MEDICINE 1902

Secretary, Dr. J. L. D. Mason, 3456 Park Avenue, Montreal.

Dr. William R. Morse, Med. '02, who is now Dean of the Medical Faculty, Union University, Chengtu, Szechwan, West China, paid a short visit here this month, after doing post-graduate work in England. He has been over fifteen years in China and reports great progress in his chosen field of work. McGill is well known out there and has a number of graduates holding teaching positions.

Dr. R. E. Cox, of the same year, is also attached to that School of Medicine. While here, Dr. Morse was entertained at luncheon by Dr. C. F. Martin, and gave some most interesting experiences of his life in this far-off corner of the world.

SCIENCE 1903

Secretary, Fraser S. Keith, 176 Mansfield Street, Montreal.

Three members of Science '03, were the sole Canadian representatives at the World Power Conference, held in London last summer. They were F. B. Brown, G. Gordon Gale and Fraser S. Keith.

Fraser Keith acted as secretary of the Canadian delegation. Frederick Brown and G. Gordon Gale both took part in several discussions at the meetings at Wembley, and the former was honored by being asked to preside at one of the general meetings.

Following the Conference the three separated, Fraser Keith remaining in London, visiting a number of plants there and following up his connections on behalf of the Engineering Institute of Canada, and its *Journal*. G. Gordon Gale visited Scandinavia. The diary of his trip is published in another part of the magazine, as is that of Frederick Brown, describing his trip to France and Switzerland.

One result of the Power Conference and of the visit of the three to Europe afterwards, was to bring home to them the fact that Canada must conserve her resources and be very careful regarding the export of raw material, including power. The example of Switzerland was very striking in this regard, where the export of power has served to build up communities in neighboring countries at the expense of Switzerland.

SCIENCE '08

Secretary, G. McL. Pitts, 360 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal.

We have to offer our apologies to the Class for being absent from these columns in the last issue of the NEWS.

Saturday night, November 15th, was made the occasion of the Annual Class Dinner. This year, by way of stimulating the idea of small yearly reunions, the executives of Science '16 and Science '08 joined forces in arranging a general McGill Dinner, at which these classes provided the majority of the attendance, though members of other years were invited, some of whom took advantage of the opportunity so afforded to meet their fellow graduates. It was an endeavor to foster and promote the McGill spirit, while still maintaining the intimate features of the Class Dinner.

The members in attendance assembled about eight o'clock, each noble brow being appropriately adorned with a circlet of red emblazoned with a white "M." As a matter of fact the bedtime story tonight should be about the football classic of the afternoon when "Old McGill" took Toronto into camp in as snappy a game as one could wish to see. Naturally the dinner got away to a running start.

Before sitting down to the main event, a class meeting of Science '08 was called, the president, Jim Cameron, being in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were approved and the following officers elected for the year: President, James S. Cameron; Vice-President, Edgar G. Montgomery; Secretary-Treasurer, Gordon M. Pitts.

The meeting unanimously passed a vote authorizing an increase of one hundred per cent in the salaries of the Executive. The idea of combined class dinners was generally approved, pending a fair trial of this feature.

Those at the head table included: Dr. A. T. Bazin, President of the Graduates' Society; Dean H. M. MacKay, of the Faculty of Science; Professor N. N. Evans; John Jeakins, Assistant Registrar; Dr. Austin Bancroft and Dr. John O'Neil.

The following members of Science '08 were present: H. E. Bates, Hugh Morrow, G. S. Sproule, Garnet Dickson, G. M. Pitts, Jasper Nicolls, M. Letourneau, J. S. Cameron, Walter Spencer, Walter Ahern, Gilbert Robertson, Cecil M. Ross, Stanley Vipond. Other guests present appear in a general report of this function given elsewhere in this issue, together with a detailed account of the progress of the dinner.

Some very fine entertainment was provided by the members of the Prince of Wales Minstrel Troupe: Messrs. Abbie Vallance, Powell, Findlay and Breeze. Mr. Vallance directed the community singing of numerous favorite college songs, while many specialties and popular numbers were effectively introduced from time to time. At the close of the evening those present were reduced to the proverbial whisper.

The Class of Science '14, who had been holding a dinner and class meeting at the Faculty Club, joined the party in time for the toast list and entertainment.

The speeches by Dr. Bazin, Dean MacKay and Professor Evans, were most instructive and entertaining.

Dr. Bazin, who is bringing energy and initiative to the office of President, outlined the policy of the Graduates' Society, stressing the advantages to both the graduates and the university, through the increased membership and activities of the Society. He described the wonderful progress already made in organization and general development and stressed the importance of every graduate being a member of the Society. He was much pleased with the achievement of a New McGill Directory, the foundation of which was prepared by Professor Evans.

In connection with the above we might say that already (as is to be expected) a large percentage of Science '08 are members of the Society and we would strongly urge those who have so far omitted to join their classmates, to forthwith fill out and return to the secretary the application form enclosed in this issue, which is being mailed to every member of the class. The New Directory cannot be recommended too highly as a most interesting and complete book of reference, which every McGill man will find very useful.

When the university selected Professor H. M. MacKay, as Dean of the Faculty of Science, they brought to this arduous position a man of merit, imbued with a genuine enthusiasm for his Alma Mater and gifted with a practical and progressive mind. He has the hearty appreciation and support of every student and graduate who has passed through his classroom. Dean MacKay outlined the developments under consideration in the Faculty. In the near future, you as graduates of experience will have an opportunity of expressing your considered views on the possibilities of the Science Course.

Professor Evans was in his usual good form and voice. His reminiscences of the early days of the Graduates' Society, in which he took a very active part, were very interesting and his humorous presentation was highly appreciated. His rendition of "Snyder Leads the Band" was enthusiastically received.

The evening came to a successful termination at about 11 o'clock and even at that there was evident reluctance on the part of some to call it a day. We would be interested to hear from those present their opinions regarding an annual dinner arranged in this way. There was no opportunity to discuss it at the time and the consensus of opinion will govern future procedure.

Jasper Nicolls made the trip from Ottawa particularly for this event and Bill Bates journeyed up from Grand 'Mere. Tom Ballantyne, Walter Breigel, Amos Kenyon, Harold Davies, Herb. White, C. McFee, Hamilton Irwin, Billie Chambers, Jim Kemp, Ted Holloway, Harvey Trimmingham and Cecil McDougall were among those out of luck, but who sent their salutations and best wishes to the class.

And now we wish you all a Very Merry Christmas and a Happy and Prosperous New Year. From the testimony turned in at the dinner, we gather that a very high percentage of '08ers will be functioning, if not appearing in the rôle of Mr. Julius C. Santa Claus this December 25th. Good Luck.

SCIENCE '14

R. E. Jamieson, Secretary, Engineering Building.

The fourth annual class dinner was held on November 15th, at the McGill Faculty Club, University Street. Those present included our honorary president, "Harry," and seventeen members of the class, H. P. Stanley, W. D. McLennan, Art Patterson, Milt Coleman, Charlie Day, Ed Orkin, Bill Sandison, Alan Hay, Ed Garrow, F. I. C. Goodman, Les Lauder, J. F. Harkom, J. A. Coote, Sandy Robertson, P. F. McLean, J. L. T. Martin, and R. E. Jamieson. Unfortunately, our address list was two years old, and we were unable to get in touch with a number of members of the class who might have been able to come to the dinner if they had known about it in time.

All those at the dinner are living in or near Montreal, except Alan Hay, who is with the Suburban Road Commission at Ottawa. We had letters acknowledging the dinner notice and regretting their inability to attend, from:

Hilary Bignell and Geof. Layne, both with Price Bros., at Kenogami.

Mel Taylor, making money with the Canadian Bank Note Company, Toronto.

Jerry Ryley, also in Toronto, as manager of the local branch of the Trussed Concrete Steel Co.

Walter Glasmaher, who reports having been laid up for the past year and a half with acute rheumatism. He is at Lexington Hospital, New York City. He writes regretfully about not being able to come up for the dinner but is most optimistic as to our next one.

R. C. Flitton, in Peterborough with the Wm. Hamilton Co. Flitt also acts as secretary of the local branch of the E.I.C.

John O'Donnell, in Quebec with the Department of Works and Labor. John sent us very material good wishes for the dinner.

J. J. Perrault, practising architecture in Montreal. Our date conflicted with that of the P.Q.A.A. dinner.

Frank Parkins, in Sherbrooke, P.Q., with the Canadian Connecticut Cotton Mills Co.

Clarrie Pitts, in Ottawa, selling acetylene.

Shorty Cunningham, in New York City, with the International Paper Company. Shorty writes that he expects to be in Three Rivers soon, on some new work.

Hugh Chambers and J. B. Mabon are both in Montreal and expected to come to the dinner, but were prevented at the last minute.

Howard Kennedy was reported from Ottawa as on the verge of coming down, but didn't manage it. He is with E. B. Eddy Co.

Jack Hall couldn't get away from his engines. He is in North Bay, with the C.P.R.

Ewart Stavert, who has been class secretary for the past two years, is at present in England, and R. E. Jamieson was appointed to the position. His address is the Engineering Building.

The party was enthusiastic about holding another dinner next year. The evening after the 'Varsity game was decided on as the date, so take note and be on hand next year, if you are anywhere within reach of Montreal.

We corrected our address list as far as possible, but we still have no addresses for the following. If anyone can supply these the secretary will be grateful.

R. F. Angus, W. E. Bull, P. Cann, L. M. Cosgrave, J. A. Fellows, J. F. Forman, H. P. Green, R. G. Henderson, H. D. Holland, H. W. Jerry, J. M. Lamontagne, K. A. McFadyen, J. R. McLean, W. G. Masson, S. A. Mathewson, K. A. Reeder, J. W. Reid, A. F. Wall, W. C. Wall.

After other class business had been dealt with, the gathering availed itself of a cordial invitation received from Sci. '08-'16, to visit their dinner, then in progress at the Windsor Station grill, where we had a most enjoyable time.

Following is appended a statement of the class finances to date:

Bank balance and interest, to November 15th, 1924		$ 3.98
Receipts for dinner		42.00
Receipts for class expenses		15.00
		$60.98
Dinner expenses, 1924	$46.75	
Postage	1.90	48.65
Cash balance in hand		$12.33

SCIENCE '16

Secretary, Stanley Neilson, 353 West Hill Ave., N.D.G.

An innovation in the holding of class dinners, was witnessed on the evening of November 15th, 1924, when a dinner was held under the joint auspices of the years of Science '08 and Science '16.

Those present included Dean H. M. MacKay, of the Science Faculty; Dr. A. T. Bazin, President of the Graduates' Society; Prof. N. N. Evans, John Jeakins, Arts '13, Assistant Registrar; Prof. Bancroft, Dr. John O'Neil, '09, and the following members of '08:—C. E. Bates, Hugh Morrow, G. S. Sproule, Garnet Dickson, G. M. Pitts, Jasper Nicolls, M. Letourneay, J. Cameron, Walter Spencer, Walter Ahern, Gilbert Robertson, C. M. Ross and Stanley Vipond, also the following members of '16: Ross Taylor, Ben Silver, Arch. Rutherford, A. B. Rogers, Murray Robertson, Laurie Ogilvy, E. D. McIntosh, V. C. Moulton, Hector Marquette, G. Lavoilette, W. G. Hunt, Bruce Hutchison, George R. Hodgson, Eddie Fuger, Whit. Bailey, Doug. Armstrong, Percy Booth, Watty Sutherland and Stan. Neilson. There were also present Eddie Lyons, Mackie Garden and E. V. Gage, of '15, and Messrs. Roach, R. A. Scott, G. Delgado and E. J. Turcotte.

Mr. Abbie Vallance and three of his fellow members of the Prince of Wales Minstrels, Messrs. Powell, Findlay and Breeze, provided the entertainment to the complete satisfaction of all present.

Following an excellent meal the health of the King was proposed by J. S. Cameron, '08. This was followed by a general introduction all around in which each man told those present as much or as little of his life's history as he thought fit.

In memory of "Our Heroic Dead" a minute of silence, with all heads bowed, was observed with a silent toast to their honor. W. G. Sutherland made a few appropriate remarks prior to this toast.

The toast to "Our Alma Mater" was proposed by J. S. Cameron, and replied to by Dean H. M. MacKay, who told of some of the current events around the university, and of the trials and tribulations of being Dean. Perhaps the most interesting information brought out was the announcement that the authorities are considering changes in the curriculum and intend shortly to send a questionnaire to all graduates asking for a candid expression of opinion on the present course as judged by each man's personal experience. At this juncture some fifteen members of the Class of Science '14 who had held a dinner in the Faculty Club joined the gathering.

Prof. N. N. Evans in proposing the toast to the Graduates' Society, modestly disclaimed any credit for its present standing or for the recent edition of the Graduates' Directory. In replying to this toast, Dr. A. T. Bazin "reminissed" for a while on his own college days and on the activities at that time. He traced the history of the Graduates' Society from its earliest stages up to its present state and deplored the fact that only about thirty per cent of the living graduates of the university were members of the society. He said that he wished some of the graduates could catch the spirit of three members way off in South America, who had organized a branch society, and were planning to keep in touch with "Old McGill," and with any graduates who came to that part of the world.

Gordon Pitts called for an expression of opinion on the holding of class dinners. A short discussion followed, after which the party broke up with the singing of the National Anthem and the McGill yell.

Just previous to the dinner the class of Science '16 held a business meeting at which the following officers were elected:—Honorary President, Dean H. M. MacKay; Past President, Walter S. Sutherland; President, Percy Booth; Vice-President, George R. Hodgson; Secretary, Stanley A. Neilson; Councillors, Gordon Pitts, Murray Robertson, Whit. Taylor-Bailey.

The Secretary read the financial statement showing the class finances in fairly healthy condition.

SCIENCE '22

Secretary, G. Blair Gordon, 10 Victoria Square, Montreal.

Harold Banfill—Electrical engineer with the Bell Telephone Company, Notre Dame Street.

Alex. Glen—Another engineer who has answered the call of the Automatic Telephone.

"Queenie" McDougall—Married. His wife is as beautiful as he is fair.

Harold Mott—Works manager for the Marconi Company and the right man for the job.

Roy Foss—Engineer of the Loomis Co., contractors. Built the subway at Westmount Station.

Geoff Notman—Little Geoff is with the Dominion Engineering Co., Lachine, P.Q.

Harold Bush—Yet another sheltered in the Engineering Department of the Bell Telephone Co.

Gordon Ross—Most of his time is spent in the mining district of Timmins, Ont., but when he does come to town he tells his many friends such good stories that it makes his long absences almost worth while.

"Teedles" Thompson—Sometime Office Manager of the Taylor Co., Consulting Engineers, Montreal, and Dayton, Ohio.

P. C. Ahern—Engineering apprentice with the Canadian Westinghouse Co., Hamilton, Ont.

G. Desbarats—Finds time to look around Hamilton when not arguing with P. C. Ahern.

Lawrence Armstrong—Rhodes Scholar, Oxford. Now in his final year and pulling an oar in his college boat.

John Bradfield—Plant Engineer, Acme Cement Corporation, Catskill, N.Y., U.S.A.

Drummond Ross—Married—and very nicely—to Miss Jean Rutherford.

Gordon Roberton. Oilcloth is everything in his young life. Dominion Oilcloth and Linoleum Co., Montreal.

Andrews S. Fraser—Chemical Engineer for the Canada Starch Company, at their plant in Cardinal, Ont.

W. R. Wonham—An embryo electrolysis expert, who is going to make Montreal famous.

A. W. Carlyle—Since acquiring an M.Sc., "Nubby" has been working for Dome Mines Limited, South Porcupine, Ont.

John Fry—Mechanical engineer with the firm of McDougall, Pease & Friedman, Consulting Engineers.

C. A. Parker—Represents the English Electrical Co. of Canada in Montreal. Suave, but sincere.

J. C. Russel—Best flying wing in interprovincial rugby and a valuable asset to the Montreal Light Heat & Power Co. All our sympathies are with him in the sad death of his father recently, due to a sudden attack of double pneumonia.

Gordon Reed—A persuasive member of the firm of Robert Howard & Co., Insurance Brokers. Has done an extensive business insuring the recently married members of his class against twins and in his spare time acted as Alumni Secretary of the Class.

Morgan Bennett—The Northern Electric Co. is the gainer up to date.

Blair Gordon—Comes to life with these notes and about time he did. All contributions gratefully received care of Dominion Textile Co. Limited, 10 Victoria Sq., Montreal.

SCIENCE 1924

Secretary, B. P. Campbell, General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

A. O. Leslie is engaged in the Students' Training Course of the General Electric Company, at Schenectady, N.Y.

V. Shlakman is engaged in the R. Students' Training Course of the General Electric Company, at Schenectady, N.Y.

Notes

Hon. Dr. W. H. Sutherland, Med. '99, Minister of Public Works of British Columbia, has had additional administrative duties entrusted to him, those connected with the portfolio of railways. These duties were discharged until recently by Hon. Dr. J. D. Maclean, Med. '05, who was Provincial Secretary and Minister of Education until his transfer to the Finance portfolio.

Rev. Robert Hall, Arts '22, has left for Oxford, there to pursue two years in post-graduate study as the result of having won a travelling scholarship at the Montreal Presbyterian College.

Mrs. Cameron, widow of Dr. Paul Cameron, Med. '81, in his lifetime of Alexandria, Ont., died on August 27 at Simcoe, Ont., after a short illness.

At Oberlin, Ohio, on August 21, the death took place of Margaret A. Baird, wife of Dr. William McClure, Arts '79, Med. '84, Canadian Presbyterian missionary attached to the staff of the Shantung Christian University, Tsinan, China.

Dr. George R. Brow, Med. '20, who has been assistant resident physician on the staff of the Rockefeller Institute Hospital in New York City, has been awarded the Rockefeller Travelling Scholarship in Medicine of the value of $1,500 and will specialize in diseases of the heart under Sir Thomas Lewis in England. While in the Rockefeller Institute, Dr. Brow, who is a graduate of Prince of Wales College, Charlottetown, P.E.I., worked chiefly on diseases of respiration and circulation under Dr. Rufus Cole, and he has recently published an important monograph, in co-operation with Dr. Carl Binger, on the subject.

The Rev. John McClung, for many years a minister of the Presbyterian Church in Ontario, died on September 2 at Hamilton, Ont., in his 81st year. He was the father of R. K. McClung, D.Sc., Arts '99, of the University of Manitoba, Winnipeg.

A. L. Farnsworth, Sci. '22, is now connected with the staff of Messrs. Price Brothers & Company, Limited, at Kenogami, Que.

E. K. Macnutt, Sci. '24, has joined the staff of the E. B. Eddy Co., at Hull, Que.

Kenneth M. Ramsey, Sci. '22, has been appointed assistant manager of the Citadel Brick Company Limited, Quebec, of which he has been construction superintendent for the last two years.

J. D. Chisholm, Sci. '23, is now electrical engineer with the Newfoundland Power & Paper Company Ltd., at Cornerbrook, Newfoundland.

William Watson, Sci. 24, is with Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth & Company Limited, at Deer Lake, Newfoundland.

T. C. Thompson, Sci. '20, has left the Crosby Steam Gauge and Valve Company, of Boston, Mass., to join the staff of the transmission engineering department of the Bell Telephone Co., at Montreal.

J. H. Forbes, Sci. '08, has been transferred to Montreal in the service of the Canadian Pacific Railway of which he has been division engineer at Smith's Falls, Ont.

F. Gordon Green, Sci. '21, after two years in the oil fields of California, is now endeavoring to interest holders of oil shale lands in Albert, N.B., in the development of their properties.

In London, England, on September 10, the death took place of John Kemp, father of J. Colin Kemp, Sci. '08, of Montreal.

Dr. R. F. Ruttan, Med. '84, Director of the Department of Chemistry, represented the University at the Centennial Celebration of the Franklyn Institute in Philadelphia in September.

Dr. James L. Joughin, Med. '06, of New York City, will have the sympathy of graduate friends in the death on September 13 of his wife, presumably of furnace gas poisoning. Dr. Joughin was himself overcome and for some days in a most serious condition.

Dr. S. Hanford McKee, Med. '00, of Montreal, has been re-elected Canadian representative on the Board of the American Academy of Opthalmology and Oto-Laryngology, the annual meeting of which was held in Montreal during the month of September. Dr. McKee was one of the committee having charge of the arrangements for the convention.

Capt. C. A. P. Murison, M.C., past student, has been appointed by the War Office to be assistant superintendent of the Artillery Experimental Establishment at Shoeburyness, England. After the Armistice, Capt. Murison returned to Canada from Constantinople where he had been serving on the staff of the Army of Occupation in Turkey. He is attached to the Royal Field Artillery.

John C. Edwards, retired lumber merchant, who died in Ottawa on September 18, was the father of Colonel Cameron M. Edwards, past student, of the same city.

Major W. E. Gladstone Murray, Arts '13, was one of the prize-winners in the British Empire section of the competition for prizes offered by Edward Filene, Boston, Mass., for the best essays on how to restore peace and prosperity through international co-operation.

Gordon H. Rochester, Sci. '21, who has been at Berthierville, Que., has been appointed Supervisor of Timber Tests at the Forest Products Laboratories, Department of the Interior, Montreal.

Dr. Henri A. Lafleur, Arts, '82, Med. '87, of Montreal, and Dr. P. A. McLennan, Med. '98, of Vancouver, B.C., have been reappointed members of the Medical Council of Canada for a term of four years.

Dr. Walter L. Crewson, Med. '21, has established a practice in Hamilton, Ont., after having taken post-graduate studies in New York City.

D. Miles Brown, father of Dr. W. A. Brown, Med.'91, of Chesterville, Ont., and of Dr. E. L. Brown, Med. '00,

of Aultsville, Ont., died on September 28 in Chesterville. He was one of the oldest and most respected citizens of the County of Dundas.

On September 11th, the death occurred in Los Angeles, California, of Linda Gertrude, wife of Victor E. Dawson, Sci. '08, president of the California Branch of the McGill Graduates' Society.

Hon. Thibaudeau Rinfret, Law '00, since 1922 a puisne judge of the Superior Court at Montreal, has been promoted to the Bench of the Supreme Court of Canada to succeed Mr. Justice Malouin, resigned. Mr. Justice Rinfret took his Arts course at St. Mary's College and in 1901 was called to the bar. From that time until 1910 he was a partner of Hon. Jean Prevost and later a member of the firm of Perron, Taschereau, Rinfret, Vallée and Genest. In 1908 he was the unsuccessful candidate for the House of Commons in Terrebonne and in 1912 was created a King's Counsel.

Dr. A. S. Lamb, Med. '17, Director of the Department of Physical Education, has been elected secretary of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada, succeeding N. H. Crowe, Toronto, resigned.

Named in honor of Captain Guy M. Drummond, Arts '09, who fell in action in 1915, the Guy Drummond Public School, Outremont, was officially opened on October 3 by his mother, Lady Drummond.

On September 23 in Montreal the death took place of Mrs. Alexander Douglas, aged 85, the mother of Dr. F. C. Douglas, Med. '03, and Dr. Alex. R. Douglas, Vet. '02, both of Montreal.

Dr. Lorne C. Montgomery, Med. '20, of Montreal, was bereaved on September 25 by the death at New Richmond, Que., of his mother, Mrs. R. H. Montgomery, at the age of 71 years.

Louis Joseph Charles Emile Boyer, Law '96, has been appointed a puisne judge of the Superior Court of the Province of Quebec in succession to Hon. Thibaudeau Rinfret, Law '00, elevated to the Supreme Court of Canada. Mr. Justice Boyer was born in Montreal on January 23, 1872, was educated at Montreal College and at McGill and was for a long period associated with the firm of Hibbard, Boyer and Gosselin. While at the bar he was counsel in numerous inportant commercial cases and became a director of a number of companies. In 1911 he was unsuccessful against the late Hon. F. D. Monk, Law '77, for the House of Commons.

G. B. Elliot, Sci. '23, has been appointed to the sales staff of the A. R. Williams Machinery Co., Montreal.

Allan T. Bone, Sci. '16, is with the George A. Fuller Co. Limited, on construction work in Toronto. He was previously with the Shawinigan Engineering Co. Limited, at La Gabelle, Que.

Francis G. Ferrabee, Sci. '24, is one of those appointed by the Canadian Ingersoll-Rand Co. Limited, to take an eight months' course in their work with a view to later appointment to the sales or executive staff of the company.

V. R. Davies, M.Sci., Sci. '20, is now acting assistant professor of civil engineering in the University of Saskatchewan, relieving R. A. Spencer, Sci. '14, who has been granted leave of absence for one year. Mr. Davies was formerly demonstrator in the department of geodesy and surveying at McGill, while pursuing post-graduate studies.

W. G. MacNaughton, Arts '01, Sci. '04, is now secretary of the Technical Association of Pulp and Paper Industry with headquarters in New York.

Benjamin Russell, Sci. '09, is chief field inspector and hydraulic engineer of irrigation surveys with the Water Power and Reclamation Service of the Department of the Interior at Calgary, Alberta.

John G. Hall, Sci. '21, is now assistant superintendent with the Back River Power Company at Montreal.

William L. Mackenzie, Sci. '17, is serving as an assistant engineer on the construction of the Welland Ship Canal with headquarters at St. Catharines, Ont.

Harry W. Lea, past student, is an assistant engineer on the construction of streets, sidewalks and sewers with the Department of Technical Service, city of Montreal.

Dr. E. J. Ryan, Med. '96, of St. John, N.B., is taking a seven months' post-graduate course in surgery in New York City.

E. W. Knapp, Sci. '23, has been appointed demonstrator in electrical engineering at Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.

Rev. D. M. McLeod, Arts '97, of Moose Creek, Ont., has accepted a call to take charge of the Presbyterian congregation of Alexandria, Ont.

Rev. Peter D. Muir, Arts '93, has resigned the pulpit of the Summerstown, Ont., Presbyterian Church to assume charge of the Mission of Cantley in the Presbytery of Ottawa.

Dr. J. W. Lang, Med. '23, has been appointed Medical Officer of Health of Hutton, B.C., and Dr. Wilfred Laishley, Med. '22, Medical Officer of Health of Giscombe, B.C.

Amelia M. Weaver, widow of Hon. F. E. Gilman, M.A., LL.D., Arts '62, Law '65, died on October 3 at her residence in Westmount.

Eliza Frances Jones, wife of James A. Smart, died at her home in Lachine, Que., on October 4. She was the mother of R. A. Grant Smart, Arts '19, and of Mrs. Howard, wife of Rupert F. Howard, Sci. '01, of Lachine.

Dr. S. H. O'Brien, Med. '18, has moved to Hamilton, Ont., from Belleville, where he has been in practice for some years.

Horace R. F. Strong, Sci. '10, has become manager of the Lorrain Consolidated Mine in South Lorrain, near Cobalt, Ont. Of this camp Mr. Strong is one of the pioneers.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

BIRTHS

ARGUE—At Montreal, on August 30th, to Dr. Alan F. Argue, Arts '13, Med. '14, and Mrs. Argue, a son.

BENNET—At Montreal, on October 4, to G. Arthur Bennet, Sci. '11, and Mrs. Bennet, a son.

BRADLEY—At Edmonton, Alberta, on August 28, to Dr. R. W. Bradley, Dent. '23, and Mrs. Bradley, a son.

BYERS—On October 6th, 1924, at Montreal, to Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Byers (Marion Taber, Arts '05), a son.

CARROLL—At Montreal, on September 2, to George F. Carroll, Sci. '17, and Mrs. Carroll, a daughter.

CLARK—On October 2nd, 1924, at Bradford, Mass., to Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Clark (Brenda Macdonald, Arts '20), a son.

COLE—At Clifton Nursing Hospital, on February 1st, 1924, a son (Douglas Storey), to Douglas S. Cole, Sci. '15, and Mrs. Cole, of 16 Henleaze Avenue, Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol, England.

CRAM—At Ottawa, October 20th, 1924, to Haldane R. Cram, Sci. '11, and Mrs. Cram, 63 Waverley Street, a son.

DRUCKMAN—At Montreal, on November 16, to Dr. Karl Druckman, Arts '17, Med. '22, and Mrs. Druckman, a son.

FARQUHARSON—At Westmount, on Nov. 3, to John S. Farquharson, Sci. '22, and Mrs. Farquharson, a daughter.

HAMILTON—At the Tacoma General Hospital, on September 15th, 1924, to Philip D. P. Hamilton, Sci. '22, and Mrs. Hamilton (Evelyn Banfill, R.V.C. '22), a daughter (Mary Evelyn).

HARROWER—At Montreal, on October 29, to Gordon S. Harrower, past student, and Mrs. Harrower, a daughter.

HASKELL—At Montreal, on October 13, to L. St. J. Haskell, Sci. '07, and Mrs. Haskell, a son.

HEARTZ—At Montreal, on November 13, to Richard E. Heartz, Sci. '17, and Mrs. Heartz, of La Gabelle, Que., a daughter.

HENEY—On September 23, at Montreal, to Dr. V. P. Heney, Med. '20, and Mrs. Heney, 46 Côte des Neiges Road, a daughter.

HODGE—At Montreal, on September 22, to Dr. George Hodge, Med. '15, and Mrs. Hodge, a daughter.

HUNTER—At Harrison, Me., on October 5, to Dr. W. A. Hunter, Med. '17, and Mrs. Hunter, a son.

KELSALL—At Port Williams, N.S., on September 30, to Arthur Kelsall, Agr. '18, and Mrs. Kelsall, a son, John Proctor.

KER—At Dundas, Ont., on October 19, to F. I. Ker, Sci. '09, and Mrs. Ker, a daughter.

LITTLE—At St. Catharines, Ont., on October 6, to Edward C. Little, Sci. '15, and Mrs. Little, a son, Edward Carruthers, junior.

LOUTTIT—At Montreal, on September 7, to W. C. Louttit, Sci. '21, and Mrs. Louttit, Havana, Cuba, a son.

LYNCH—On July 10th, 1924, at Saskatoon, to Dr. Arthur Lynch, F.R.C.S., F.A.C.S., Med. '03, and Mrs. Lynch, a second son (Arthur Martin).

MACLEOD—At Montreal, on October 26, to John W. MacLeod, Sci. '14, and Mrs. MacLeod, Thorburn, N.S., a son.

McNAUGHTON—At 199 Wurtemburg Street, Ottawa, on September 14, to Brigadier-General A. G. L. McNaughton, C.M.G., D.S.O., Sci. '10, and Mrs. McNaughton, a daughter.

McOUAT—At Ottawa, on October 3, to L. C. McOuat, Agr. '15, and Mrs. McOuat, Sunset Boulevard, a daughter.

MAH—On December 10th, 1923, to Mr. and Mrs. Ngui Wing Mah (Bertha Hasang, Arts '17), twins, a son and a daughter.

MAHAFFY—At Montreal, on September 18, to H. Laurence Mahaffy, Sci. '20, and Mrs. Mahaffy, a daughter.

MELHUISH—On September 27th, 1924, at 2 Fitzgeorge Avenue, London W. 14, England, to Paul Melhuish, Sci. '08, and Mrs. Melhuish, a son.

MENZIES — At Ottawa, on October 31, to J. W. Menzies, Sci. '10, and Mrs. Menzies, a daughter.

MITCHELL—On July, 1924, to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Mitchell (Edith Barnes, Arts '21), a son.

NUTTER—On December 4th, 1924, at the Medical Arts Hospital, to Dr. J. Appleton Nutter, Med. '04, and Mrs. Nutter, a son.

OLIVER—At 191 Britannia Avenue, Hamilton, Ont., on October 12th, 1924, to Dr. Robert Oliver, Med. '16, and Mrs. Oliver, a son.

PEARSON—At Montreal, to Dr. H. H. Pearson, Dent. '16, and Mrs. Pearson, a daughter.

PERRY—At Montreal, on November 22, to A. Leslie Perry, Sci. '23, and Mrs. Perry, a daughter, stillborn.

POWER—At Montreal, on September 1, to Dr. Richard M. H. Power, Med. '20, and Mrs. Power, a daughter.

POWLES—At Takata, Japan, on October 4, to Rev. P. S. C. Powles, M.A., Arts '10, and Mrs. Powles, a daughter.

REEVES—At Atlanta, Ga., on August 26th, 1924, to Dr. C. Waymond Reeves, Med. '13, and Mrs. Reeves, a son (Charles Waymond, Jr.).

SHUEMAN—On May, 1924, at Montreal, to Mr. and Mrs. D. I. Shueman (Malca Silverman, Arts '21), a son.

SMITH—On May, 1924, at Armstrong, B.C., to Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Smith (Helen Gass, Arts '03), a son.

SKELTON—At Sherbrooke, Que., on September 23, to Philip H. Skelton, Sci. '13, and Mrs. Skelton, twins, a son and a daughter.

TALLON—At Cornwall, Ont., on October 29, to Dr. J. A. Tallon, Med. '19, and Mrs. Tallon, a son.

TAYLOR—At Lachine, Que., on September 22, to Dr. T. H. Taylor, Med. '09, and Mrs. Taylor, a son.

THOMPSON—At Montreal, on November 22, to Dr. Allen E. Thompson, Med. '13, and Mrs. Thompson, a daughter.

VINER—On September 14, to Dr. Norman Viner, Arts '01, Med. '05, and Mrs. Viner, 133 Bishop Street, Montreal, a daughter.

WELDON—At Montreal, on October 18, to R. Laurence Weldon, Sci. '17, and Mrs. Weldon, a daughter.

WOLF—At Fall River, Mass., on July 28th, 1924, to Dr. Thomas Conrad Wolf, Med. '17, and Mrs. Wolf, a son (Thomas Conrad, Jr.).

MARRIAGES

ANDERSON — At Stanley Church, Westmount, on October 7, St. Kilda MacKay, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Albert McLean, Windsor Avenue, Westmount, and Francis Lionel Parker Anderson, past student, elder son of Dr. F. O. Anderson, Med. '06, and Mrs. Anderson, Park Avenue, Montreal.

APPS—On October 1, at St. Patrick's Church, Montreal, Dorothy Rose, daughter of Mrs. Sarah Innes, Hutchison Street, Montreal, and Dr. Carl O. Apps, Med. '23, of Brantford, Ont., son of Charles W. Apps, also of Brantford.

BANFILL—At the Church of the Ascension, Montreal, on October 14, Winifred Mabel, only daughter of the late J. Fowler Pendock, and of Mrs. Pendock, Outremont, and Harold Leroy Banfill, Sci. '22, of Montreal, son of the late E. L. Banfill, and of Mrs. Banfill, Richmond, Que.

BOND—On November 27, at the home of the bride's father, Beatrice Grange, daughter of William Hanson, Mount Pleasant Avenue, Westmount, and William Langley Bond, K.C., Arts '94, Law '97, of Montreal, son of the late Colonel Frank Bond, and of Mrs. Bond, Montreal.

BRADFIELD—On September 2, Laura Kathleen, second daughter of His Honor Frederick Stone, and Mrs. Stone, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and John Ross Bradfield, Sci. '22, Hartford, Conn., son of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Bradfield, Morrisburg, Ont.

BRYSON—At Chalmers Manse, Quebec, on August 13, Teresa Gertrude, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Murphy, Montreal, and Allan Bryson Strong, Arch. '24, of Montreal, only son of the late A. W. Strong, Sci. '89, and Mrs. Strong, of Montreal.

CAMERON—At the residence of the bride's parents, 912 Comte Street, Montreal, on October 15, Miss Sarah Symonds Cameron, Arts '20, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Cameron, and A. O. Ponder, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Ponder, Christchurch, New Zealand.

CAMPBELL—At Ottawa, in October, 1924, Edith M. Campbell, Arts '23, to John Rhind.

CHISHOLM—At the Church of St. James the Apostle, Montreal, on October 14, Kathleen Gordon, daughter of Mrs. Arthur J. Darling, and John Foster Chisholm, Law '21, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Chisholm, Westmount.

COLE—At St. Paul's Church, Elgin, Ont., on September 10, Jean, daughter of J. Sawtelle Dargavel, Sci. '99, of that place, and William Stanley Cole, Sci. '20, of Windsor, Ont., son of the late Judson Cole, and of Mrs. Cole, Brockville, Ont.

DERICK—At Winnipeg, Man., on November 5, Marion Hope, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. A. Olive, Westmount, and Russell Arthur Derick, M.S.A., Agr. '20, of Brandon, Man., youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Derick, Clarenceville, Que.

DOBSON—On September 15, at Sunny Brae, N.B., Miss Orpah Kathryn Russell, Shepody, N.B., and Joseph William Dobson, Med. '25, of Hillsboro, N.B.

DUBUC—On September 1, at the Private Chapel of St. Louis de France Church, Montreal, Gertrude, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Cholette, Laval Avenue, Montreal, and Marcel Dubuc, past student, son of Mrs. A. Dubuc, Sherbrooke Street West, Montreal.

EAGER—Recently, Miss Frances Willard Logan, of Fredericton, N.B., and Dr. Richard Frederick Eager, Med. '24, of Harmony, Me., son of Mr. and Mrs. D. Eager, Ottawa.

ELDER—On September 13, at the home of the bride's parents, Jessie Stewart, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Niblo, Tupper Street, Montreal, and John Campbell Elder, Sci. '20, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Elder, Montreal West.

FALCONER—At the home of the bride's parents, 66 Chesterfield Avenue, Westmount, on October 15, Mary Hilda, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John E. Ritchie, and William Alexander Falconer, Comm. '22, son of Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Falconer, also of Westmount.

FINK—On September 10, at St. Patrick's Church, Ottawa, Kathleen Beatrice, only daughter of Mrs. Catherine Cosgrove, Ottawa, and Dr. Charles Telesphore Fink, Med. '21, of Pembroke, Ont., son of Mr. and Mrs. Napoleon Fink, Mattawa, Ont.

FORMAN—On September 23, at St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Westmount, Gladys Frances, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James S. MacCallum, Grosvenor Avenue, Westmount, and John F. Forman, past student, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. John Forman, Montreal.

FOSS—On October 4, at St. Andrew's Church, Westmount, Audrey Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Findlay, Lansdowne Avenue, Westmount, and Donald Burrowes Foss, Sci. '23, of Montreal, son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur H. Foss, Sherbrooke, Que.

GERMAN—At St. Patrick's Church, Montreal, on October 15, Mrs. Jane McCaffrey, and Dr. Leland Earle German, Med. '24, of Montreal, formerly of Edmonton, Alberta.

GOODWIN—On November 15, at Douglas Methodist Church, Montreal, Miss Annie Ruth Goodwin, Arts '18, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Goodwin, Victoria Avenue, Westmount, and Wilbur M. Philpott, Boston, Mass., son of Rev. P. W. and Mrs. Philpott, Chicago, Ill.

GOULD—At Trinity Church, Ottawa, on August 30, Miss Martha Mary Scott, of Montreal, daughter of the late George Scott, South Shields, England, and Walter Stilson Gould, Sci. '22, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Gould, London, Ont.

GREAVES—On November 19, at the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Montreal, Dorothy Edith Sutcliffe (Dot), daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Herd, Upper Lachine, Que., and Clifford Greaves, M.Sc., Ph.D., Sci. '18, of Montreal, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence P. Greaves, Barbadoes, B.W.I.

JELLY—At Carleton Place, Ont., on October 11, Marjorie Flora, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Wilson Taber, Carleton Place, and Calvin S. Jelly, Sci. '21, of London, Ont., son of Mr. and Mrs. James Jelly, Carleton Place, Ont.

LAISHLEY—At Giscome, B.C., on October 15, Dr. Wilfred Laishley, Med. '22, of Giscome, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Laishley, 299 Waverley Street, Ottawa, and Miss Ruby Henderson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Henderson, Cass Lake, Minn.

LANG—At Vancouver, B.C., on September 6, Dr. James Williamson Lang, Med. '23, of Hutton, B.C., and Miss Florence Lott, R.N., of Pictou, N.S.

LEMAY—At Ottawa, on September 16, Cecile, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Hillman, Hull, Que., and Dr. Joseph Albert LeMay, Med. '18, son of the late T. LeMay, Ottawa.

LESLIE—On October 22, at Dominion Methodist Church, Montreal, Miss Ida Pearl Leslie, Arts '14, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Leslie, Summit Circle, Westmount, and Alfred Douglas Finnie, son of Dr. J. T. Finnie, Med. '69, and Mrs. Finnie, Sherbrooke Street West.

MacCALLUM—On October 25, at Westmount Methodist Church, Miss Cecil Olga MacCallum, Arts '16, only daughter of the late Angus MacCallum, and of Mrs. MacCallum, Grosvenor Avenue, Westmount, and Walter Stewart Simpson, younger son of the late R. C. Simpson, and of Mrs. Simpson, Victoria Avenue.

MacDERMOTT-SAVAGE—In Knox-Crescent Presbyterian Church, Montreal, on October 7, Miss Lella Elizabeth (Queenie) Savage, Arts '20, youngest daughter of Mrs. John G. Savage, Highland Avenue, and Terence William Leighton MacDermot, M.A., Arts '17, son of Mrs. H. M. F. MacDermot, St. Matthew Street, Montreal.

MACKENZIE—At the home of Prof. and Mrs. Harold Webb, 328 Westview Avenue, Leonia, N.J., on October 22, Irene Harrison, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence MacCready, New Glasgow, N.S., and William Bigelow Mackenzie, Sci. '23, of St. Louis, Mo., son of Mr. and Mrs. William B. Mackenzie, Moncton, N.B.

McAVITY—At Loch Lomond, N.B., on October 11, Helen Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert J. Fleming, and Lieutenant-Colonel Ronald A. McAvity, past student, of New York City, son of Mr. and Mrs. George McAvity.

McGILL—On October 29, at the Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul, Montreal, Margaret, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Williamson, and Frank Scholes McGill, past student, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. McGill, all of Westmount.

McGRAND—On September 8, at Providence, R.I., Alice May, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. Harkin, Drummond Street, Montreal, and Dr. Frederic Addison McGrand, Med. '23, son of the late Daniel McGrand and of Mrs. McGrand, Keswick, N.B.

MacLAREN-HIGGINSON—On October 28, at the residence of the bride's parents, Miss Helen Magee Higginson, Arts '21, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Higginson, Buckingham, Que., and James Norman MacLaren, past student, Montreal, son of Albert MacLaren, Buckingham, Que.

MAJOR—On September 23, at the home of the bride's father, 358 Olivier Avenue, Westmount, Ruth, daughter of A. T. Chapman, and Thomas Grant Major, M.S.A., Agr. '21, of Ottawa, eldest son of Rev. W. Stevenson Major and Mrs. Major, Montreal.

MILLER—At the home of the bride's parents, on October 28, Catherine Forest, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Schurman, of 38 West 53rd Street, New York City, and Katonah, N.Y., and Dr. George Gavin Miller, Med. '22, of Detroit, Mich., son of the late George Gibb Miller and of Mrs. Miller, Berwick, N.S.

MOORE—On August 30, at Douglaston, N.Y., Bertha Cecilia, daughter of Professor and Mrs. Charles Reichling, Montreal, and Reginald Arthur Moore, Sci. '23, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Moore, Burnaby, B.C.

ROSS—At the residence of the bride's parents, on September 17, Ida Jean, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Rutherford, 61 Rosemount Avenue, Montreal, and James Hargrave Drummond Ross, Sci. '22, of Larchmont, N.Y., son of the late Dr. and Mrs. James Ross, Dundas, Ont.

SANDERS—At Ste. Rose de Lima, East Templeton, Que., on November 26, Fabiola (Lola) Beauchamp, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Beauchamp, and Dr. Joseph Leonard Sanders, Arts '16, Med. '21, of Arnprior, Ont., son of Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Sanders, of Ottawa.

SCHURMAN—In All Saints' Church, Beebe, Que., on September 24, Miss Beatrice Redfield Parke and Dr. Charles Goode Schurman, Med. '23, of Newport, Vt.

SMELZER—On December 8, at Bradford, Pa., Ethel V., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Elmer H. Proper, of Bradford, and Dr. Donald Campbell Smelzer, Med. '18, assistant superintendent of the General Hospital, Buffalo, N.Y., son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Smelzer, St. Mark Street, Montreal.

STEWART—At St. Andrews' Church, Westmount, on September 12, Mrs. Billie Van Buren Rogers, Fort Street, Montreal, and John Gordon Stewart, Arts '13, son of Mrs. A. M. Stewart, Elm Avenue, Westmount.

SWAINE—At Lachute, Que., on October 11, Harriet D., eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. McCoy, Lachute, and Dr. Frederick Stanley Swaine, Med. '12, of Notre Dame de Grace, Que.

TIMMERMAN—On October 1, at the summer home of the bride's parents, at Duck Cove, N.B., Muriel Halliday, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Ford, St. John, N.B., and Everett Drinkwater Timmerman, Sci. '21, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Timmerman, Montreal.

WALTER-McCONNEL—At Montreal, on October 3, Miss Dorothea Amelia McConnel, Arts '24, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. G. McConnel, Montreal, and Felix Harold Walter, M.A., Arts '23, son of Hermann Walter, M.A., Ph.D., and Mrs. Walter, University Street, Montreal.

WATSON—On November 12, at the home of the bride's parents, Lillian Ethel (Dolly), daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. I. Morison, Grosvenor Avenue, Westmount, and Dr. Edgar Robert Watson, Med. '22, of Montreal, son of the late John R. Watson and of Mrs. Watson, Hawkesbury, Ont.

WHITCOMB—On September 17, at Smith's Falls, Ont., Amy Marguerite, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Churchill, Smith's Falls, and Dr. Harold Austin Whitcomb, Med. '21, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Whitcomb, Smith's Falls.

DEATHS

DUPUIS—Dr. J. B. Dupuis, Med. '56, for many years McGill's oldest living graduate, passed away at Clarenceville, on November 25th.

Dr. Dupuis was the son of Pierre Dupuis, a captain in the 1st Battalion of the County of Laprairie, and was born in St. Phillipe de Laprairie, in 1836, one year before Queen Victoria came to the throne.

His early childhood was spent in St. Phillipe, where he attended the village school until he was sixteen years of age. In 1852 he came to McGill for a course in Medicine, graduating successfully four years later, during the first session of Sir William Dawson's first term of office as principal.

After graduation, Dr. Dupuis spent a short time in the West, and then returned to the district where he was born, taking up practice about Clarenceville, Noyan, Alburg, Vt., Bedford, St. Sebastien, Henryville, Sbarevois and Rouses Point, N.Y. The life of a country practitioner in the early days was arduous. Of his experiences at that time his daughter writes: "In the first years father travelled many miles on horseback to visit patients, and encountered many hardships; he was very charitable to the poor and remained poor himself. The people here were not as well to do and prosperous in those days as they are now. On one occasion, father spent

three or four days on the historical Isle aux Noix, attending a sick person in the winter. He slept on his overcoat on the floor and had only dried herrings and bread to eat. It was nothing unusual for him to be obliged to sleep on the floor, often for more than one or two nights at a time. This must have been about 1860. When there was too much snow he went on snowshoes or on horseback."

With the passing of Dr. Dupuis another link with the early history of McGill is severed. After a life full of self-sacrifice and devotion to the cause of humanity, Dr. Dupuis has earned his well-merited rest.

JONES—Randolph Ketchum Jones, one of McGill's youngest and most brilliant graduates, who graduated with high honors in 1923, in Political Economy, and was this year granted his M.A., died at Woodstock, N.B., on November 11th, following a motor accident, in his twenty-third year. Mr. Jones was the son of the Hon. W. P. Jones, formerly Attorney-General of New Brunswick and now President of the New Brunswick Bar Association. One of McGill's ablest debaters he was invited by the Conservative party to go to England to address meetings in their interest a year ago, and spoke in many of the larger cities, earning high praise from the leaders of the party. Colonel L. C. M. S. Amery, now Colonial Secretary, was particularly impressed with his ability. While at McGill he held high offices in the student body, occupying the post for one year as President of the McGill Canadian Club and taking a leading part in the McGill Debating Society. After graduating from McGill he returned to Woodstock to study law in his father's office. Later, he intended to enter politics, a career in which a marked success was predicted for him. Besides his father and mother, Mr. Jones is survived by three brothers and five sisters.

KEZAR—George Lennox Kezar, Sci. '23, died on September 14, in the Hôtel Dieu, Quebec, of injuries received a few hours previously when the gasoline "scooter" upon which he was riding, in company with Geoffrey F. McDougall, of Montreal, jumped the track at Bois Chatel, Que. Mr. McDougall was only slightly hurt.

The late Mr. Kezar was 28 years of age, and a son of G. G. Kezar, assistant clerk of the Privy Council, Ottawa. After having attended the Royal Military College of Canada, at Kingston, he obtained a commission in the Royal Engineers and served in France, India and Mesopotamia, being awarded the Military Cross and bar for meritorious service. At the close of the war he returned to Canada and completed his course in engineering at McGill, being appointed to a position on the engineering staff of the Quebec Railway Company. Besides his father and mother, he is survived by one brother, Harold, in Saskatchewan.

McCAW—John Blacklock, Sci. '23, was drowned in a double tragedy, near Kenogami, Que., on July 12th. His death was an example of wonderful bravery and self-sacrifice, for he had already rescued one woman from drowning and was attempting to save a second when he disappeared beneath the surface of the Des Sables River. He was born in 1901, and received his early education at Sherbrooke High School. He entered McGill in the autumn of 1919 and quickly made a place for himself by his whole-hearted participation in college activities, such as wrestling, basketball, swimming and tennis. He graduated in Mechanical Engineering in 1923, and went directly to the mills of Price Bros., Kenogami, where he soon became very popular. He is survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. McCaw, Sherbrooke, Que.

McEACHRAN—Dr. Duncan McEachran, who received the honorary degree of D.V.S. from McGill in 1890 and that of LL.D. in 1909, died at his home, "Ormsby Grange," Ormstown, Que., on October 13.

Dr. McEachran was born in October, 1841, at Campbelltown, Argyllshire, Scotland, the son of David McEachran and Jean Blackney. After being educated at Edinburgh, he crossed the Atlantic in 1862 and went to Toronto, where he joined in the establishment of a course of lectures in connection with the Board of Agriculture of Ontario.

Coming to Montreal in 1866, he established the Montreal Veterinary College in connection with the Medical College of McGill University. In 1890 this became the Faculty of Comparative Medicine and Veterinary Science, and Dr. McEachran was named Dean, holding that position until his retirement in 1903.

During his service at McGill, he acted also as veterinary adviser to the Canadian Government. In 1876 he organized Canada's cattle quarantine system. He was the author of a large number of works relating to contagious diseases that were issued by the Government for the use of agriculturists.

From time to time Dr. McEachran represented Canada in congresses and scientific conventions, and in all international discussions bearing on animal diseases. In this capacity he went to Baden-Baden and London, attending the Tuberculosis Congress of 1901.

He was partly instrumental in the raising and dispatch to South Africa of the Strathcona Horse during the Boer War.

A few years ago Dr. McEachran left Montreal and retired to Ormstown, where he indulged in his hobby of raising high-class agricultural horses. In his earlier days he hunted buffalo and tramped the foothills of the Rockies.

In 1868, Dr. McEachran married Esther, daughter of Timothy Plaskett, of St. Croix, West Indies.

MILLER—On October 15th, 1924, there passed away in the person of Mr. F. F. Miller, one of McGill's older Science graduates.

Frederick Fraser Miller was born in Napanee on April 16th, 1861, the son of William Miller.

He obtained his primary education in the public and high schools of Napanee, after which he matriculated in Science at McGill.

In 1882, he graduated with honors, winning the Governor-General's silver medal.

For several sessions he was employed as lecturer at McGill, being assistant to Dean Bovey.

In 1884 he became articled to Matthew J. Butler, P.L.S., then engaged on the Kingston and Pembroke Railway surveys. He qualified as a Provincial Land Surveyor in Ontario on January 8th, 1885.

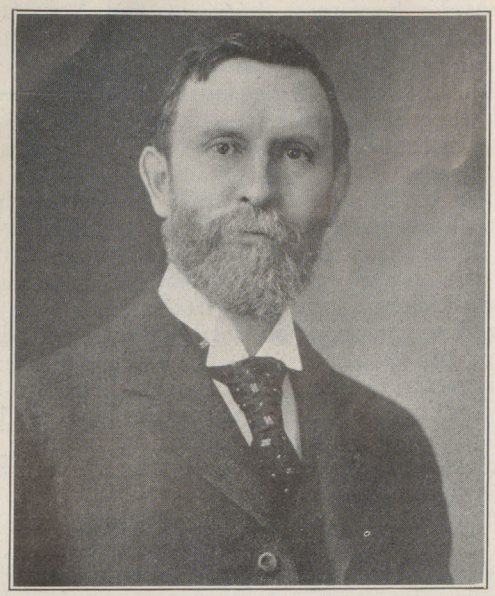
Mr. Miller then entered the contracting field, and for a few years was employed in building bridges at Riviere du Loup, P.Q., and at other places.

After his father's death he gave his time largely to business of the estate, but continued in private practice as an engineer and a land surveyor, and was actively employed on some interesting surveys, respecting riparian rights, during the last year. He was also conducting experiments with a new method of domestic heating which he expected would materially decrease the fuel consumption.

He made no surveys for the Federal Government or for the Provincial Government.

In 1889, he married Mary Sophia Bertha Smith, of Montreal. They had three sons and one daughter, as

follows: Capt. Wm. Miles Miller, M.C., Royal Signals, England; Diana W. (unmarried), of Napanee; Gordon M. and Fred Arthur De Wolfe.



Frederick F. Miller, Sci. '82

Frederick F. Miller gave much time and attention to church affairs. For many years he represented St. Mary Magdalene's Church, in the Ontario Diocesan Synod, and he frequently sat in the Provincial and General Synods. At the time of his death he was a member of the Executive Committee of the Diocese of Ontario, the General Board of Missions and the Council for Social Service of the Church of England.

In the early autumn, Mr. Miller and his wife contracted typhoid fever. He was supposed to be making a satisfactory recovery, when complications arose and he died unexpectedly on October 18th, 1924. He is survived by his widow, his four children, one sister and one aunt.

His widow suffered a relapse after the death of her husband, but is now recovering.

Mr. Miller was a brilliant student, more particularly in mathematics. None, but his intimate friends knew, however, that he also excelled as a pianist.

He was a staunch Liberal and always took deep interest in political matters.

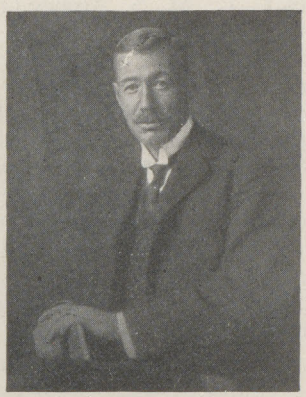
McGOUGAN—Alexander Graham McGougan, M.A., Ph.D., Arts '09, head of the Department of Physics of the University of Saskatchewan, at Saskatoon, died on September 28, of hemorrhage of the brain. Born at Glencoe, Ont., 42 years ago, Dr. McGougan received his education at McGill and at Yale, which granted him the degree of Ph.D., and he had been on the staff of the University of Saskatchewan since 1919. He is survived by his wife, his mother and four brothers, one of whom is Rev. Edward McGougan, M.A., Arts '04, of Vancouver, B.C.

MORISON—At Beauharnois, Que., on November 6, the death took place of Rev. David W. Morison, D.D., Arts '70, for many years associated with the Presbyterian Church in the Province of Quebec and one of its outstanding ministers. Dr. Morison was born at Denny, Stirlingshire, Scotland, on October 4, 1841, the son of William Morison and his wife, Catherine McDonald, and when still a youth came to Canada. His education was obtained at St. Francis College, Richmond, Que., at McGill and at Morrin College, Quebec.

Ordained to the ministry of the Presbyterian Church in 1873, Dr. Morison became minister of St. Paul's Church, at Ormstown, Que., and this pulpit he continued to occupy until the time of his resignation twelve years ago—a period of forty-one years. Since his resignation, Dr. Morison had resided in Beauharnois, where he continued his great interest in the affairs of the church and in current events. He was an active temperance worker and had been an officer of the Quebec Sunday School Union. In 1904 he was presented with a handsome testimonial by the members of his congregation and a year earlier received the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity from Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.

In 1881, Dr. Morrison was married to Anna Letitia, daughter of Charles Wales, St. Andrew's, Que. He is survived by his wife, as well as by two sons and two daughters. Included in his family are Hugh G. Morison, Sci. '10, Freeport, Texas; Charles K. Morison, Arts '13, Associated, Cal.; and Mrs. Percy E. Corbett (Margaret Irene Morison, Arts '13), of Montreal.

RUSSEL—Great regret was felt in graduate circles upon the receipt of the information that Hugh Yelverton Russel, Sci. '91, had died in Vancouver, B.C., of double pneumonia, on November 11. During the period of his undergraduate life there was possibly no student better known, and ever since graduation Mr. Russel had continued to manifest a live interest in the University. It was, indeed, largely through his instrumentality that the Graduates' Endowment Fund was launched and in many other directions his keen interest in the welfare of McGill and its graduate body was shown.



H. Y. Russel, Sci. '91

Twenty-five years ago, Mr. Russel, who was at the time of his death in his 53rd year, was one of the greatest amateur athletes in Canada. While at the university he was one of the star players upon the football team and in Ottawa he was captain of the hockey team of that city as well as of the famous Rough Riders football team.

In pursuit of his profession—that of a mining engineer—Mr. Russel enjoyed a varied experience. At one time he was manager of mines in the United States and later he was with a party of the Geological Survey of Canada, penetrating the Peace River, and the Barren Lands districts. Fifteen years ago he became connected with Canadian Explosives, Limited, in Montreal, and subsequently was manager for that concern in Edmonton and Vancouver.

He was a member of the Vancouver Mining Institute, the Board of Trade, the Terminal City Club, the Jericho Country Club and the Point Grey Golf and Country Club.

Mr. Russel was the eldest son of Hugh Russel, of Montreal, and was twice married, firstly to Miss Zadie Cambie, of Montreal, and secondly, to Miss Alice Sutherland, of the same city. He is survived by six children, of whom, by the first marriage, three are graduates of McGill, Jeffrey C. Russel, Sci. '22; Miss Dorothy M. Russel, Arts '23, and Miss Eileen D. Russel, Arts '24. Dr. C. K. Russel, Arts '97, Med. '01, of Montreal, is one of the surviving brothers.

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WILSON—Dr. Frank Walter Ernest Wilson, C.B.E., Med. '97, one of the outstanding physicians and public men of Niagara Falls, Ont., died in that city on September 23, aged 50 years.

Dr. Wilson was the youngest son of the late Rev. Samuel Wilson and was born in Mitchell, Ont. Having studied at McGill and at Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md., he began practice in Niagara Falls in 1898, and four years later was married to Miss Beatrice Ferguson, daughter of Hon. John Ferguson.

At the outbreak of war, Dr. Wilson, left his practice to proceed overseas and there became Deputy Assistant Director of Medical Services with the Canadian forces in England. Upon reorganization of this command, he was appointed assistant director of medical services, Canadian Training Services, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and later, Deputy Director of Medical Services, Overseas Military Forces of Canada. In 1917, Dr. Wilson went to France as medical officer of the 50th Battalion and at a later stage he was in command of the medical services of the Canadian Forestry Corps. Twice mentioned in despatches for meritorious services, he was also created a Commander of the Order of the British Empire.

In 1919, Dr. Wilson resumed practice in Niagara Falls, where he developed a clinical organization. In 1922, he was elected a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons.

In public as well as professional life, Dr. Wilson took notable rank. He had been president of the Conservative Association of the County and of the Rotary and Canadian Clubs and as a speaker and debater he had a widespread reputation.

Besides his wife, Dr. Wilson is survived by two sons, two brothers and one sister.

ADDITIONAL NOTES

Rev. J. J. Lowe and Mrs. Lowe, Almonte, Ont., have placed an altar rail in St. Stephen's Church, Micksburg, Ont., in memory of their son, Sapper Edward J. Lowe, Sci. '17, who lost his life by drowning at St. John's, Que., in 1917, while attached to the Canadian Engineer's Training Depot. The altar rail was consecrated by Rt. Rev. Bishop Roper, of Ottawa, in November.

Dr. Harold A. Whitcomb, Med. '21, is now in practice in Smith's Falls, Ont., after three years' experience on the staffs of the Montreal Maternity and Royal Victoria Hospitals.

Edmund Burke, Law '00, now with the Metropolitan Opera in New York, and for the last 18 years identified with grand opera in all parts of the world, gave a song recital in Montreal in November under the auspices of the McGill Music Club.

W. G. Mitchell, M.Sc., Sci. '13, manager of Price Brothers Company at Kenogami, Que., had a narrow escape from death recently when he was overcome by fumes from his motor car in his garage. Fortunately he was discovered unconscious in time to avert fatal consequences.

L. H. Cole, Sci. '06, of the Department of Mines, Ottawa, who is an acknowledged authority upon the natural saline resources of Western Canada, spoke before the Montreal section of the Society of Chemical Industry in this connection during November.

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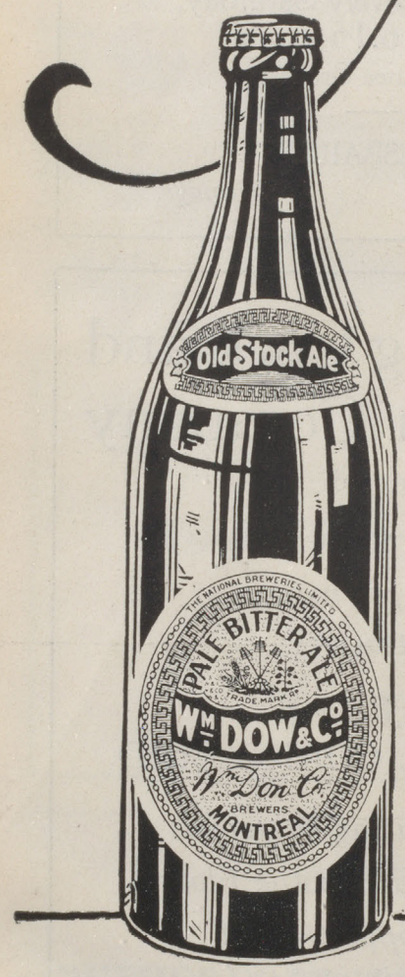
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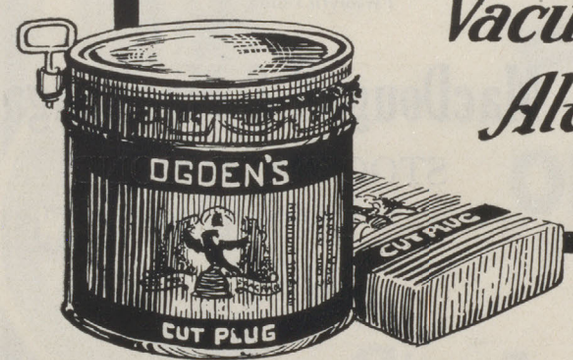
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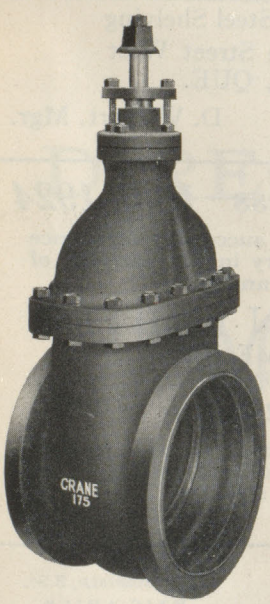
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Jan. 10	3 p.m.	Basketball	Dalhousie University	Montreal High School
Jan. 23	8 p.m.	Basketball	Western University	Montreal High School
Jan. 31	3 p.m.	Basketball	Queen's	Montreal High School
Jan. 31	8 p.m.	Hockey	Queen's	Forum
Feb. 6	8 p.m.	Boxing, Wrestling and Fencing	College Championships	McGill Union
Feb. 7	8 p.m.	" " "	" "	" "
Feb. 14	8 p.m.	Hockey	University of Toronto	Forum
Feb. 24	8 p.m.	Basketball	University of Vermont	Montreal High School
Feb. 27	2 p.m.	Ski and Snowshoe Races	American Colleges	Campus and Mountain
Feb. 28	2 p.m.	Ski Jumping	" "	Montreal Ski Jump
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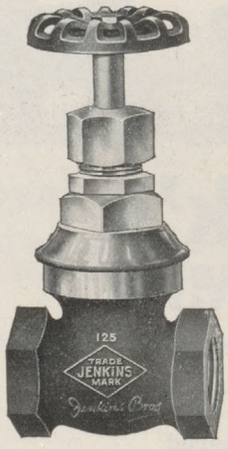


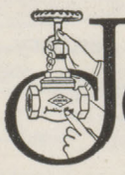
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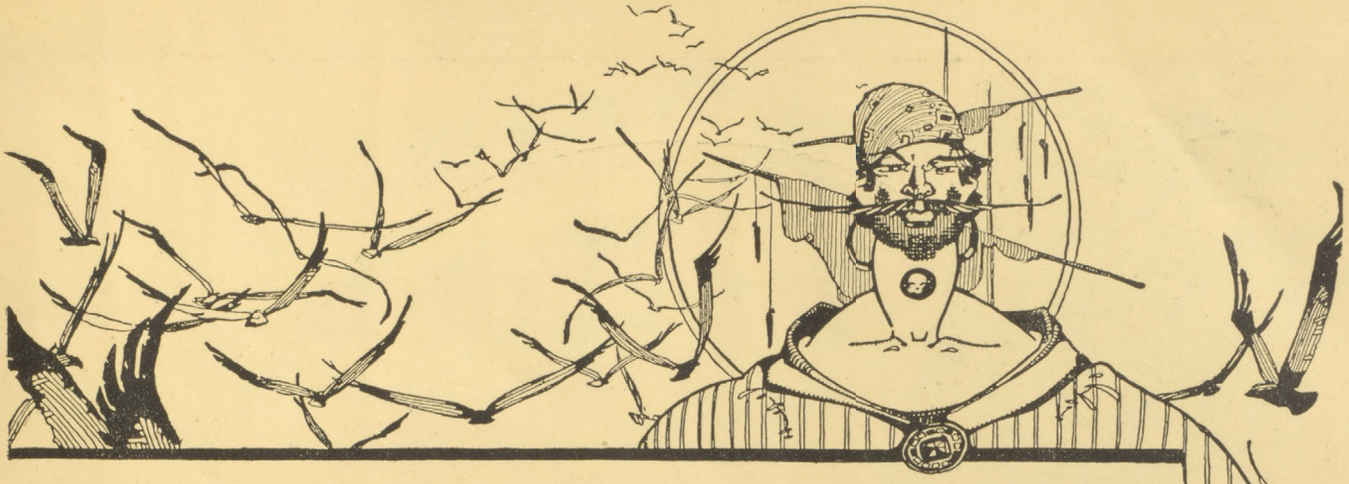
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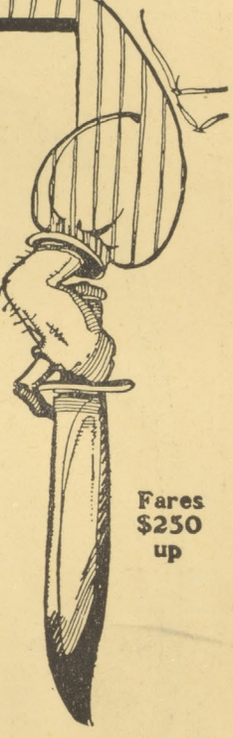
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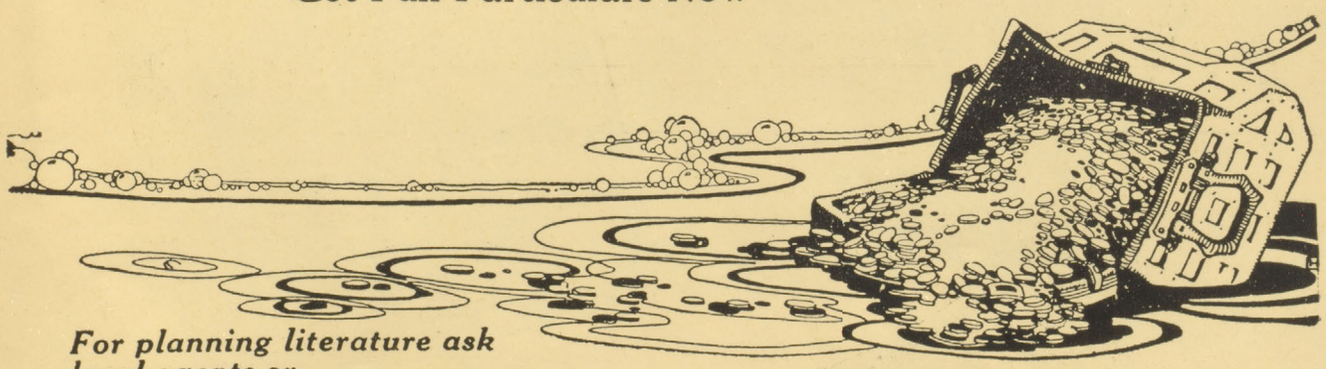
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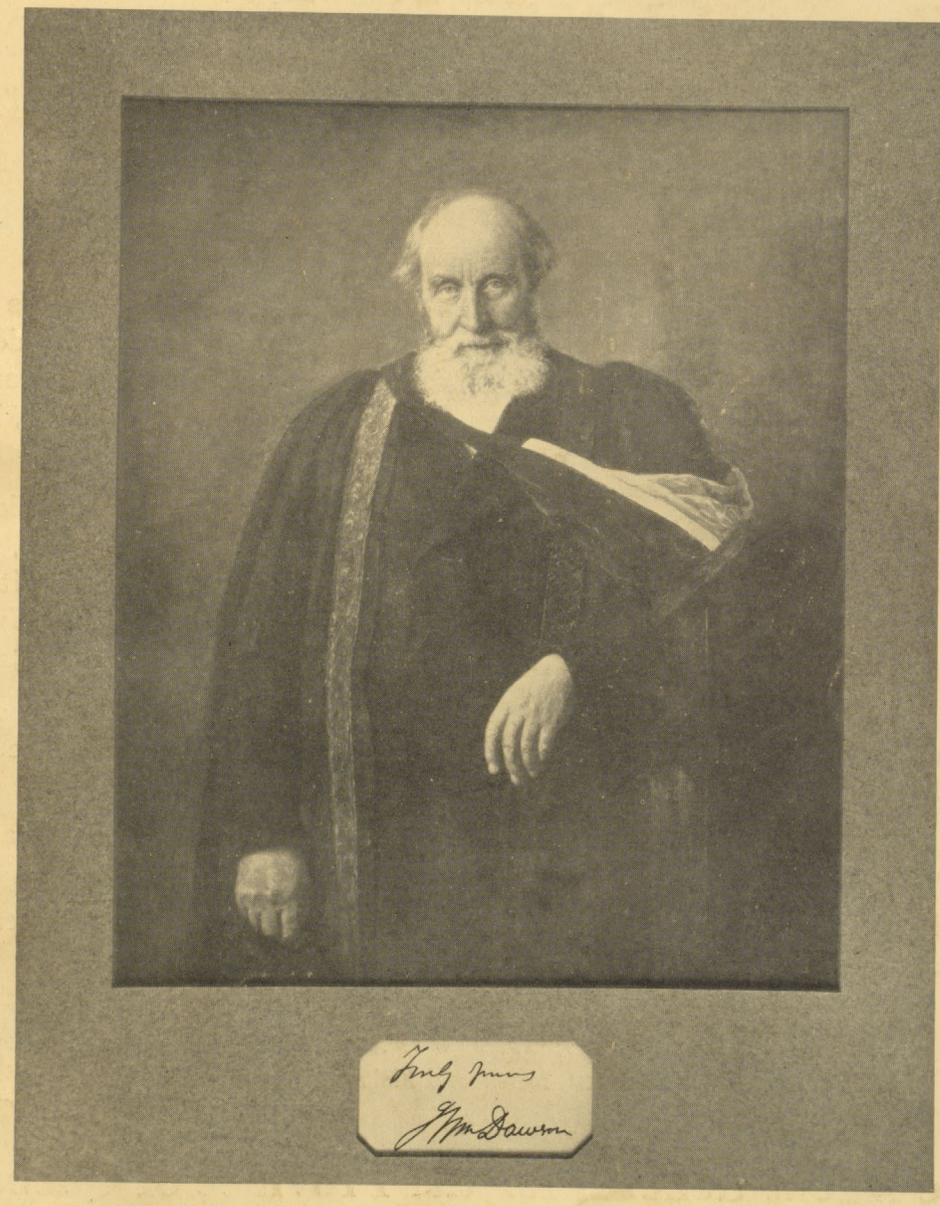


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Vol. 6 Montreal, March, 1925 No. 2



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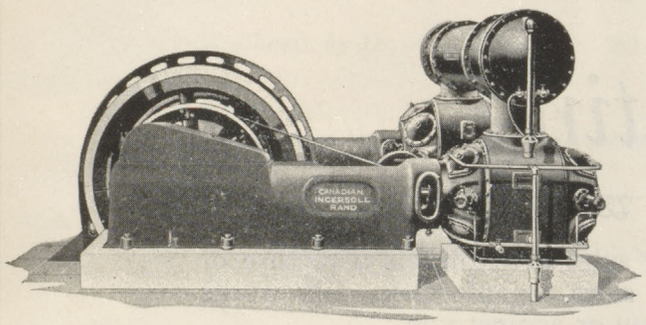
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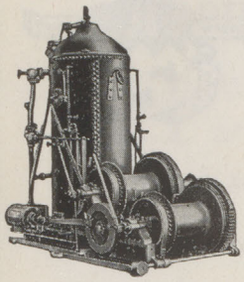
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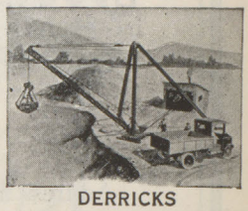
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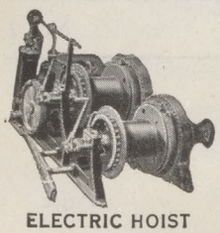


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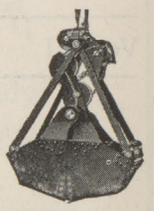
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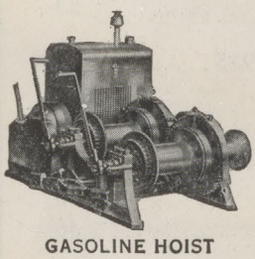
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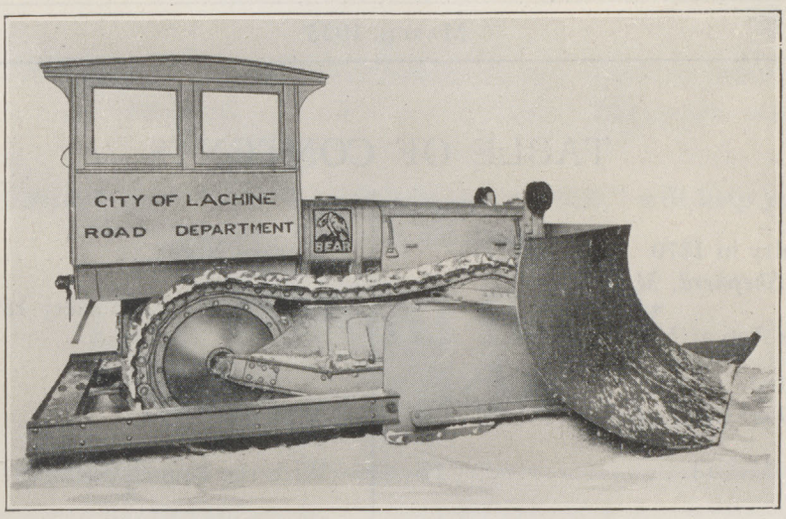
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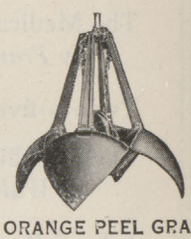
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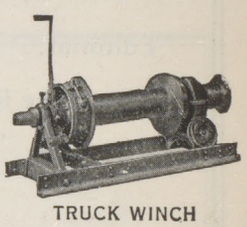
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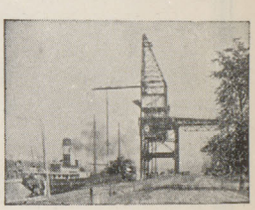
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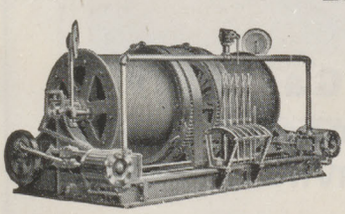
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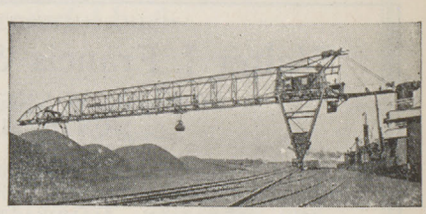
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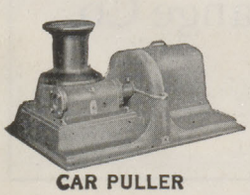
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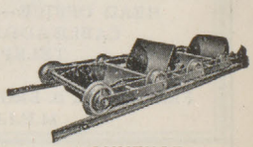


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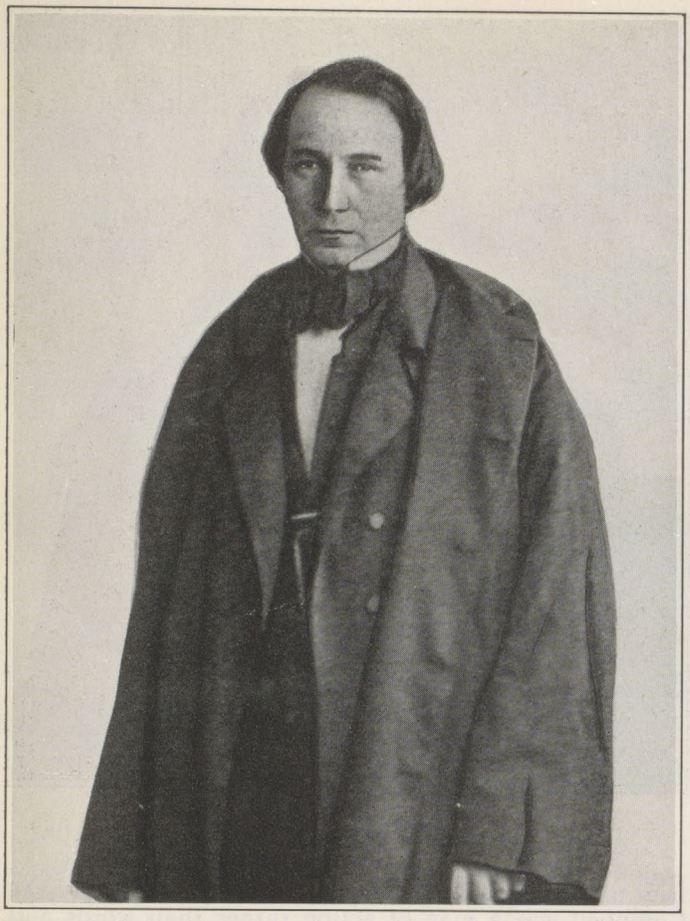


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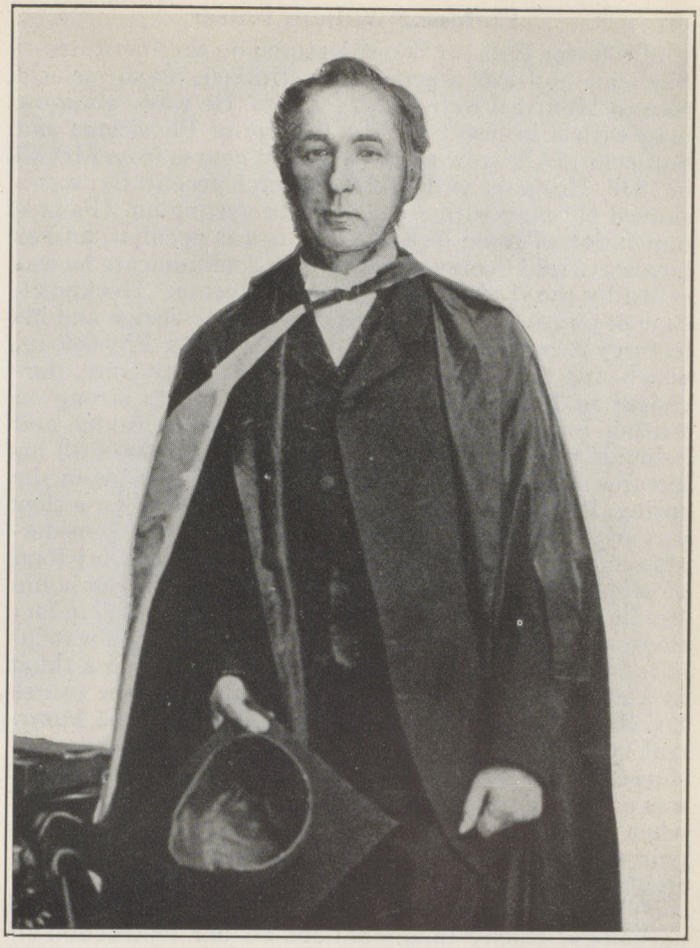
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CONVEYOR



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DR. WILLIAM FRASER, Professor of the Institutes of Medicine

The Medical Faculty in 1870

By FRANCIS J. SHEPHERD, M.D. (1873)

AUTHOR'S NOTE—I have been asked by the editors of THE McGILL NEWS to write a short account of each of the Professors of the Medical Faculty in 1870. The remarks I make below are from personal knowledge and observation. All these men were my teachers and I looked at them from the point of the student. My conclusions may have been incorrect, but that is the way I looked at them and after years contact did not alter my opinion.—F.J.S.

Sir William Dawson

Botany and zoology were primary subjects, one of which the student had to choose. I chose zoology and took the prize at the examination; I have that prize still with Dr. Dawson's signature, a beautiful book—Tandon "On the Wonders of the Sea," splendidly illustrated. Principal William Dawson, afterwards Sir William, undertook both courses and taught them in his well-known lucid manner. He was one of the cleverest lecturers I ever heard. One felt that his soul was in his work and there was no excuse for not understanding him, he not only lectured clearly and well but he was most interesting. After the lecture he always invited questions and expressed a desire to elucidate any obscure points. These were short courses and we were all sorry when they were over. Sir William Dawson always impressed me as a big man; he had much dignity yet was not difficult of access, was always ready to help the student with advice, was very suggestive. On the platform he was an excellent speaker and always said something new.

He had built up the university from a very small affair, consisting practically of the Medical Faculty only, to the great university he left behind him when he died in 1899. Sir William Dawson did an immense amount of work in the university; for years he lectured in all the scientific subjects—botany, zoology, chemistry and geology, besides being prominent on the Protestant Board of Education and conducting the affairs of the university. He interested many rich men in the work of the university and secured large sums for endowment. Under his auspices the Faculty of Applied Science was established, a special building for chemistry and the splendid Physics Building, besides the Engineering Building—these were all built and endowed by Sir William Macdonald. The Workman Building for Engineering was attached to the Macdonald Building. The Redpath Museum and Library were built chiefly owing to his solicitations, and the Redpath Museum is filled with his palaeontological collections. Sir William entertained students every Saturday evening and most enjoyable the evenings were. His wife and daughters assisted him, and he was always showing us some interesting specimen or curiosity and discoursing on it delightfully. All the members of his class were invited in turn and many of us received much inspiration from intimate contact with him, for he was a great man.

Professor William Fraser

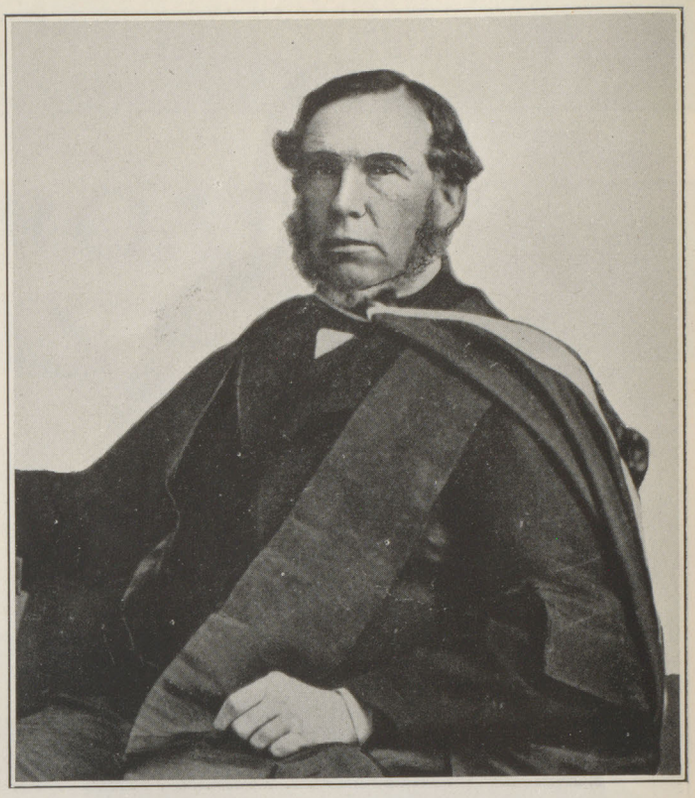
Professor William Fraser lectured on the Institutes of Medicine and was a general practitioner, as all medical men in Montreal were up to the 80's. He was a Glasgow man with a license from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow and a degree in course from McGill in 1836. He spoke with a broad Scotch accent, but was a shrewd old man with a capacity for getting on. His pronunciation of some technical terms was peculiar, and as he always said "commoonicate" for communicate he was called by the students "Old Commoonicate." His knowledge of physiology was purely a book knovledge and his lectures a replica of Todd and Bowman's Physiology, which was the text book then used, and ny copy, purchased in 1869, has a date of 1857. He vas strong on writing formulae on the blackboard from Bidder and Schmidt's work, and we had to take full notes of all his lectures so as to be able to pass the examinations in the spring. He was a very solemn old man with rather a slow way of speaking, intended to be impressive, of considerable common sense but no great ability. Hewas very fond of referring to the opinion of his friend, Sir Benjamin Brodie. He had not the semblance of a laboratory, in fact there was no such thing in the college until one was instituted by Professor Osler in the late 70's Such a thing as a microscope one rarely saw. Once durng the course Dr. Roddick, who was then house surgeon at the Montreal General Hospital, brought down a microscope and showed us the circulation in the frog's foot. Dr. Roddick was a protege of Dr. Fraser and looked after his practice when he was out of town, and also used his carriage and pair which awaited him every morning at the front entrance of the General Hospital, on Dorchester Street.

The last week of the course was given up to lectures in pathology, chiefly inflammation. So our instruction in the Institutes of Medicine was scanty and purely theoretical.

Dr. Fraser was a very successful practioner, had a very large and lucrative practice and left a large fortune behind him when he died in 1872.

Geo. W. Campbell

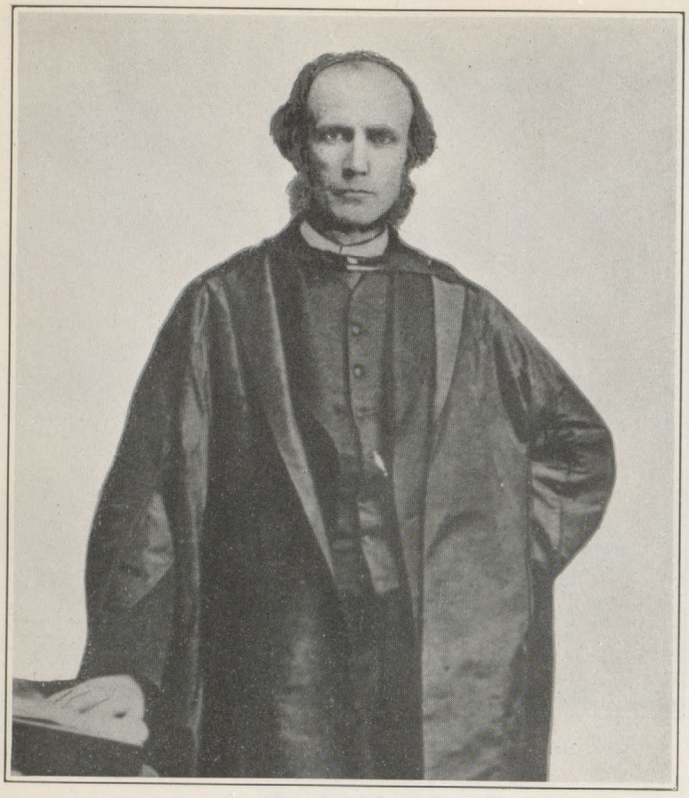
Dr. Geo. W. Campbell lectured in surgery. He was a large man, of a rugged countenance, of commanding presence and a strong personality. He was Dean of the Faculty and dominated it. He was bluff in his manner and very direct. His lectures were very practical and terse; he never used superfluous language as did some of his colleagues. He was a good surgeon of the old pre-anaesthetic type, a very rapid and exact operator, wel up in his surgical anatomy, and when using his knife never hesitated. He operated in his ordinary clothes, white shirt and cuffs, and yet never got a drop of blood on himself. Dr. Campbell was of a good Scotch family, having the right to claim a baronetcy, which he never did. He came from Roseneath, Dumbartonshire, near the Duke of Argyle's place, with whom he claimed kinship. His father was factor to the Duke and Deputy-Lieutenant of the County. He was a graduate of Glasgow University of 1832 and soon after getting his degree he came to Canada and quickly obtained an extensive practice. He was appointed to the General Hospital and rapidly made a great reputation as a surgeon. On the death of Professor Holmes, in 1860 (the first Dean), he succeeded him. He was a force in the community and was on the boards of many public institutions, a director of the Bank of Montreal and other business concerns. He was a shrewd business man as well as a most successful practitioner. Dr. Campbell was a man of action rather than words and did not contribute much to medical journals. He was much liked by the students and was always ready to help any young practitioner with his advice and material assistance. I know I owe much to him for his help and advice and also his support when seeking appointments in the early years of my medical career. Dr. Campbell always took a great interest in the health of the city and was foremost in advocating the appointment of a Health Officer and the enforcement of vaccination. He died in Scotland from pneumonia while on a vist to his daughter in Edinburgh in 1882. He had held the position of Dean for 22 years.



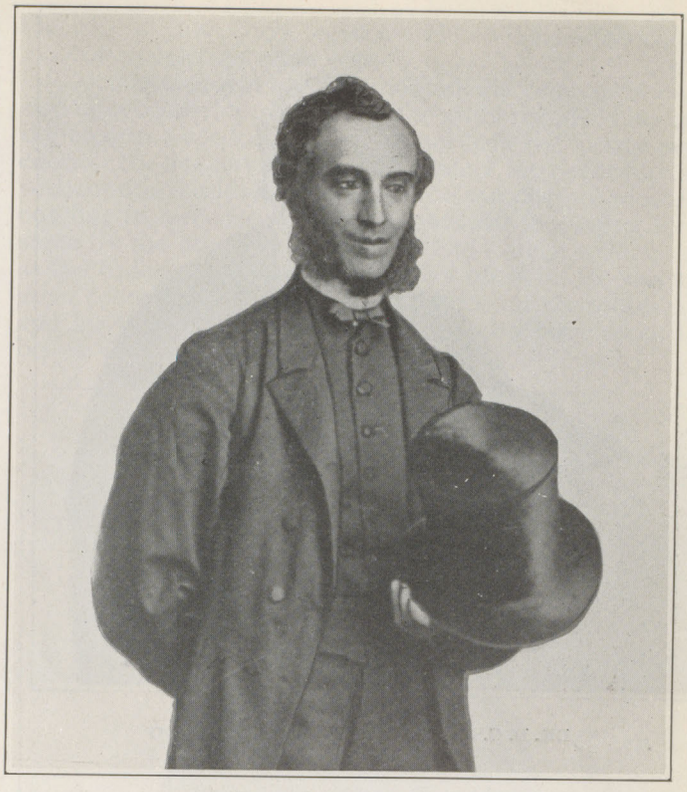
DR. G. W. CAMPBELL
Dean of the Faculty of Medicine and Professor of Surgery.

Professor R. P. Howard

The course in Medicine was conducted by Professor R. P. Howard, who was a fine lecturer and splendid teacher. He was an earnest, enthusiastic and competent professor who inspired all his pupils with his own zeal and love for medicine. His lectures were always up to date and as he was a voracious reader of current magazines and journals, everything new was given us. His lectures were always well attended and the notes taken by the students were voluminous. Dr. Howard was par excellence a gentleman, whose diction was good and his manner of presenting a subject excellent. He was a man of medium height, thin, and with a refined and thoughtful face, and a kindly, courteous manner. He was devoid of that saving grace, a sense of humor. Dr. Howard at that time was far ahead of his fellows and his bedside clinics were always crowded and much appreciated by the students, although he was not officially a teacher of clinical medicine. He was clear in his expositions, knew how to bring out the salient points of a case and was



DR. R. P. HOWARD, Professor of Medicine



DR. WILLIAM WRIGHT, Professor of Materia Medica

especially strong in his clinics on diseases of the heart and lungs. In his class at the college he was always bringing in pathological specimens to illustrate his lectures. Dr. Howard's students will always respect his memory and feel indebted to him for all he taught them, for he taught them to think and to investigate and to find out. As I said before he was an inspiring teacher and influenced the student more than any other professor. When Dr. Campbell died he became Dean in 1882 and held this office until his death in 1889. He died of pneumonia at the age of 67. There were few Howards produced but he was succeeded by pupils who carried on the traditions initiated by him, and Geo. Ross, Wm. Osler, Richard MacDonnell owed much of their after success to their old teacher Professor R. P. Howard.

Professor Wm. Wright

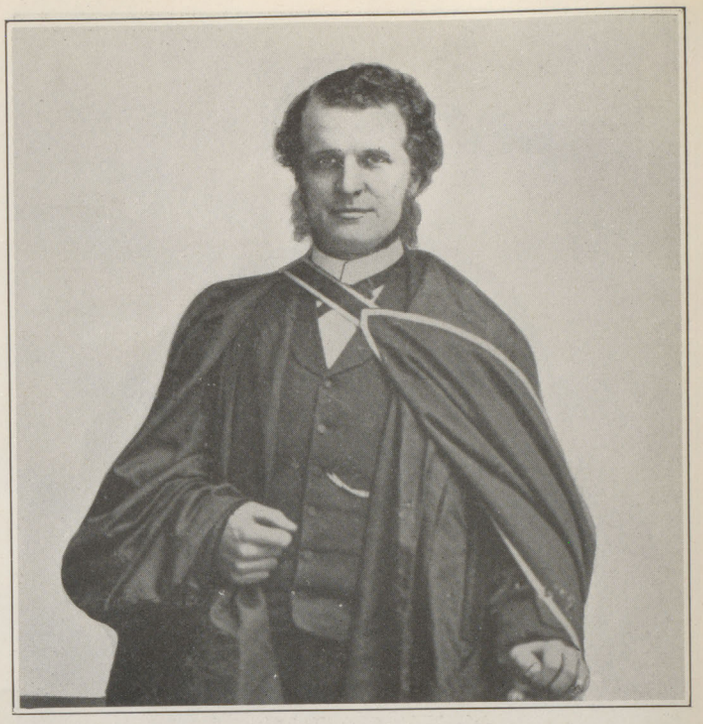
The course on *Materia Medica* was conducted by Professor William Wright, or "Billy Wright" as he was called. A most remarkable man, with a prodigious memory and a dry sarcastic manner and who could say very sharp things to the student who failed to answer at the weekly "grinds." On one occasion the son of the inspector of pearl and potashes was questioned in the course of an examination on the preparations of potash, of which, however, he knew nothing, when Dr. Wright dryly said: "You at least, Mr. X. should know something about potash." In this course the textbook was Pereira's "Materia Medica and Therapeutics," edited by H. R. Wood, of Philadelphia, edition of 1866. The most insignificant remedies were very fully dwelt on. A lecture was devoted to gum acacia and its adulterations, another liquorice, etc., and I remember one of the questions asked in the final examination in this subject was, the adulterations of gum acacia, accidental and others. The older the remedy and the less used, with the greater elaboration was it dwelt on. The Calabar bean (*Physostigma venenosum*) was accurately described and how the pods fell off the trees and floated down the Calabar river and were made useof by the natives of East Africa to test the guilt or innocence of accused persons. It is a poison and has the power like opium of contracting the pupil and was rarely used as a drug. His lectures were always delivered without a note, and the combination of different preparations rolled off without a pause or mistake. I well remember how he used to describe the various preparations of opiumand the quantity of opium in each; I have remembered this part of Materia Medica ever since.

At one time Professor Wright had considerable reputation as a surgeon and had performed some quite rare operations, such as the ligation of the great vessels at the root of the neck for aneurysm. He attended the hospital for 30 years and during the latter part of that time was a clergyman of the Church of England and somewhat high too. In later years, having given up practice, he devoted himself exclusively to the Church, with the exception of his duties as lecturer on Materia Medica, but he failed to keep up to date with his subject and his lectures, though good of their kind, were not modern and this caused trouble with the students who had to be examined on Materia Medica before the Provincial Boards. These troubles got so bad that the Faculty induced him to retire in 1883 and placed him on the list of Professors Emeritus.

A few years before his death in April, 1908, he was living alone with an old sister and seldom saw anybody. Paying him a visit one day he said to me, "What are those ten rays one reads about in the papers?"—meaning of course X-rays. He was 81 at the time of his death in the Montreal General Hospital where he had labored for so many years and where I attended him.



DR. D. C. MacCALLUM, Professor of Midwifery



Dr. J. M. DRAKE, Professor of Clinical Medicine

Professor Duncan MacCallum

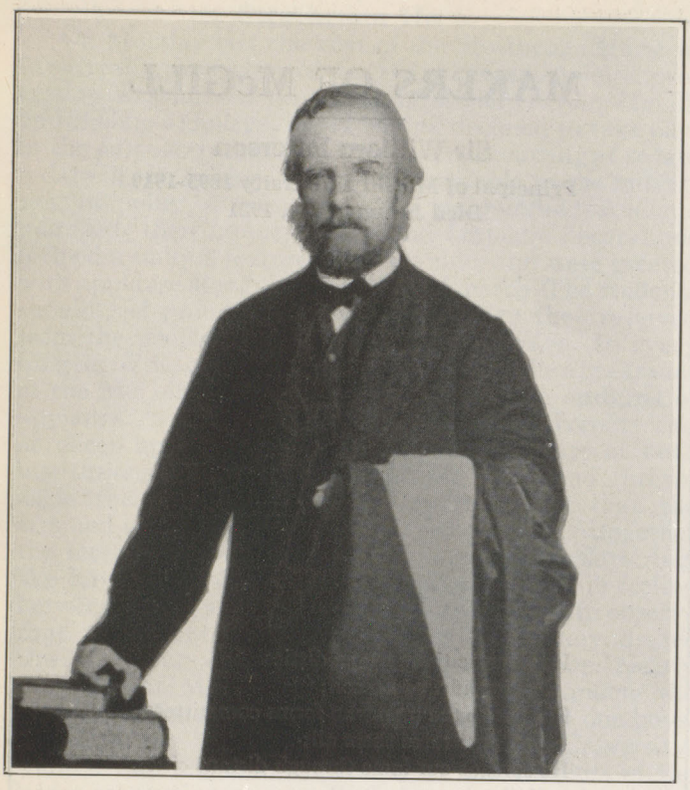
The course in midwifery was under the direction of Professor Duncan MacCallum, who wore a beard 'a l'Americain' and no moustaches. He memorized his lectures and never used any notes. He recommended Churchill, Ramsbotham & Cazeaux, as the textbooks in midwifery, but the students preferred Murphy. Murphy was Professor of Midwifery at University College, London, and was formerly attached to the Dublin Lying-in Hospital and wrote a very practical textbook. My edition is dated 1862. The professor had some standard jokes which he periodically related to the class, we of course knew quite well when they would come off and were prepared accordingly to receive them hilariously. I do not think he had much sense of humor but he enjoyed his own jokes. Dr. MacCallum also attended the Hospital (at that time each attending surgeon and physician had a service of three months) and gave us occasional clinics in medicine during his term. He studied his cases very carefully and got up all the literature on the subject and gave a didactic lecture at the bedside. Dr. MacCallum had a large and lucrative practice and was a most successful midwife and also a good general practitioner, and much beloved by his patients. He had charge of the University Lying-in Hospital on St. Urbain Street, below Dorchester Street. His supervision of this hospital was fairly efficient though the chief work was done by Mrs. McBride, a good old midwife, who resided in the building. The doctor was only called in for difficult cases and where the forceps was necessary. I attended this hospital in the summer time when there were fewer students and more cases and in filling up my quota of cases (12) I never saw a forceps case or the doctor called in. Dr. MacCallum resigned from the Chair of Obstetrics in 1883 and was succeeded by Dr. Arthur A. Browne. He died suddenly in 1904, aged 80. For years he edited with Dr. William Wright the *Montreal Medical Chronicle*, and before his death he published for private circulation his excellent collected addresses.

Dr. Jas. Morley Drake

The clinical medicine course was presided over by Dr. Jas. Morley Drake, an Englishman who had been a chemist before he became a student of medicine at McGill. He was a mild mannered, very gentlemanly man, of a very fair complexion but not much force though he was a man of good ability. His clinics were given in the surgical operating theatre and were really didactic lectures. He went the rounds of the wards occasionally with the students and examined patients, but when Dr. Howard's turn was on the students followed him for he gave excellent and practical clinics at the bedside. I remember very little about Dr. Drake's course for it made no impression upon me and I learned but little from it.

Dr. George Fenwick

The clinics at the General Hospital were two in number, viz., surgery and medicine. Dr. George Fenwick conducted the surgical clinic and was considered the best surgeon in Montreal now that Dr. Geo. Campbell had practically retired. He was a bold surgeon, well up in his anatomy, whose theory was that meddlesome surgery was bad surgery. This was in the pre-antiseptic days and with the little cleanliness used it is a wonder any cases recovered. Dr. Fenwick would operate and then not bother much about the case, perhaps go away for a day, and yet the patient would get well. Others were too solicitous, never tired of meddling with the case, like digging a seed to see if it was growing, and the cases of such doctors usually died. Dr. Fenwick's clinic was given in the old operating room of the General Hospital, and were really didactic lectures on fractures, abscesses, aneurisms, etc.; sometimes a case was shown or an operation performed. There were clinical clerks and dressers who saw more of the work of the hospital than the others. Dr. Fenwick always operated in the old blood-stained black frock coat. The only precautions taken, as far as I remember, were to wash the hands; the instruments and patient were not specially cleansed and the instrument man and

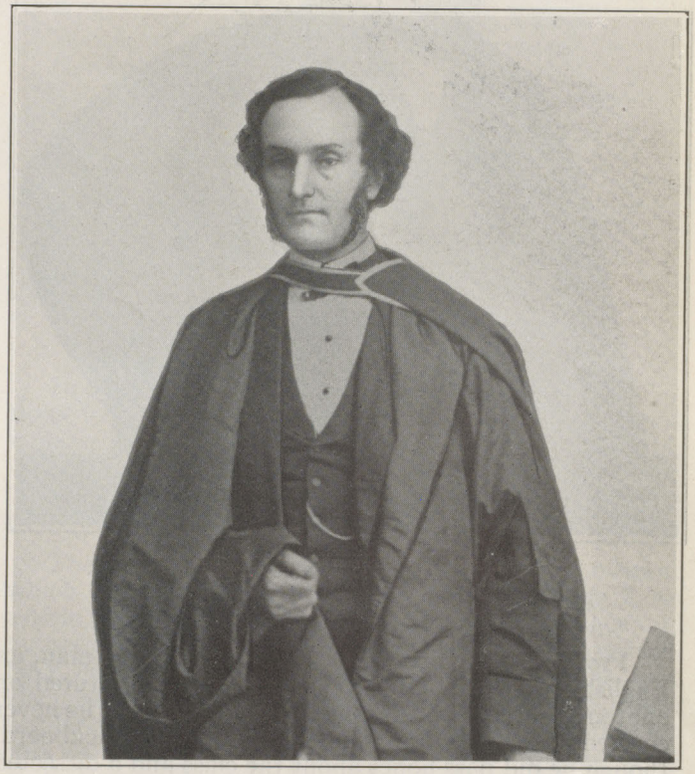


DR. GEORGE E. FENWICK, Professor of Clinical Surgery

operating room orderly had charge of the *post mortem* room as well. This combination went on for many years. Dr. Fenwick was just beginning his operations on the knee, excision for tuberculosis, but had not much success until Listerism was introduced, with spray and many plies of prepared gauze dressing, green protective and rubber dressing outside. Dr. Roddick on his return from England in 1877 brought out the steam spray and all the Listerian ritual and introduced it into the General Hospital; then Dr. Fenwick's knee excisions had better results. I remember some time after I returned from Europe I was asked by Dr. Fenwick to come and see an operation (private) done under spray. Dr. Roddick assisted him, and I looked on. After the operation was over I enquired why they had sprayed the wall instead of the patient—the spray had been going all the time but it was not turned on the patient—the fact was, it had been forgotten; however the case did well.

Dr. Fenwick was much beloved by everybody, including the students; he had a kindly, open face and a charming, benevolent manner. He had no idea of time, and was called the "late" Dr. Fenwick, but he was so pleasant and so apologetic when he arrived half an hour late for an appointment that no one could be angry. He was careless in money matters and always hard up, never looked after his accounts and only sent them in when he wanted the money badly, and the amount was usually determined by the quantity of liabilities. He was very practical in his directions of how and when to operate and had much more success than those who had more scientific knowledge. He was rather, as I hinted above, improvident. At times he was irascible and lost his temper but it was soon over and his regrets and apologies made up for his little outbreak. No one could be long angry with Dr. Fenwick. The last few years of his life he continued to operate but had lost his nerve and I had sometimes to finish an operation at which I was assisting. He died on the 27th of June, 1894, aged 68. He edited the *Canada Medical Journal* for some years.

Dr. Fenwick was a man who had the courage of his own opinions and was not a slave to authority. He taught the men to think for themselves and believed in free incisions. He was not a man who rushed into operations without due consideration and he did not operate to find out but to cure. He was very successful in cutting for stone by the lateral operation and had a huge collection at the College which was evidence of his skill. He was a great collector of pathological specimens for the museum and his wonderful bone specimens filled a large section before the fire of 1907.



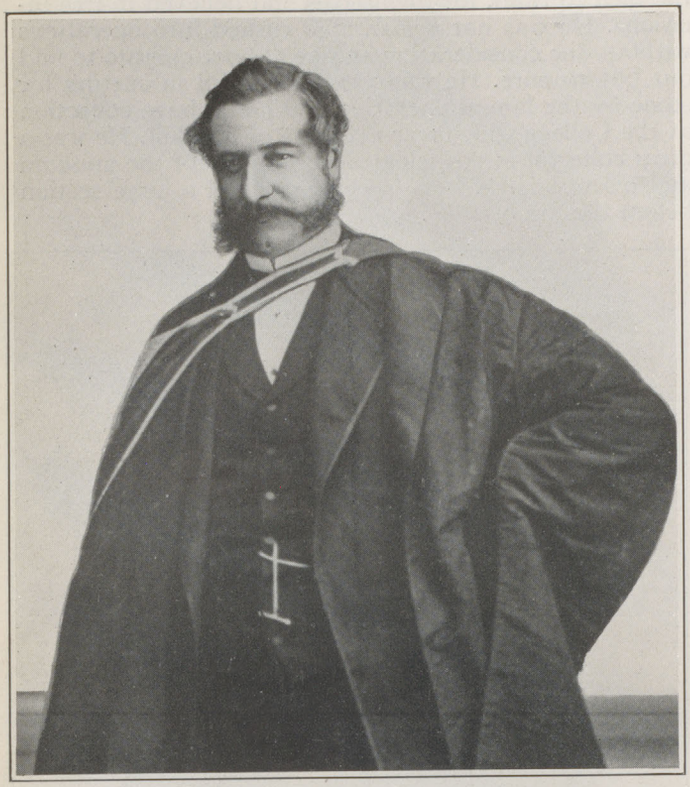
DR. ROBERT CRAIK, Professor of Chemistry

Professor Robert Craik

Professor Robert Craik lectured on chemistry every evening at seven and after his lecture we adjourned to the dissecting room. Many men not medical students attended these lectures which were very ably delivered and were most interesting. Dr. Craik had succeeded Dr. Sutherland, who was a most eloquent man and a man of great ability and personal attraction. Dr. Craik was a person of handsome presence, dark, with sharp eyes, and an abundance of black wavy hair. He was decidedly a man of the world and of pleasing personality, and was a man of considerable scientific aptitude. Had he devoted himself to the scientific part of medicine he might have made a great name, but for many reasons, family and others, he drifted aside and ceased to take as great an interest in the progress of medicine as he had formerly. His graduation thesis was in advance of his time on the *Microbic origin of Disease*, and he held for years before it was generally accepted that cancer was local in its origin. He early retired from work in the hospital and also gave up his work in chemistry and his professorship. He continued to take a great interest in the Faculty of which he was Dean from 1889 to 1901.

As I have said Dr. Craik was an excellent lecturer. He

had always one of the class to assist him, and I must say his experiments and tests always came off well before the class, as the only opportunity for seeing such things was here, for there was no chemical laboratory.



DR. WILLIAM SCOTT, Professor of Anatomy

Professor William Scott

Professor Wm. Scott was a handsome, large man, an Englishman, very bluff in his manner, who lectured on anatomy word for word from Wilson (Erasmus); he never entered the dissecting room, or used the blackboard, though he did pass bones about the class and a dissected subject was shown at his lectures. He was always a great friend of the students and championed their cause when in trouble. Dr. Scott attended the General Hospital and was surgeon to the Grand Trunk Railway. The Rev. Canon Scott, D.S.O., who became famous as a chaplain in the late war, is a son. I succeeded Prof. Scott in 1883.

GRADUATES' ENDOWMENT FUND

Subscriptions to the Graduates' Endowment Fund have been coming in steadily since the circular letter of December 1st was sent out. Up to date we are in receipt of two hundred and two subscriptions. Among these are some of special interest.

The Class of Science '21, sent in a cheque for $40, which was the surplus of their class funds remaining, stating that they wished to donate this to the Endowment Fund.

Another very welcome donation was that received from the *McGill Annual* Board (1924) who made a contribution to the Fund amounting to $503.02, this being the amount of the surplus on last year's *Annual*.

The Endowment Fund Committee takes this opportunity of congratulating the Board of the *McGill Annual* for 1924 on the efficient way in which the publication of the *Annual* was handled and also to thank them for this very handsome contribution.

MAKERS OF McGILL

Sir William Peterson

Principal of McGill University 1895-1919
Died January 4th, 1921



Inadequate these feeble ditties
His grandeur to recall;
But here's the man who forms committees,
And arbitrates them all;
He spreads our fame through distant cities.
Hail to our principal!

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO AT McGILL

(From the files of the "McGill Outlook," Vol. 2, 1899-1900)

McGill Men in the Transvaal

It may be of interest to our readers to know that McGill is well represented in South Africa, as a number of her best men have enlisted in the Canadian Regiments —one at present in service in Africa, and the second waiting to embark. The first six are waiting to embark with the second contingent, while the remaining five are at present in active service in the field.

Messrs. L. E. W. Irving, Med. '98, Harold L. Borden, Med. '01, R. B. Blyth, B.A. '98, W. G. Bishop, B.A. '98, E. P. O'Reilly, Med. '00, Wilfrid Dougall, B.A., Sci. '95.

The men whose names are given below went to Africa with the first Canadian Contingent:—

Major W. A. Weeks, B.A. '81, Messrs. Harold Fraser, B.A. Sci. '99, Horace W. Coates, M.D., '01, John Munroe Ross, Arts '01, Albert Laurie, B.A., Sci. '98.

Other McGill boys in the Transvaal:—

Alexander Stearns McCormick, John Alexander Crozier, Med. '00, A. S. Donaldson, M.D., '01, Rene P. Doucet, B.C.L., '96, Howard M. Percy, B.Sc., '00.

At the theatres next week there is no particularly alluring bill. Pudd'nhead Wilson at the Academy will no doubt be a drawing card, and the successor to that delightful Italian opera "Finnigan's Ball" at the Royal will also, doubtless, draw large audiences from our better class of theatre-goers. However, we can look forward to some very fine attractions at our local theatres between now and the end of the season. "The Runaway Girl" is actually coming. Sir Henry Irving is giving a series of performances, and if only the present promises are fulfilled, Montreal will have a very excellent theatrical season instead of the very poor one predicted.

Strathcona Horse

On Monday last the visit of the Strathcona Horse to Montreal was celebrated by the students. A joint procession was formed consisting of students from McGill and Bishop's College, Laval having declined to take part in the demonstration. The procession, occurring at so late a date in the session, was quite creditable to the university in point of numbers. Over six hundred students marched; their banners, flags and fantastic decorations formed a unique feature of the parade, and were greeted with applause along the whole line of march. The students should feel proud of the reception which they received from the people who watched the procession. In every quarter of the city—French and English—the appearance of the McGill banners was the signal for an outburst of applause. As the procession passed Laval University and as cheer upon cheer arose from the students of both institutions, it was evident that the boys had thrown aside their suspicions of one another, and that the strained relations had been made good again. Altogether the reception given to the students was most flattering. We have always tried to avoid creating any ill-feeling between "town and gown," and we are pleased to observe that the recent disturbances have not in any degree thwarted our endeavors. The demonstration clearly proved that McGill is as popular as ever among the people of Montreal, and the good behavior of our boys, especially in the neighborhood of Laval University, showed that the fears expressed by the students of the latter institution as to a further outbreak of hostilities were completely unfounded.

Hockey—St. Nicholas vs McGill

McGill 13, St. Nicholas 2

When the McGill Hockey Team went to New York at Christmas and met with two defeats in succession, there was wonder and disappointment in the heart of every man in the University. We had prided ourselves on having the very best hockey material to be found in the Dominion, and yet we had fallen before teams comparatively new at the game. Our disappointment was somewhat lessened by Thursday's victory, but our wonder only increased. How a team playing such hockey as St. Nicholas played on Thursday could ever have defeated McGill passes all comprehension. The game was featureless. It was slow. The only thing worth watching was the little side game which Harry Trihey and the St. Nicholas goal-keeper played together. The game was for Harry to take the puck at his own goals, incidentally pass six men and then shoot. Sometimes the goal-keeper stopped the puck, sometimes he did not. In the latter case the puck was again faced in the centre and the same thing happened once more. The goal-keeper undoubtedly played a splendid game, and to him belongs the credit of keeping the score within fairly reasonable bounds. If he stopped one he must have stopped fifty likely shots. He and the cover did excellent work for their team. The forwards were completely outclassed in skating and stick handling, and, while at times they played a fairly good (though rather off-side) combination, at no stage of the game were they in the least dangerous. It is impossible to give a true idea of the comparative merits of McGill's men, for they really had little opportunity to show what they could do. All the forwards played well, and Harry Trihey's pretty dodging with Brannen's lightning rushes made the student section happy.

The score at the end of the first-half was 7–2, and at the end of the second 13-2. That is all. Mr. Graham Drinkwater acted as a referee to the satisfaction of all.

McGill men were determined to give the visiting team a good reception, and the two or three hundred who turned out did their best with the aid of fireworks and a brass band to show the New Yorkers that McGill is all right. Outside of the student body we cannot say that there was a very large attendance. However, the crowd was a merry one, and the evening passed off well. With commendable gallantry the Arts' men had placed a number of boxes at the disposal of the R.V.C., and the presence of the ladies was certainly appreciated.

The teams were as follows:—

St. Nicholas		McGill
Hayward	Goal	Blair
Ayers	Point	M. Yuile
Hunt	C. Point	H. Yuile
Walton	Forwards	Brannen
Gordon	"	Trihey
T. Barron	"	Montgomery
J. Barron	"	Belanger

Referee, Graham Drinkwater, Vics.

At half-time Miss Cameron, of the Royal Victoria College staff, presented the acting captain of the St. Nicholas team with a beautiful floral bouquet, which he received amidst the cheers of the students.

CORRECTIONS

Graduates' Endowment Fund

In the September issue in the tabulation of subscriptions for the Endowment Fund of last year, an item appeared under "outside subscriptions $100.00." This should have been credited to the Class of Arts '87.

World Power Conference

The Editorial Board wishes to apologise for a mistake which occurred in the December issue. On page 7, an article, Memorandum Re World Power Conference and Subsequent Visit to France and Switzerland, was written by F. B. Brown, Sci. '03, instead of by G. Gordon Gale. On page 9, the article, Memorandum Re World Power Conference and Subsequent Visit to Norway and Sweden was written by G. Gordon Gale, Sci. '03, instead of by F. B. Brown as shown.

Also in Class Notes Science '03, a statement was made that "F. B. Brown, G. Gordon Gale, Fraser S. Keith, were the sole Canadian Representatives at the World Power Conference." This should have read "they were the sole Representatives of McGill among the Canadian delegates to the Conference."

After 26 years' service as Provincial Mineralogist of British Columbia with headquarters at Victoria, William Fleet Robertson, Sci. '80, has retired upon Superannuation and is being succeeded by John D. Galloway, Sci. '11, who has been a district engineer for the Department of Mines at Hazelton, B.C. Mr. Robertson, the retiring Provincial Mineralogist, has enjoyed a long and comprehensive association with mines and mining and, besides having been in private practice in New York for some years as a mining and metallurgical engineer, was in succession connected with the Orford Copper Co., Quebec; the Tamarac-Osceola Smelter in Michigan; the Boston & Montana smelter in Montana; the Cia Sotiel-Coronada in Spain and the Springhill Collieries in Nova Scotia. He was born in Montreal in 1859, a son of the late W. W. Robertson, Q.C., and obtained his education at the Montreal High School, the Galt, Ont., Collegiate Institute, and at McGill.

The Rebellion of 1837

Upon the invitation of the Editorial Board, Mr. Walter S. Johnson, K.C., of Montreal, has written down for publication in this issue of "The McGill News" the substance of his address on the Rebellion of 1837, delivered to the McGill Historical Club, on January 22nd, 1925. At that meeting Sir Richard Lodge, Professor of History at Edinburgh University, was the guest of honour. Mr. Johnson was for a time Lecturer in Constitutional Law and Constitutional History in the McGill Law School.

It is getting on towards a hundred years since the late Autumn of the year 1837, when civil war broke out along the banks of the Richelieu and in the County of Two Mountains, as the culmination of a struggle for political liberty which during two generations had so embittered the French and the English of this Province that Lord Durham could say in his famous Report that he found "two peoples warring within the bosom of a single state," a "struggle not of the principles but of races." In the intervening years, the development of political liberty and of responsible government has so smoothed away the bitter hatreds and antagonisms of these earlier days, that the French and English are working together in the utmost harmony to build up a nation greater far than any man alive in 1837 had any conception of. Today we are free to speak of Canada as a self-governing, practically independent, unit of the Commonwealth of free nations making up the British Empire. It is doubtful if England would raise a hand to stop us, if tomorrow we declared our complete and radical independence of the mother country. During the war, Lloyd George, then Prime Minister, said as much when he said in effect that it was for Canada to say if and when she would cut the painter and drift away upon the seas of independence.

But that was not England's theory or frame of mind in 1837. A colony was a possession. It was held and governed for the greater good and the prestige of the owner. The colonists were considered inexperienced, and rather apt to break away from control and allegiance if the firm and protecting hand relaxed its grasp. The permanent under official in the Colonial Office was deemed to know far better what was good for colonials and how far their liberties should extend, than did the colonials themselves. England had not so much as dreamed that colonials might govern themselves under a system of responsible government, and yet remain loyal to the mother country. The Rebellion of 1837 brusquely roused England to at least a partial realization that perhaps her theories of colonial government were unprogressive, if not ungenerous and unsound. Rebellions and revolutions have on occasions justified themselves, when men have had to use force to attain what their collective wisdom told them they were entitled to have. The Rebellion of 1837 marked a turning point in colonial government. It is my firm conviction that had it not occurred when and where it did, the history of the British Empire would not have been so proudly told, and the political development of this country would have been retarded for an indefinite number of years. When a whole nation smarts under a sense of injustice, there will be found those who prefer to wade through slaughter if necessary to obtain political rights instantly which, so far as they can envisage the future, the slow unfolding of constitutionalism will deny them for fifty or a hundred years.

Now let us leave the present for a few minutes completely, and forget who and what we are now. Let us imagine ourselves Frenchmen and Englishmen living in Montreal or Quebec during the years between 1774 and 1837. Looking through their eyes, shut in from the outside world as they were, French and English, cheek by jowl, sensitive, proud, not very well educated, the poles asunder in their religious practices, one race the conquered and never allowed to forget it—let us see where each of us would have stood in December, 1837, in actual fact, or at least in our sympathies. Thus we may learn something about the Rebellion.

What I might say to you this evening would be very incomplete did I not attempt to trace within the brief time allowed me some of the causes which gradually led up to the Rebellion, and so I propose to try to put this historical event in its proper setting. To get at the causes we must go back to the cession of the country to England in 1760.

On September 8th, 1760, the terms of capitulation were signed. By the cession the French were guaranteed the free exercise of their religion. When they asked that they should continue to be governed by the custom of Paris and by the laws and usages established in Canada, the laconic answer was: "They become subjects of the King." For a few years the country passed under a régime of military or martial law. But in 1763, after the signing of the Treaty of Paris, a Proclamation was issued which was to be the Imperial Constitution of Canada until the passing of the Quebec Act in 1774. And here we find germinating the seeds of the discords and racial conflicts which culminated in the Rebellion.

The Proclamation provided that the Governor and Council might summon general assemblies, which with the Governor and Council were empowered to "constitute and ordain laws, statutes and ordinances—as near as may be agreeable to the laws of England." But this grant of representative government was wholly nullified by the additional provision that no person elected to the Assembly could sit therein without taking the abhorrent Test Oath or Oath of Supremacy which dated back to Elizabeth. No Catholic could declare that he recognized the ruling monarch in England as the only supreme governor of this realm as well in all spiritual or ecclesiastical things as in all things temporal, or declare on oath that he did not believe in transubstantiation. The result was that no Assembly ever met under the powers granted by the Proclamation. The government was carried on by the Governor and a small council, of which only one native French-Canadian between 1763 and 1774 was a member. During this period there was also great uncertainty as to the laws actually in force. Upon this point the Proclamation was weakly and unjustifiably vague. It had ordered the hearing of "all causes, as well criminal as civil, according to law and equity, and, as near as may be, agreeable to the laws of England." Here was a conquered population of 65,000 French people, scarcely one of whom understood a word of English, accustomed to French law by which all their property and rights had been acquired and guarded, suddenly confronted by a government composed solely of about a dozen Englishmen who seemed bent on enforcing English law, or such ideas of equity as the judges derived from a familiarity, more or less haphazard, with English law.

The English criminal law was accepted with little if any demur, because it was more merciful than that administered under the French régime. As for the civil law, the Proclamation was taken literally and the English law was introduced. Chaos reigned, the more so that

the litigiousness of the habitant soon appeared. The French and the English law were profoundly different. The population was ignorant, simple, and stubborn; the interpreters of the law were Englishmen, who often had not the faintest qualification, and who were unfitted by training and sympathy to apply the new law to the old conditions. Some of the English population actually made it a grievance against Governor Murray, who was a most impartial man, that he had suggested the appointment of certain judges who could speak French.

The Seigneurs disliked the English jury system on aristocratic grounds. They protested against being cooped up in a jury box with butchers, shoemakers and their feudal tenants whom in times past they had been accustomed to hale before their own seigneurial courts. The butchers and shoemakers and tenants objected to the jury system, as many do today, because they had not or grudged the time. The English laws relating to land and inheritance—the two matters of prime importance to the French—were hopelessly unlike. An unceasing and bitter controversy between the two races arose over this question.

When we consider that of the population during this period from 65,000 to 75,000 were French Catholics, and from 250 to 600 were English Protestants, and that because an Assembly was not called, the country was absolutely controlled by the small English Council, we have not far to go to find the ground of the incessant disputes between the races that marked the period. The handful of English, whom Murray described as "450 contemptible sutlers and traders," clamoured for the calling of an Assembly in which they knew they would be supreme. The English ignored the French and humiliated them, though they themselves were mainly unpedigreed traders and merchants who had flocked into the country from the American Colonies at and after the Conquest, thinking of course to profit hugely from the trade of the country.

Why did not England act to abolish these inequalities? The question keeps recurring to one's mind. One can only answer that there were perhaps extenuating circumstances.

The times, both in Canada and the Thirteen Colonies, as indeed in England, were full of dangers and anxieties. England was only recovering from her strenuous exertions in the Seven Years' War. The Thirteen Colonies were straining at the leash, England's hands were full, and her statesmen were preoccupied. The problems of race and religion in Canada were new and complex. Public opinion in England was wholly uninformed upon conditions here, and England's feelings towards Frenchmen and Roman Catholics had not been improved by the Seven Years' War. Governors like Murray, Carleton and Haldimand, men of tolerance and strength of character, found no stable local material upon which to lean for support and guidance. Prejudice and self-interest were the dominant instincts and motives of the rank and file. Among the French there was no group or class of men trained to public life or as calm leaders of the people. The paternalism of the French régime and the stern repression during that régime of any attempt of the people to govern themselves, had produced a people who did not understand or particularly want representative institutions. They were inclined to be content with any system of government that left them their language, religion and French law without interference. They viewed with profound suspicion a form of representative government for which the small Protestant minority could be so clamorous. But the great grievance of the French was, not that there was no Legislative Assembly, but that they were unjustly deprived of their French laws. Sir Guy Carleton went so far as to tell the Home Government "that the interests of many would be greatly promoted by a revolution," yet the British had "done nothing to gain one man in the Province by making it his private interest to remain the King's subject." He declared that the best way to keep the French from joining in the American Revolution would be to grant them freely and fully the enjoyment of their own laws. Is it much wonder that during these eleven weary years the French should feel their national honour affronted deliberately and ungenerously, and that resentment should burn like hot coals in their breasts?

The Quebec Act of 1774 was England's gesture of sympathy and understanding. There are those who say that England passed the Quebec Act as a sort of emergency concession to the French to prevent them joining the American revolutionaries. There is doubtless a grain of truth in that view. But there is satisfactory evidence that English statesmen had developed a more tolerant point of view based upon a more complete investigation of all the facts. It was also clear that they had decided that Canada's future was to be forever French and Roman Catholic, and that the only way to peace in Canada was to establish that future. The result was that the Quebec Act granted everything the French wanted, and everything the English in the colony did not want.

French Roman Catholics were again guaranteed the free exercise of their religion; and the clergy were restored in their right to collect tithes—a right which had been in abeyance since the conquest. At this the habitants grumbled, while the clergy were immensely satisfied. For the hated Oath of Supremacy, which was abolished, was substituted a milder oath pledging simple allegiance to the King. The French law was established as of full force to settle all controversy relative to property and civil rights. It was declared inexpedient to call an Assembly for the present, and a Council was provided which, with the Governor, would make the laws. Because they again got their tithes and feudal dues, the Act was popular with the clergy and the seigneurs. But the habitants were sullen and discontented. So far as they could see they had gained nothing; they found themselves bound once more under feudal law, and they resented the renewal of the bondage from which they had vaguely anticipated the English rule would free them.

The English population, on the other hand, were scornful and resentful. There was no Assembly. The Roman Church was established. There was no trial by jury in civil cases and no Habeas Corpus. They had been denied every recognition which they had sought. They had been betrayed and flung adrift. England had deliberately by a stroke of a pen put Canada back to the condition she was in before the conquest. British immigration was to be discouraged, and the withdrawal of the English in the colony was to be encouraged. Obviously the framers of the Act had no intention of governing it under two distinct races. It was designed to govern but one race. The few English in the colony were negligible in number and in importance. They would have to submit; and if they did not wish to submit, they could leave the country. England reckoned that she had her great and rich colonies to the south in any event.

Inscrutable are the ways of Providence. The Quebec Act had scarcely been given a trial when the American Revolution had run its course, and some forty thousand loyal English people poured over the borders into Canada rather than submit to Republican rule. And England's

only remaining colony in America had but a few years before been given a Constitution which, if it were honestly administered, would guarantee it a French and not an English future.

The advent of the Loyalists rendered the actual administration of the country most embarrassing, and the Government did not face the problem fairly and squarely. It was afraid to change its policy and attempt to make the country English henceforth and not French. Instead, a process of piecemeal encroachment upon the Quebec Act was attempted. The Governor and Council consistently used their exclusive law-making power to reverse gradually the policy and purpose of the Act and to undermine its authority. How far the council dared to go is well illustrated by the fact that it deliberately enacted that English law and practice were to be followed in the courts where the cases of English residents were to be tried. Great confusion in the administration of the law, and intense dissatisfaction, were the inevitable result. The English in the colony, from the very passing of the Quebec Act, had ceaselessly campaigned for an Elective Assembly, and for the introduction of English law. The Loyalist English added their clamour for representative institutions to which they were accustomed in the land from which they had come. They hoped to secure an Elective Assembly for the whole colony of Upper and Lower Canada, in the belief that the votes of the Loyalists and of the English in Quebec would outbalance any French vote here.

Meanwhile, even among the French, who had previously been so indifferent in the matter, there was forming an influential group which joined in the demand of the English for an Elective Assembly. This group saw that in an Elective Assembly in which the French could dominate, there was to be found security for French law and for the Church—security which was not possible with a mere nominated Council in which the English were always in the majority.

So that in its turn the Quebec Act became a failure. It had not secured the peace nor promoted the happiness or the prosperity of the people of the province, but had produced the contrary effects. So bitter was the feeling of the French, that Carleton again expressed to the Home Government the fear that unless something were done, this part of the province would throw in its lot with the rebel states to the south. The Home Government cut the interminable tangle by passing the Constitutional Act of 1791, by which two distinct provinces—Upper and Lower Canada—were created, each with supreme legislative authority within its own jurisdiction. Lower Canada was given an Elective Assembly, which of course was preponderantly French and Roman Catholic. Upper Canada became a solid English and Protestant province, also with its Elective Assembly.

Where the Quebec Act had had the effect of arraying one race against the other in ceaseless conflict, it was thought that the new arrangement, by allotting them each a separate sphere of action, would do complete justice to both and furnish no further occasion for racial disputes. But human wisdom had erred again, and, as the sequel shows, the arrangement had provided "each race with a weapon to smite the other." The period between 1791 and 1837 was to witness a racial and religious struggle between Upper and Lower Canada, and between the French and English in Quebec, of unparalleled fervour and bitterness. During this period, culminating in the Rebellion, the fight for truly representative and responsible government was waged in both provinces, and the way prepared for Confederation. It was part of the mysterious working of Providence in our history, that the two races should be separated from 1791 to 1840, only to find eventually how little there really was between them, and that Confederation at last might become possible.

Of this period the keynote was the struggle of the people to make representative government really and effectively representative, so that the decisions of the Elected Assembly should be the active and compelling force of government for the people and by the people. The Constitutional Act was framed, as its preamble says, with the object of "assimilating the Constitution of Canada to that of Great Britain." In other words, the English framers of the Act were under the fond delusion that by a mere stroke of the pen they could divide the province, give each part an Elective Assembly, and thus endow them with "an image and transcript" of the British Constitution under which they could not fail to be happy and prosperous. That done, they thought they had rid themselves for good of the troublesome Canadian problem.

Now the inherent error of the Constitutional Act of 1791 was, not that the province was divided and the races separated, but that while under the English Constitution responsible government had been gradually evolved and was actually in operation, under the Act of 1791, responsible government was not only not provided for, but was actually impossible of achievement. And it took 46 years of agitation and the Rebellion of 1837 to bring that fact even dimly home to the British Government.

Take Lower Canada for example. The Quebec Act had not been repealed. An Assembly had simply been added to the existing machinery of the Governor and the Council. The Governor was the appointee of the British Government, to which alone he was responsible. His inner Executive Council were appointed by and responsible solely to him. They were *the Cabinet*. If the Assembly disapproved of their actions, they took refuge beindh the Governor. The members of this Executive group were generally the dominant leaders of the Legislative Council. They held the Executive or Administrative positions and were the real governors and autocrats of the colony, and the Assembly had not the remotest influence in their appointment or control over their actions. Advised by his small Cabinet, the Governor appointed the remaining members of the Legislative Council, and men were appointed, whether French or English, who would do exactly what they were told. Of the Council, the majority were English, chosen from a very small English population, most mediocre socially and intellectually. A Frenchman who accepted a seat in the Council was regarded almost as a renegade by his compatriots. Set over against the Council was the Legislative Assembly, chosen by the people at the polls, French almost to a man, intensely French and Catholic in feeling, but abso utely without power to enforce its decisions and desires unless the English Governor, and the largely English Council, were willing.

It is an odd circumstance that although these two powers stood thus arrayed against each other from the first, it was a few years before the Council showed its hand or the Assembly realized how helpless it was. As a result of their long subjection to the autocratic rule of the old régime, and with no training since, the French were at first ignorant of the very principles of self-government, and they allowed the few English members of the Assembly to take a leading part in the business of the House. The French majority were unanimous about the

choice of a Speaker, and that the minutes should be kept in French. Otherwise, and for a time, they do not seem to have bothered much about using their majority votes. A distinctly unfortunate impression was made at the opening of the first Parliament in December, 1792, by the bitter and determined effort of the English members to control the Speakership and to have the records kept in English alone, and this in spite of the fact that the French had permitted fifteen English members to be elected, although according to population the English were entitled to only five seats.

Gradually, however, jealousies and bitter recriminations made their appearance. The control of the English element in the Executive and the Legislative Councils became more apparent and more audacious. In the Assembly the notaries, doctors and lawyers became more turbulent, more determined to govern as well as represent, and every village in the province became an opportunity for agitation. In 1806 a paper, *Le Canadien*, was started in the special interest of "Nos institutions, notre langue et nos lois," and it carried on a campaign of bitter hostility to the Council and deliberately fanned the fires of racial hatred. The stupid arrogance of the official English class, who practically controlled the Governor and the government, incensed and quickly alienated the French, who came to believe that they were regarded by the English as an inferior race.

In time, the great source of contention between the Assembly and the Council came to be the raising and the spending of public money. It was then and is now a fundamental principle of the English Constitution that the elected house should impose the taxes and vote the supplies. Money bills must originate in the popular Assembly. But the Assembly in this province had been given jurisdiction only over the amount of duties passed by the Legislature itself. Certain other very important revenues were completely under the control of the Council and the Governor—which to a considerable extent rendered them independent of the Assembly. And these moneys the Council could raise or collect and then spend without consulting the Assembly at all. As time went on, these revenues became inadequate, more especially as a result of the war of 1812, and the Council found itself at last in the position of having to ask the Assembly to vote money to pay the bills incurred by the so-called Government, in reality the Governor and his Executive Council.

At last had arrived the opportunity of the Assembly to hit back, and for years it obstinately refused to vote supply bills without attaching some condition, as that in future the Assembly should control the Crown revenues and vote the Estimates, which it knew the Council would not consent to. It refused to vote a civil list, so that judges and other officials had often to go without their salaries. It sought to humiliate the Council and the Governor at every turn. Then it began to demand that the Legislative and Executive Councils should be elected by the people, instead of being appointed—with the object, of course, that the French should thus dominate both Houses. The Council retaliated from time to time by refusing to pass bills which the Assembly particularly desired should go through. It became absolutely impossible at last to pass any useful legislation, and the machinery of government became utterly clogged.

For many years the leader of the "irreconcilables" in the Assembly was the famous Louis Joseph Papineau, in whose absence, in all probability, the Rebellion would never have taken place. He was elected Speaker over and over again, and, strange anomaly as it seems to us, instead of being a judicial and impartial arbiter and chairman, actually led the fighting majority in the House, urging them to continue their hostile attacks upon the Governor and the Council. His excesses estranged even many English people who up to a certain point were in full sympathy with the struggle for reform. Papineau became a political boss and despot, at whose word even a French representative who differed from him could hardly be re-elected. Papineau towards the end of the struggle clearly dreamed of a French Canada, liberated by him and in which he would be supreme. His party gradually took on a revolutionary character, and at last travelled so quickly and so far towards open rebellion that Papineau could probably not have stopped it even had he wished.

But for many years Papineau was an ardent and passionate and high-minded reformer, struggling by constitutional means and by agitation and propaganda to bring about reforms which he clearly saw, and which we must admit, were necessary. He was far in advance of his age, like every great reformer. What he demanded was practicable enough—that the people of this province should govern themselves as people in England then governed themselves. And the intensity of his effort was the measure of the stubborn conservatism of the British Government against which he flung his attack. England was far ahead of continental countries in her development of the science of government at home; but when the question of Colonial Government came up, her ideas were continental and mediaeval. That a colony could actually govern itself, or be trusted to make the attempt without using the opportunity to become independent, was not a debatable proposition—it was unthinkable. Papineau came upon the scene at a time when the normal functioning of government was becoming more and more difficult for the reason that there lacked almost entirely that atmosphere of goodwill and tolerance which is the *sine qua non* of peaceful and progressive government. It was, however, the atmosphere in which his peculiar talents of fiery and inspired eloquence and compelling leadership were most qualified to thrive.

Papineau came of the people. His father's family were manual workers. But Joseph Papineau, the father, became a notary, and in 1791 was a leading personage in Montreal. When the first legislature was opened under the Act of 1791, Joseph Papineau was elected by the citizens of Montreal to represent them. From the moment of his election he began battling for the rights of his fellow citizens, particularly to preserve their language rights against the propaganda of the English who wanted to interdict the use of French in the Assembly. Joseph Papineau had received a good classical education, and in fiery and persuasive eloquence and knowledge of affairs was the acknowledged leader of the House. It may be honestly said of Joseph Papineau that his loyalty to England was sincere and devoted. But he wanted liberty and equality of opportunity for the French race under the British Flag.

Louis Joseph Papineau was born in 1786, was educated in the classical College at Quebec, and became an advocate. In 1812 he entered the Legislature, definitely resolved to carry on the tradition and the struggle which his father had initiated. He had already made a great reputation in college as an orator. His first speech in Parliament settled him as the natural leader of his race. When the war of 1812 broke out, he became a captain of militia and served through the war. There was no question of his loyalty and allegiance. His quarrel, like that of his father, was with the arbitary tyranny of the Governor and his small coterie, whose aim seemed to be to

curtail the power and influence of the French people and to ignore their majority rights. In 1815, in spite of his youth, he replaced Mr. Fanet as Speaker or President of the Assembly. From then until 1820 he does not seem to have been particularly active in the Chamber itself. He let his friends do the talking, while he employed his leisure in studying constitutional law, fitting himself for the great struggle that was to come. Meanwhile, however, outside the Assembly he was very active, moving about the province and launching among the people his eloquent and convincing arguments which wholly conquered the province. For high and low, rich and poor, clergy and seigneur, he was the idol and the hope of the race.

Curiously enough, Papineau's attack was not directed against the Constitutional Act of 1791. In substance, what he did contend was that the Canadian Constitution was not the "image and transcript of the British Constitution" which the Act had promised. Let us have a government here, he said, which gives us the same rights that we would have if we were living in England—let us really govern on the basis of majorities. We are not disloyal—we are in fact so loyal that we want to share in all the privileges and benefits that full participation under a British Constitution would give us.

One reads with curious interest today the speech delivered by Papineau in Montreal in July, 1820. King George III had just died, and Papineau stood for reelection for the West Ward of Montreal. He said:

"Not many days have elapsed since we assembled on this spot for the same purpose as that which now calls us together—the choice of representatives. The opportunity of that choice being caused by a great national calamity, the decease of that beloved sovereign who had reigned over the inhabitants of this country since the day they became British subjects, it is impossible not to express the feelings of gratitude for the many benefits received from him, and those of sorrow for his loss, so deeply felt in this, as in every other portion of his extensive dominions. And how could it be otherwise, when each year of his long reign has been marked by new favours bestowed upon the country?

"To enumerate these, and to detail the history of this country for so many years, would occupy more time than can be spared by those whom I have the honour to address. Suffice it, then, at a glance, to compare our present happy situation with that of our forefathers, on the eve of the day, when George III became their legitimate monarch. Suffice it to recollect, that under the French government (internally and externally, arbitrary and oppressive) the interests of this country had been more frequently neglected and mal-administered than any other part of its dependencies.

"In its estimation, Canada seems not to have been considered as a country which, from fertility of soil, salubrity of climate, and extent of territory, might then have been the peaceful abode of a numerous and happy population; but as a military post, whose feeble garrison was condemned to live in a state of perpetual warfare and insecurity—frequently suffering from famine—without trade, or with a trade monopolized by privileged companies—public and private property often pillaged, and personal liberty daily violated—when year after year the handful of inhabitants settled in this province were dragged from their homes and families, to shed their blood, and carry murder and havoc from the shores of the great lakes, the Mississippi and the Ohio, to those of Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and Hudson's Bay. Such was the situation of our fathers: behold the change. George III, a sovereign revered for his moral character, attention to his kingly duties, and love of his subjects, succeeds to Louis XV., a prince then deservedly despised for his debauchery, his inattention to the wants of the people, and his lavish profusion of his public monies upon favourites and mistresses. From that day, the reign of the law succeeded to that of violence; from that day, the treasures, the navy and the armies of Great Britain, are mustered to afford us an invincible protection against external danger; from that day, the better part of her laws became ours, while our religion, property, and the laws by which they were governed, remained unaltered; soon after, are granted to us the privileges of its free constitution—an infallible pledge, when acted upon, of our internal prosperity. Now, religious toleration; trial by jury—that wisest of safeguards ever devised for the protection of innocence; security against arbitrary imprisonment, by the privileges attached to the writ of Habeas Corpus; legal and equal security afforded to all, in their person, honour and property; the right to obey no other law than those of our own making and choice, expressed through our representatives—all these advantages have become our birthright, and shall, I hope, be the lasting inheritance of our posterity. To secure them let us only act as British subjects and free men."

The difficulty has of course always been to reconcile the fervent loyalty of this address with the denunciations of England and the republican enticements that marked his later speeches. Although it was now 1820, and he and his father and the race at large had been fighting since 1791 for their legitimate rights, and although so far they had not gained one singular advantage or concession, these men still recognized that English rule under proper conditions was all that they desired. It is probable that had England conceded the right of the Assembly to vote and control the public revenues, and granted some semblance of responsible government, the other developments leading finally to complete responsible government would have been allowed to take their natural course. But as governor after governor came out and fell instantly into the hands of the small English minority and seemed incapable of understanding the claims of the majority, exasperation and irritation grew and spread, until the Frenchman came to hate English rule, and passions were roused and rebellious speeches made that inflamed the whole people, who began, after long years, to think that they had nothing to hope for from the British administration. They began to organize themselves as "Patriots," under the leadership of Papineau, and to regard themselves as martyrs in the cause of national survival, national rights. When the rank and file, chafing under arbitrary and reactionary rulers, commence to organize themselves as martyrs and partiots, let the reactionary rulers take time to pause and consider the direction in which they are headed.

But we are only at the year 1820, and seventeen years were yet to drag by before the patience of the French was exhausted. Meanwhile we find the Governor and his Council fighting the Assembly year in and year out, the Assembly violent and extreme and unreasoning beyond all need, a virtual state of warfare by reprisal and insult and vituperation. The Governor and the Council appointed all the judges and officials. Favouritism was always the basis of such appointments. Judges sat as Councillors. The most loud-spoken denouncer of the

Assembly was seated upon the Bench. One judge it was known was taking a part of the fees of the pleaders before him. More than one Lieutenant-Governor ruled by proxy, drew his salary, and lived outside the country. And to make matters worse, about 1822, it was learned that an attempt was to be made to unite Upper and Lower Canada, so as to put the French in an unquestioned minority. The clergy, the seigneurs, the entire French population, put themselves as one man behind Papineau to resist this obvious injustice. Papineau was at the very zenith of his powers and popularity. Certain English citizens, like the Seigneur James Cuthbert of Berthier, John Neilson, the editor of the Quebec *Gazette*, and others, ranged themselves behind Papineau. Papineau and Neilson went to London to show cause why the provinces should not be united. When the English parliamentarians in London met Papineau and found him a distinguished looking gentleman, moving easily in every society, and ready intellectually to meet them all on a level, they said, "Is it possible that this is one of the men of Quebec who have been represented to us as an ignorant lot whose customs smack more of the Indian than the Frenchman?": and they killed the Union Bill.

While the English in Quebec who had conspired to unite the provinces were defeated, and were enraged at this defeat, the British government did nothing to improve the constitutional position of the French, although Papineau and Neilson had laid their demands before the House of Parliament. To make matters worse at this juncture, the Governor was forced to admit that the Receiver-General Caldwell, appointed by the Governor and Council, had appropriated and lost £96,000 of the public funds, and that the money was a total loss, no bond or security having been taken. A successor had been appointed, and no security or bond required or offered.

Appeals by the Assembly to the British Government for control of the finances were met by the reply from Downing Street—"the pretensions of the Assembly are unreasonable and contrary to law. The Assembly itself takes an unconstitutional position in refusing to vote any part of the considerable revenues it controls, except on condition that it be given the control of the revenues of the Crown." This was an unfortunate position for the British government to take. Constitutionally it was perhaps unsound, because in the absence of a written Constitution, the British Constitution was elastic, and it had grown from precedent to precedent established from time to time by Parliament to secure its purposes and curb despotism.

We approach nearer to the moment of rebellion when we come to the famous "92 Resolutions" of 1834. By this document, solemnly passed by the Assembly, an attempt was made to set out in detail all the grievances under which the Assembly and the French majority considered they were labouring. It is a formidable list deserving of careful reading by any student of our constitutional history. Couched in flamboyant, provocative and even insulting language, they nevertheless disclose a condition of arbitrary mismanagement of a nation's affairs without parallel. They cover fully the grievances with which we have been dealing, and many more. But the contentions to which they recur repeatedly are that the Assembly should control the finances, and that the Legislative Council should be elected by the people. Very oddly, there is not a word of responsible government. That is difficult to understand. It cannot be conceived that Papineau was ignorant of the principle. He was too well read for that. It seems on the contrary that the Assembly, in its rage and exasperation, had determined that it would make popular houses of both the Council and the Assembly, as the only means of requiting the French for their forty years' isolation in the wilderness. That, all of it, or nothing. In a word, the struggle had become one for racial ascendancy—"two nations warring within the bosom of a single state," as Durham phrased it.

Needless to say, the "92 Resolutions" were dropped into the waste basket by the British government, and nothing was done.

This was the signal for a change of attitude among the French in Canada, whose patience was exhausted. Events moved rapidly now. The country was thoroughly aroused, the tension extreme, and many began to feel that an armed rising was not only possible, but probable. The "92 Resolutions" had more than suggested that if relief were refused, the province would follow the example of the American colonies and assert its independence, Neilson, Stuart, Cuvillier and Quesnel, who had travelled very far with Papineau, but who had declined to concur in the "92 Resolutions," were defeated at the polls—a clear indication of the power of Papineau and of the popular feelings. But there were other stalwarts like Morin, Lafontaine and Viger who remained loyal, and for whom Papineau's personality and eloquence were as intoxicating as strong wine. "*La Minerve*," a paper founded by the Papineau following, in each issue contained articles as inflammatory as they were seditious and rebellious. "We have nothing to expect from an English ministry, Whig or Tory," said Papineau, "unless we frighten it or harrass it unceasingly."

The clergy, who had resisted the passing of the "92 Resolutions," had thereupon withdrawn their support from Papineau. They considered the Resolutions frankly revolutionary in tone and exaggerated in statement. It is doubtful if at the time Papineau meant all that he put into the Resolutions. His idea was probably to frighten the British ministry with veiled allusions to rebellion, without meaning to execute the threat. But as a leader of the people he made a great error, for hundreds of his young and less responsible followers took him very literally, and openly preached rebellion and resistance to English authority, and annexation to the United States. They went into the country and told the habitants that a successful rebellion would free them of tithes to the clergy and of feudal dues to the seigneurs.

Papineau was in a difficult position. He was deserted by the Church and by some of the sanest of his followers. Those who remained, and upon whose advice he had to lean, were the most bitter, passionate and revolutionary, particularly Doctor Nelson and Doctor O'Callaghan. If he paused at all to consider towards what catastrophe he might be leading his people, it is not difficult to imagine his feelings. He had led the French population since 1812. To turn back now and not to see the struggle through to a conclusion would blot him out. He must have known that his agitation over twenty-five years had started at last a fire that even he could scarcely put out. He went with the tide.

On May 7th, 1837, a great assembly was held at St. Ours, 1,200 people being present. Fiery and revolutionary speeches were made, and resolutions were enthusiastically passed declaring that the British Parliament had no right to legislate in respect of the internal affairs of this province; that this province recognized that superior force alone bound it to England; that no goods imported from England would henceforth be consumed; and that the country should rally about Papineau as it national leader—"le régénérateur d'un peuple." If Papineau can be said to have been the leader of the movement, one is

driven to the conclusion that he did not disapprove the drift towards open rebellion disclosed in these resolutions.

A few days later, a great meeting took place at Ste. Scholastique. Papineau and O'Callaghan were there, and resolutions similar to those at St. Ours were passed. The whole tone of the meeting sounded rebellion—"Plutôt une lutte sanglante que l'oppression d'un pouvoir corrompu," was one of the banners.

Other assemblies took place at l'Acadie and at St. Charles sur Richelieu. At St. Charles, Papineau is reported to have counselled against armed rebellion and in favour of continuing the struggle along constitutional lines. But the resolutions passed at the meeting declared the right and the necessity of resisting a tyrannical government, favoured trying to get the English soldiers to desert, and encouraged the people to refuse to obey the judges and militia officers. The meeting at St. Charles took place on October 23rd, 1837. One speaker at this meeting said "it was time to cease sending petitions to England; it was time now to send bullets instead." Meanwhile, the peaceful citizens of the County of Two Mountains, at St. Eustache and St. Benoit, and elsewhere, were being harrassed and intimidated by the patriots. Their barns were burned, their cattle killed or stolen, and shots fired into their windows at night. The government at their request issued arms to a good number to enable them to keep the peace.

It will be seen that the whole movement had got at last beyond Papineau, who could not have stopped it had he tried. There is no evidence that he really did try. His feeble protest at St. Charles was either insincere, or else it was paralysed in the making by his sense of utter impotence. On October 24th, Monseigneur Lartigue, Bishop of Montreal, issued a *mandement* calling upon the faithful to obey the civil power and to desist from all rebellious acts. But while the *mandement* had the effect of putting the clergy against the rebels (they having till then been at least sympathetic), the *mandement* was too late. It had no effect whatever upon the rebellious element.

Two organizations had been formed in Montreal during the summer—an association of the agitators known as the *fils de la liberté*, and an association of the constitutionalists known as the Doric Clnb. A collision between them marked the actual opening of hostilities. On November 9th, in the morning, the "sons of liberty" were gathered in the yard of the Bonacina Inn on St. James Street. Some members of the Doric Club gathered outside in the street. The "sons of liberty" rushed them, and stones and pistols were used, and the "Doric Club" members were chased along St. James Street, down St. François Xavier, to Notre Dame, and along Notre Dame back to St. James and up St. Lawrence to the corner of Dorchester where they were dispersed. The Riot Act was read, the Militia called out, and a guard actually placed about Papineau's house. The office of the patriot newspaper, "*The Vindicator*," was wrecked. Warrants were issued for the arrest of Papineau, Nelson, O'Callaghan and Morin. The first three fled for St. Denis on the Richelieu. The issue of a warrant for Papineau's arrest may or may not have been necessary or wise, but in any event it was the setting of the match to the dynamite. It infuriated the rebel element. It furnished the agitators with a conclusive argument with the people, which they did not fail to use.

And then two or three very unfortunate things happened, which led the rebels to think that the English were afraid of them and that they only had to strike boldly to succeed up to their hopes.

The first arose out of the execution of warrants for the arrest of a Mr. Desmarais and a Dr. Davignon at St. Johns. A whole detachment of cavalry was sent out to St. Johns to arrest them. The men were taken and put in chains and then conducted towards Montreal by the circuitous road down the Chambly canal from St. Johns, and from Chambly over the road to Longueuil. The show of armed force and the long detour were intended to frighten and impress the population. It had just the contrary effect. The cavalcade had about reached Longueuil, after traversing the disaffected area, and were going triumphantly along, when suddenly armed men sprung at the carriage of the prisoners, and bullets whistled from the bushes beside the road. The detachment of cavalry went off at full gallop across the fields and the prisoners and the carriage remained with the insurgents. Dashing into Montreal the cavalry reported in alarm that the whole countryside through which they had just passed was aflame, and that the people had risen *en masse*.

There was great confusion and alarm, and next day, Lieut.-Colonel Wetherall, with a detachment of troops, was sent to Chambly. He was later reinforced and ordered to march to St. Charles on the Richelieu. Lieut.-Colonel Gore, with another detachment, was sent down to Sorel by boat on the 22nd of November, with orders to march from there to St. Charles. Gore arrived at Sorel at ten o'clock that night, and in a storm of rain, and in intense darkness, set out on his march over the almost impassable roads. The parish priest at Sorel, upon the arrival of the troops, sent a messenger post haste to the clergy at St. Denis to warn them of the approach of the troops. After Colonel Gore's troops had left Montreal for Sorel, Lieut. Weir was sent overland to carry dispatches to him; he arrived at Sorel, found the that troops had already left and hiring a carriage started in pursuit. Unfortunately, he took a shorter road than Gore was following and arrived at St. Denis at two in the morning. He was at once arrested and asked to explain his presence. At nine o'clock the troops were seen approaching St. Denis. There were between seven and eight hundred of the rebels gathered in the village, poorly armed, and without military training; it is said that there were not more than one hundred old guns amongst them and that others carried swords and scythes. A very desperate struggle took place, during which possibly thirty of the soldiers and comparatively few of the rebels were killed, and Gore had to suffer the chagrin of retreating and of being chased by the rebels, almost to the confines of St. Ours.

Meanwhile, the troops commanded by Colonel Wetherall had left Chambly at the same time that Colonel Gore left Sorel. He had a larger detachment of men and guns than had Gore, but encountered such difficulties in the road and darkness, that he was very much delayed. On the 25th of November, however, he reached St. Charles about two in the afternoon where he found a large number of rebels entrenched around the old seigneurial house of Mr. Debartzch. The rebel encampment was on the river bank, in a rather low position, but had been fortified with embankments and trees. The rebels numbered between four and five hundred men, many of them without arms. After the defeat of the troops at St. Denis. the rebels at St. Charles felt very confident. But Colonel Wetherall placed his guns on a hillside from which he commanded the encampment and soon shot it to pieces, following with a bayonet charge which fully routed the rebel forces, probably one hundred and twenty-five of them being killed. This defeat was as great a catastrophe for the rebel element as the victory

at St. Denis had been an overwhelming triumph. The rebellion on the south shore was effectually quenched.



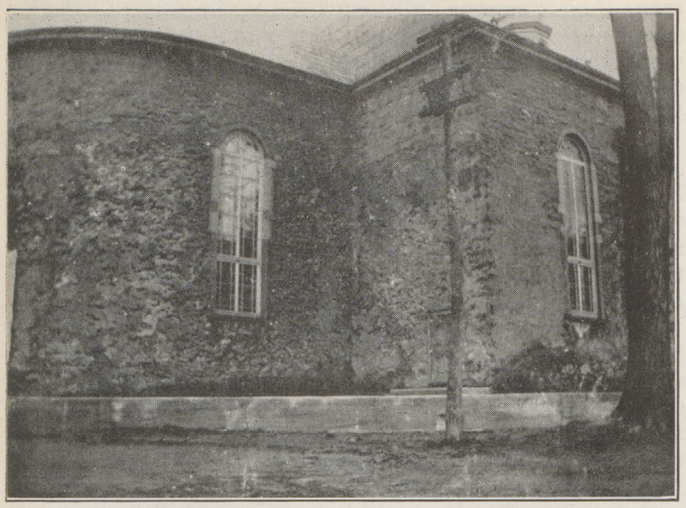
The Church at St. Eustache. Cannon bombarded the Church from about the point from which this photograph was taken.

In the County of Two Mountains, however, at St. Eustache and St. Benoit, there was a very determined group of rebels led by the famous Dr. Chenier and Amury Girod. In the report of the public archives for the year 1923, there is reproduced the journal kept by Amury Girod. He tells how on the 15th of November, 1837, he was at Varennes on some business, and there met Papineau, Dr. O'Callaghan and one or two other leaders of the rebel movement. The talk between them concerned the warrant that had been issued for Papineau's arrest and the possibility of setting up a provisional government. The obtaining of arms and ammunition was also discussed. It was arranged that Papineau and the others would go to St. Denis and that Girod would go to the County of Two Mountains and take charge of the movement there. Girod thereupon paddled across to Point aux Trembles, and from there made his way by land to St. Rose on his way to St. Eustache, staying the night with the parish priest at St. Rose, with whose lukewarmness he expressed himself greatly dissatisfied. On arriving at St. Eustache he found between one thousand and fifteen hundred rebels in possession of the village, openly robbing the stores and private houses for supplies and drinking up all the liquor they could lay their hands upon. The rebels had come in from all the surrounding villages, St. Jerome, St. Scholastique, St. Benoit, St. Martin and St. Laurent. They had been told of the wonderful victory at St. Denis, and Girod and Chenier had either not told them of the defeat at St. Charles, or had told them that the battle at St. Charles had also resulted in a victory for their arms. They were a wild and turbulent lot of men, their passions fully roused by the misguided eloquence of their leaders, and they would not listen to the wise counsel of Father Paquin, the parish priest, who urged them to disband and not to attempt to oppose the forces of law and order. Apparently most of the bona fide citizens of St. Eustache had heeded Father Paquin's warning and had departed, and the village was in the hands of the insurgents, who were thoroughly intoxicated with confidence in the outcome of any battle that might take place. In fact, it seems almost as though they thought that the government forces would either not dare, or not bother, to attempt to quell them.

They were to get a rude awakening. Sir John Colborne, the commander of the forces, determined to clean up the situation at St. Eustache. On the 13th of December, 1837, in the afternoon, he set out with a force of about eight thousand men and eight cannon, and spent the night at St. Martin on the heights of Jesus Island. Marching from there at about seven the next morning, and deciding that it would be unwise to follow the road through the heavy woods on Jesus Island, for fear of ambush in approaching St. Eustache, he marched across Jesus Island to a point just above St. Rose, and crossed without mishap over the very thin ice, and safely reached the mainland from where he started on his march up the river towards St. Eustache. The rebels were taken by surprise; they had evidently thought that the approaching army would come along the road on Jesus Island and were on the look-out for them from that direction. Suddenly someone saw the sun shining on the accoutrements of the forces approaching from the north, and consternation reigned. This was the signal for the abrupt departure of a large proportion of the rebel forces, leaving possibly two hundred and fifty in the village. The day of reckoning had come and they had no stomach for the fight. The remainder took refuge in the seigneurial house, the convent and the presbytère, and Chenier and possibly eighty others barricaded themselves in the old church.

Before opening fire Sir John Colborne sent word to the rebels that if they would turn over to him their leaders, he would spare the village and refrain from an attack. The reply was a fusilade of shots from the church to which the only answer could be a determined attack. The net closed round the village. Girod, the self-styled commander of the rebel army, had long since fled, but those who had remained found themselves surrounded in the village and unable to escape, except possibly across the river ice where they were quickly picked off. Chenier was not of the kind who run away. Among the men with him in the church only a few had guns, and when those without guns asked him what they were to do, his reply was, "There will be plenty killed, and you will take their guns." The cannon fire directed down the street into the front doors and windows of the church soon set the building on fire, and the few who remained alive attempted to escape. Through the little door at the back of the church, opening upon the cemetery, Chenier at last consented to flee, but he was seen and shot. The fire of the rebels in the other buildings was gradually silenced and practically every building in the village was destroyed. About one hundred and ten of the rebels were killed and one hundred and five taken prisoner, while seven of the regular forces were killed, and ten wounded. One may still visit the old church and see the lead of the bullets pitted in the stones, and the hollows which memorialize the impact of the cannon balls.

One need not follow the few details which go to make up the complete story of the crushing of the rebellion of



Rear view of the Church at St. Eustache showing the little door through which Chenier is said to have escaped into the cemetery where he was shot



Front of the Church at St. Eustache, showing marks or "pits" made by the cannon balls

1837, but the fight at St. Eustache was the last picturesque incident. There the hopes of the rebellious element perished; there was visited upon the enthusiastic followers of Papineau, who long since had fled to the United States, the punishment for his sins. Everyone knows the sequel—the coming of Lord Durham, and the writing of his famous Report, which brought home to English statesmen the nature of the grievances under which the French of this province had labored. Everyone knows the almost miraculous result of Durham's report; that the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada were once more united, by the Union Act of 1840; that in time, although not until 1849, responsible government in the fullest sense was at last completely won; and that the confederation of the provinces in 1867 was the crowning achievement consented to not only by the English people of Ontario, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, but by the French-Canadians who had been numbered among the rebels of 1837.

The little church at St. Eustache is a milestone along the painful way to Confederation.

Notes

Friends of the late Rev. Dr. Hugh Pedley, Arts '76, have made arrangements to place a memorial window to him in Emmanuel Congregational Church, Montreal, of which he was for so many years pastor and pastor *emeritus*.

Fanny Ordower, wife of David Muhlstock, and mother of A. W. Muhlstock, Arts '12, Law '15, died in Montreal on February 1, in her 58th year.

Harold P. Green, Sci. '15, has been appointed general manager of the A. C. Brown Granite Co. Limited, Lyndhurst, Ont.

J. Arthur Mathewson, Arts '12, Law '15, has opened offices in the Canada Life Building, Montreal.

Hon. Gerald V. White, Senator, Sci. '01, was bereaved on January 30, by the death at her home in Pembroke, Ont., of his mother, Mrs. White, widow of Hon. Peter White, in his lifetime, Speaker of the House of Commons.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Innes, Agr. '11, has resigned from the post of agricultural director of the Soldiers' Settlement Board of Canada, to become general manager of the Maritime Provinces Development Association, with office at Kentville, N.S. This organization has been formed to promote the interests of the Atlantic seaboard provinces.

Dr. E. P. Mathewson writes:—

"I have a letter from a friend in Rangoon, dated 17th of November, in which he states that he travelled from Europe as far as Colombo, Ceylon, with Dr. and Mrs. Adams on the S.S. *Oxfordshire*.

"He enjoyed meeting them very much. He states that they left the steamer at Colombo intending to spend some time in Ceylon, then crossing over to India where they intend spending about a month and finally going to Burma about the beginning of February. He assures me that he will do everything in his power to assist them while in Burma and I am sure they will enjoy their visit."

Dr. W. B. Burnett, Med. '99, has been elected president of the Kiwanis Club of Vancouver, B.C.

In Montreal in December the death took place at the age of 85 years, of Annie N. Bent, widow of Dr. S. E. Dawson, C.M.G., LL.D. '11, sometime King's Printer at Ottawa.

Elizabeth Armour, widow of David Robertson, Montreal, and mother of Dr. A. Armour Robertson, Arts '90, Med. '94, of the same city, died at Campbellford, Ont., on December 26, at the age of 81 years.

Louis Fitch, K.C., Arts '08, Law '11, was the guest at a banquet tendered him by the Jewish Community Council of Montreal, in December, in appreciation of his services to the cause of Jewish Education and that of Zionism.

A LORD RECTOR FOR McGILL

A New Development in Student Self-Government.

McGill University Montreal
Registrar's Office
February 13th, 1925

Mr. W. Durie McLennan, B.Arch.,
Secretary, Graduates' Society,
McGill University.

Dear Mr. McLennan:—

At a meeting of the Corporation of McGill University held on Wednesday last, I was instructed to get the opinion of the Graduates' Society on the question of establishing a Lord Rectorship in McGill University. The section of the revised Constitution of the Students' Society dealing with this is as follows:—

ARTICLE IV
Lord Rector and Officers

(1) A Lord Rector shall be elected to the Society once in every three years and shall be a member representing the Society on the Corporation. So soon as any necessary legislative authority shall have been obtained he shall also become the representative of the Society on the Board of Governors.

(2) He shall be elected as follows:—(a) Nominations shall be made by any one hundred members of the Society, such nominations shall be presented in writing to the Secretary by the first of January in the year of election or by such later date as the Council may announce. All nominations are subject to the ratification of the Students' Council and the Principal of the University who shall first obtain the consent of the nominee. (b) Election shall be by ballot on such date within two months after the date of nomination as the Council may decide. (c) The first holder of the office shall be a British subject.

Will you kindly submit the matter. It might be well to get an opinion on this matter not only from the executive of the Society but from the Society as a whole.

Yours very truly,
J. A. NICHOLSON, Registrar

Shall The Students' Society Choose a Lord Rector?

It is now over twelve years since the Students' Society of McGill University formed to further the interests and co-ordinate the activities of that most important part of the University, the student body. At the time of its inception the step was regarded as a radical innovation; many deemed the policy of devolving upon the students the minor burdens of administration, precarious in the extreme. The institution of student self-government appeared as a dangerous concession to democratic aspirations; a weakening of the bonds of discipline was to be anticipated, and an epidemic of reckless expenditure was to be dreaded.

The error of this narrow vision must now be apparent to the most timorous. Far from relaxing the moral standards of the undergraduates, their elected representatives have guarded with a jealous eye the honor of the university and have accorded short shrift to offenders. The town-and-gown disturbances which mar the peace of many an university town, and to which Montreal was once inured if not indifferent, have vanished like the snows of yesterday. Alike in their relations with our sister University of Montreal, with other universities and with the citizens and police force of Montreal, the students of McGill University, under the aegis of the Students' Society, have earned a most meritorious and unusual reputation for decency of conduct. The revival of the ancient custom of Theatre Night, unmarred by its erstwhile objectionable features, is a magnificent demonstration of the capacity of the student body for organization and self-discipline. Few graduates having known in their time "four-and-twenty leaders of revolt in Faenza"—or elsewhere—but smile when some young enthusiast decries the Students' Council as a hotbed of reactionaries and time-servers, pandering to an established authority unenlightened by his superior wisdom. Heterdoxy has become orthodox; the heretic, as usually happens, is now most catholic.

To touch on the financial achievements of the Students' Society would be superfluous. The Molson Stadium is paid for, and the Students' Council are the cynosure of governments, including our own, in that their annual budget will really balance.

But there is one defect in the system, and it is a grave one. The Students' Society of McGill University has no representation in Corporation, still less so on the Board of Governors. We in the Graduates' Society are more fortunate; not only have we indirect representation through graduate governors, but we have Representative Fellows who sit at the same tables and present our side of every question.

It is true that the Students' Society are in close co-operation with Corporation through the representatives of that body on various student committees. It is not less true that Governors and Members of Corporation have shown a keen interest and a sympathetic understanding of the needs and aspirations of the student body. Nevertheless the Students' Society, having proved its capacity to govern and its ability to administer, has a strong claim to representation not only upon Corporation but on the Board of Governors. The presence of a representative, chosen by the students themselves, cannot but facilitate the deliberations of the Governors and Fellows by furnishing first-hand information, by making possible first-hand discussion and by delivering at first-hand suggestions which it is not unlikely may prove fruitful.

The mechanism suggested is not new in university life. It is proposed to permit the students to elect every three years, under suitable restrictions, a Lord Rector to be the representative of the Students' Society, first on Corporation and subsequently on the Board of Governors. Our sister universities in Scotland, upon which we have admittedly and profitably modelled our university administration, have long followed the practice of choosing a Lord Rector to be their official representative. It is the custom in most instances to select as Lord Rector some distinguished man, or some citizen of the community, who is likely from the interest he takes in the students to further their aspirations. It is the highest honor in the gift of the students, being free from any but the most nominal supervision from the university, and neither Sir James Barrie nor Mr. Rudyard Kipling have scorned to accept rectorships in Scottish universities.

A letter received recently from the Registrar of McGill University is published at the head of this article, and it is hoped that graduates will not fail to take advantage of the Registrar's invitation to express their opinions either through the columns of the *News* or to the executive of the Graduates' Society, as by so doing the contributors will greatly assist the Graduates' Society in canvassing the sentiment of its membership.

—H. W. J.

THE McGILL NEWS

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE

GRADUATES' SOCIETY OF McGILL UNIVERSITY

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DE PATRONIS

Patronage has ever been a vexed question in universities. Heaven forbid, O gentle reader, that you misjudge this noble custom or confound it with certain vile practices pertaining to the politically perverse, whereby patronage is dubbed spoilation and ranked as a necessary evil incumbent upon civil government. Rather let it be said with all humility that patronage is not always an unmixed good.

There is a certain college at Oxford, which claims its foundation somewhat dubiously from Alfred the Great. Tradition has it that a noble benefactor of this college, being desirous of a degree, supplicated this honour and elected to be examined in Modern History and Hebrew. He presented himself duly for the examination and was asked, "what is the Hebrew for a 'skull?'" to which he replied, "Golgotha." He was next asked "who founded this college?" and answered "Alfred the Great." Great was his joy upon finding his name in the pass list of that date.

The acceptance of a benefaction, with its implication of gratitude, weighed but lightly on the mediaeval college. The benefactor was generally content to receive some token symbolic of feudal servitude which time softened and ennobled to the quaintness of ancient custom; the hundred scholars of an ambitious cardinal are commemorated by the nightly reverberations of Old Tom. Indeed, as a university added to its benefactors its economic position became stronger thereby, while the presence of numerous lusty youths within its walls lent an added protection in a day when the military support of civilization was very much in evidence. The university town could readily prove a thorn in the flesh of an incautious monarch or overlord, an affliction which the ruler was wont to assuage by the grant of privileges calculated to placate the adversary and augment the dignity of learning.

Today the positions are practically reversed. The university, while it has grown in size and importance in the community, no longer stands as a solitary torch-bearer in a night of ignorance. It is thronged around by primary schools, secondary schools, technical institutes and correspondence courses and the university must now compete for the privilege of intellectual leadership.

Moreover, the university, no matter how well endowed by its founders, finds its equipment all too insufficient for the task. To keep pace with the times a fresh influx of capital is required, and this new wealth must come from one of three sources—testamentary bequests, donations from individuals and private organizations, and subsidies from the state. These modern benefactions are not given on the same terms as formerly. The mediaeval baron, pouring his spoils in the lap of *alma mater*, was profoundly ignorant of the aims and methods of higher education and content to remain uninformed. He was frankly disinclined to essay the clerkly art of instruction. It is unfortunate that not all patrons of learning have been so modest. The late Doctor Wendell Holmes cautioned would-be testators against encumbering their bequests with "codicil this and codicil that, that Knowledge may starve while the Law grows fat." The majority of bequests are well-intended, most of them are well shaped to their special end, yet few will deny that those best qualified to apply money to the pursuit of learning are those engaged in imparting instruction, or that the best way to leave money to an university is to bequeath it outright.

It is in the gifts of the living that the real difficulty lies. The freak donation is so exceptional that it may be entirely neglected; but every educator is familiar with funds and scholarships and endowments offered in a spirit of true generosity, yet ringed about with well-meant restrictions which rob the gift of much of its possible value. It wants but a war or a period of inflation and the scholarship which helps the poor scholar on the road to learning becomes but a sop to the economic Cerberus of a risen cost of living. One cannot look over some of the foundations of the Victorian age without regretting that the *filii generosi* of that era had placed less confidence in their own judgment and more in their Boards of Governors. It is not every benefactor who has the sagacity of Sir William Macdonald.

Yet the real predicament is still to seek. Today the university, far from shunning the counsel of the would-be benefactor, insists upon his active participation in academic affairs. The professor no longer boasts his intellectual isolation, he would fain redeem the academic with the commercial. It is pleasant to see this reconciliation of practice with theory, of the dreamer with the man of affairs. Yet there is food for reflection in this sudden abandonment of academic tradition. The business man, has in general been long severed from college thought and ideals; he brings to the problem the attitude of a specialist in another field. On the material side the gain is great. Accountings are instituted, economies effected, the principle of mass production can be and is successfully applied to the production of standard graduates. Perhaps the business man tends to lean slightly towards the practical side of instruction; courses in bricklaying and bond selling offer concrete gains to the student and the employer alike. Yet to accuse the business man of lacking ideals would be a gross injustice; look on the shelves of your successful man of affairs and you will find, not best sellers, but histories and biographies, Phillip de Comines and Samuel Johnson, but no six-shilling masterpieces. Secretly, yet sincerely, many a man of action will applaud the courageous don who replied to the taunt that his beloved classics were useless, "Thank God for that."

There is an inevitable tendency for men to suffer their minds to be molded by their associates. It is equally unavoidable for the university to avoid receiving the impress of commerce through the association of the professor with the man of affairs. In like manner the business man will absorb imperceptibly but irrevocably

the viewpoint of his academic acquaintances to a greater or less degree. This is both right and proper provided two conditions are fulfilled. The first is that the exchange be mutual, and the second is that each party to the arrangement open his mind freely to receive the best in his neighbor and resist that which is inferior as he would the very devil himself. The professor is often at a disadvantage against the man of action. The latter is schooled to resist the accession of unpractical and chimaerical ideas but is inclined to rank the idealism of the academician in the same category with his ineptitude in business. The rough and ready standards of an ever-changing commercialism are difficult to attune to the nice scruples and distinctions of the philosopher. The professor is more receptive *ex natura;* he tends to absorb the principles of his opposite number without the resistance necessary to impose upon the latter the academic ideal. The numerical inferiority of the professors tends to augment this effect. There is some danger that the ideals of the university will be dissolved out by the solvent of an aggressive commercialism, and thus a great force for intellectual leadership and moral supremacy will be lost.

It is not well to look too long on the dark side of the picture; there is an ever-increasing stream of graduates pouring into the world of commerce. If this stream is kept constantly refreshed by contact with the university so that the ideal of learning and service are never allowed to perish, in a few years or at most a few generations the balance will be restored. It is merely necessary to look to it in the years between that the republic of the mind shall take no harm.

A more real peril is the question of the state-aided university. Here a definite subsidy is furnished by authority, and once invoked, as Cambridge has found, the political daemon is hard to exorcise. He demands a *quid pro quo* which will yield a return in the shape of votes, and any measure which tends to offend any part of the electorate, however necessary or justifiable such a measure may be, will be frowned on or even vetoed. The private individual, or corporation is at least in theory a disinterested benefactor; at the worst the intention is in the main honest. The public contributor, to whom the name of benefactor is not applicable, is only nominally the state. In reality the donor is a purely self-seeking gentleman, whose goal is personal power and whose weapon is blackmail. The Bryan policy concerning evolutionary teachings in Southern colleges in the United States is an excellent instance; another is the ultra-scientific state of Winsconsin, where a psychologist suggested to a university president that intelligence tests applied to college entrants (as they are administered in the same state to motor-car drivers) would result in an elimination of waste. The somewhat cynical answer of the president was to the effect that so long as the state university owed its support to the caprice of a democratic majority, the experiment would never be made. Further instances are superfluous and comment unnecessary. State aid and state control of education are synonymous; it is not only the commissioners of Cook County, in the state of Illinois, who enforce "that's him" by legislative enactment; the practice is as widespread as it is inevitable. State interference in education is precisely parallel with state interference in private affairs, whether the organization affected be an university, or a street railway, an electric power plant or a transcontinental railroad the result is equally undesirable. *Delenda est Carthago.*

What, then, is the solution? The answer may be sought in mediaeval Italy, in Elizabethan England. The function of a university is twofold: First, to produce good citizens; secondly, to develop scholars who will lead the thought of the nation that it may fulfil its destiny in modern civilization. There is a nasty modern contempt for hard thinking, for true scholarship, for learning for learning's sake. It is the duty of the man of affairs to see that the university trains its students to become useful citizens capable of taking their place in the world. It is the privilege of the successful to contribute to that end freely and without impediment to those who carry out the task. It is the privilege of the professor to form the mind of the nation; it is his duty to the world to ensure that the traditions of true scholarship and high ideals shall never die, and to resist to the uttermost any antagonistic influence. Lastly, it is the privilege of the university student to be trained for leadership in thought and affairs; it is the duty of the graduate to furnish the link between the ethics and ideals of the university and the practical demands of the workaday world.—H.W.J.

PULLING OUR WEIGHT IN THE BOAT

I take it as a great honor that I, though a Toronto graduate, should be invited to write in the McGILL NEWS. As I sit down to do so I feel very pleasantly at ease—a Canadian graduate speaking to Canadian graduates. I hope that what I say will be read with the same feeling of comradeship as I have at this moment.

It happens that in one way and another I have been frequently reminded lately how large the number of Canadian university graduates is. What a tale of graduates the score of Canadian universities has now sent out! And yet we are only a small part of the population. There is a fairly ancient American jest that if the numbers of the graduates of all American colleges, as set forth in college advertisements, were added together, the population of the United States, past and present, would not be adequate to account for the total. For this and other reasons let us not dwell on numbers. But there is another question, a little deeper in its mathematics and physics, that perhaps we should ask ourselves: Are we pulling our weight in the boat?

It is only right for us to remember that we are one of the heavy things in the Canadian boat. A good many of us—it may not be a happy change if the proportion is growing less—"earned our way through college," and to that extent were producers of wealth to the community even while we were being educated. Still not even that production could compensate for the community's expense in our behalf. Rich or poor, as students, we were still the privileged alumni, the favored nurslings of the community at large. What have we been doing for the community since graduation? Only the day's job? Only giving attention to *our* profession or *our* business? If so the community has hurt itself in educating us, and it has hurt us, in making us selfish.

All of us doubtless have met one or two among our number who complain that after the time and money *they* spent in securing a university education the Canadian community has made no use of *their* effort: as teachers they have been starved into other occupations; as engineers they have found no work in Canada to do; as experts of one sort or another they have been forced to take their expert knowledge to the United States or elsewhere. Now, it is true that in this hugger-mugger which is generally called Canadian "growth," the community may appear to the individual an ocean which is

engulfing him, or as a harsh and foolish master refusing to use his cherished talent. But this is not a view of community which an educated man should take, or at least not one which he should harbor for more than a moment. And just so long as these wrong conceptions of community exist, just so long misfortune will attend individuals in the community—however gifted.

Should not we, Canadian graduates, rather be considering our obligations to the community than fancying and dreaming of obligations owed us, or our fellows, by the community?

If our life is a hugger-mugger, if rhythm and beauty and happiness seem to be less evident in our existence, surely it is because less intelligence is being contributed to it by individual citizens. To take ourselves and our ability seriously for a moment: are not *we* precisely the men to make a tenfold contribution of intelligence? Are we, just to avoid the blatant cry of "high-brow!" or "theorist!" always going to sit still? To suffer fools gladly is no kindness to the fools, and yields only the briefest respite to the sufferer. Very speedily he is treated patronisingly by them.

Let us consider a few things which seem to call for intelligent treatment. It has been stated (in a Canadian government report) that the death rate among miners is higher in Canada than in any other country. It is obvious to the observer that the slum area is increasing in all Canadian cities. It is obvious too that the land speculation and lack of town planning which cause this plague are going on unchecked. (A plan of the new town of Amos, in northern Quebec, reveals that more than a third of the total area is devoted to streets—which means not a spacious, airy town, but inevitable slums). In 1925 there will be more fertile farm-land uncultivated within a fifty-mile radius of Montreal than there was in 1924. Meanwhile, money that is made, as we say, in Montreal, is sent for investment, as we say, to New York, and year by year hundreds of our bright city lads leave school and drift into odd jobs, and *cul-de-sac* employments, or are not employed at all. Shall we, who have been trained in economics, sit idly by while the cry grows hoarse that the cure for this wastage and misery is a tariff? Shall we, who have read history and know that the chief problem of government is, and always has been, the balance between town and country side—shall we suffer a never-to-be-undone evil to happen in our generation?

But my pen runs into a sermon! Intelligence is hardly a thing that can be treated in a cool mood. It is always largely a matter of honesty, even when it has not yet reached to words. And in rising to words it becomes a matter of courage. It is ethical always. To think is to be a crusader.

It is my good fortune to belong to several little circles of college graduates. The distinguishing mark of one or two of them is serious conversation about the community's concerns. I believe that is true of other graduate circles throughout the country. But it is also true that there is nothing to distinguish many alumni gatherings from a Kiwanis meeting, and many alumni publications from the daily newspaper page about "professional" games.

In one word: intelligence, unabashed intelligence, seems to be the desideratum in our Canadian community. Are we, the university graduates of Canada, capable of supplying it?

CARLETON W. STANLEY.

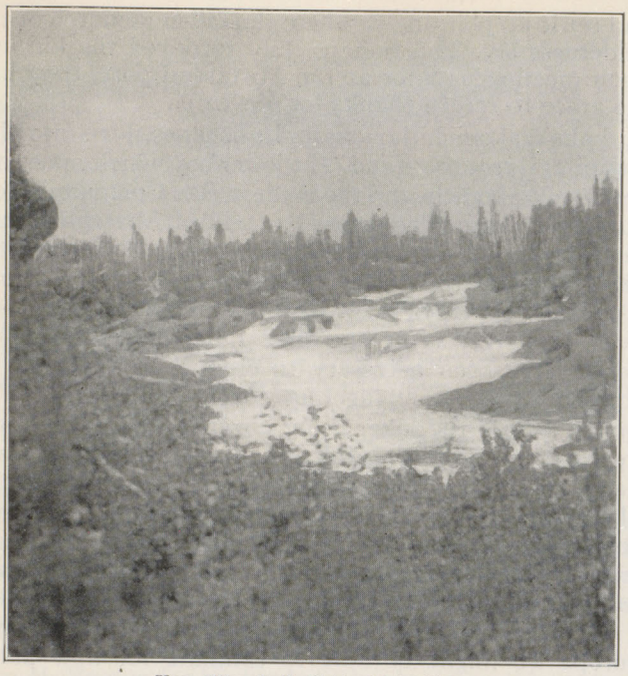
Beyond the Railhead

The vast wilderness between Lake St. John and the Arctic shore of Quebec province offers four recognized attractions: gold, timber, sport and scenery. The elusive gold is found though more frequently missed, the timber is too often swept by conflagrations, game is capricious and solitary, and the scenery is prone to be overcast. There is still another inscrutable incentive, the prompting of science, to explore the undiscovered country of the watershed dividing the St. Lawrence valley from the Hudson Bay basin. Many of the northern lakes appear insignificant when inspected in an atlas from a comfortable armchair but loom very large indeed when one is tossing upon their surface in a frail canoe. These lakes teem with a multitudinous life which, at least in its smaller aspects, has been awaiting investigation.

Observations on material collected in Lake St. John in 1922 had induced me to strike farther north if the necessary arrangements could be made. The opportunity came in 1924. I was hoping, amongst other things, to gain some further information concerning the relative distribution of the more primitive forms of animal life in the fresh waters of the northern hemisphere, in order to supplement in some measure the results obtained by the Canadian Arctic Expedition of 1913-18.

The first thing to do when commencing the long canoe trip from the Ashuapmuchuan river near Lake St. John to Lake Mistassini, which discharges by the Rupert river into James Bay, is to get wet. There is one spot in the bottom of the canoe which bumps upon rocks and where water finds its level. This is the spot where the lone passenger sits. But no harm ensues, and in that climate it is good to be saturated with the environment at the outset. The portages are interesting in themselves at first, but it is not long before they become merely inevitable. It is therefore constantly necessary to keep one's resolution to the sticking point and at the same time to encourage the others. In this I was not always successful. It will be obvious that when there are three men in a boat, without a dog, they are exposed to the danger of developing temperamental tendencies under the combined stress of heavy loads and turbulent rapids.

My two Indian guides, though equal to all emergencies, soon began to grow restive and querulous, so much so that I became alarmed at the imminent prospect of an abrupt ending to the venture. Whatever threatened disaster to the trip, such as soddened matches and bursting provisions, raised their hopes of a speedy release from their contract. When crossing the first open water, Lake Chigoubiche, we met a party of Indians going down to Pointe Bleue and my men wanted to turn back with them on some frivolous pretext. By the exertion of a little tact, they were persuaded to proceed to the head of Lake Ashaupmuchuan where there is a new Hudson Bay post, built and managed by an enterprising native of the country named Tommy Moar. It occurred to me that by having their grievances aired in their own tongue, the situation might be eased. While the leading guide was relating my shortcomings, without omitting anything, in my presence, I saw at once by his veiled, rolling eyes that I had not inspired any friendly feelings in him. Nevertheless the result of the conference was that they agreed to continue in my service. No sooner had this happy conclusion been reached than they burst into uproarious laughter, very pleasant to hear. Next day,



Vermillion Fall, Chigoubiche River

while ascending the Nikabau river, they amused themselves by mimicking the expressions and accents of our well-meaning go-between.

We rested that night at a point near the Nikabau lakes where there were many hares. Early in the morning, on approaching my tent after a short excursion into the wood, I found a hare busily engaged in nibbling at the canvas of my much-travelled dunnage bag, tearing a great lacerated rent in it. It was apparently attracted by the salt with which it was impregnated and seized the occasion of profiting by the adventitious salt-lick. After passing through a chain of lakes of which Big Nikabau is the largest, we reached the portage where the poles with their iron ferrules were thrown away as being no longer required. The next important lake is Obatogaman with its hundreds of islands and bewildering bays. While halting here for lunch on a granite bluff on July 1st, we surprised a nest of the Rusty Blackbird low down in a cedar bush. The Indian youths frightened away the parent birds deliberately and it seemed that there must be some traditional warrant for such a heartless act. On referring to an article on the "Bird-lore of the Northern Indians," by Professer Frank G. Speck, I find that the presence of song-birds near a savage camp was regarded as an omen of sickness and death.

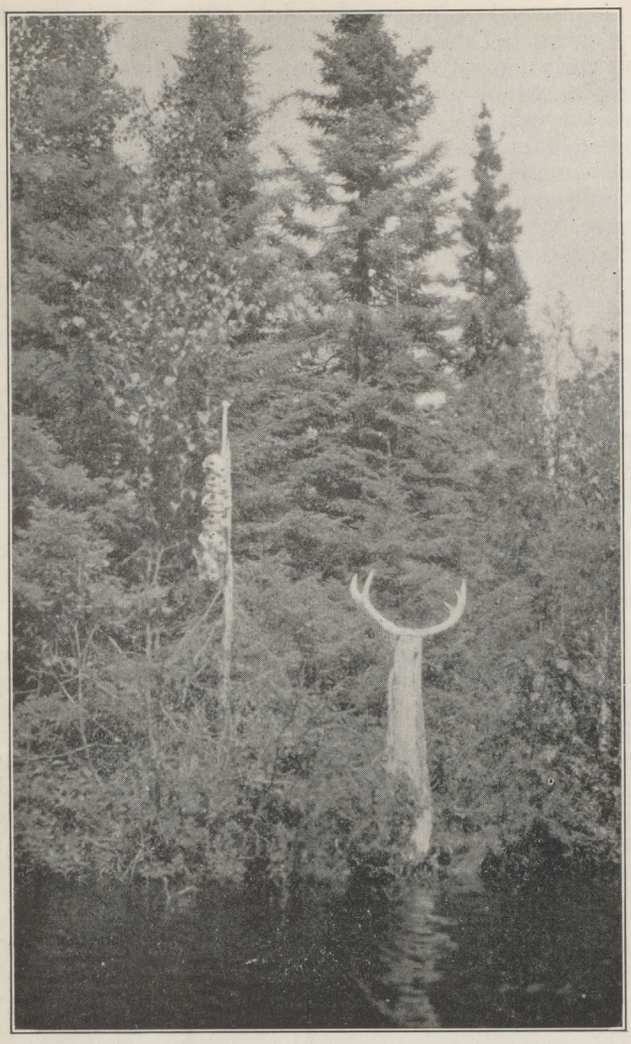
At the head of Lake Chibogamo there lies the portage which leads ultimately to the great lake. We made this landing in drizzling rain with difficulty, as the guides had long since given up all pretence of knowing the way. As I had already made extensive collections of the microfauna of the lower lakes, adding greatly to the load which I was carrying myself, and was unwilling to tackle the last stage with vexatious companions, I decided to cut the journey in two and return there and then. At once the feverish haste which had marked the various passages of the upward journey gave way to the most joyous alacrity and the descent to St. Felicien was accomplished in five and a half days. The secret of all this strange conduct was revealed later when I learned that they had left their sweethearts, who had come from a distance, behind them at Pointe Bleue. Naturally this unforeseen demonstration of clan exogamy excused and explained everything.

I returned to Montreal on July 10th, thus closing the first chapter of the journey. After assembling my material and carrying out a preliminary examination of selected samples, which yielded some encouragement, I again set out, towards the end of July, having engaged two able-bodied habitants of the St. Felicien district as guides. The same route was followed to the head of Chibogamo where the Portage du Jongleur marked the turning point before. While lunching at this portage, not far from the foot of the table-topped Jongleur mountain, an Indian dog arrived on the scene, heralding the approach of his master, Jimmy Bo'sun, carrying a canoe. Shortly afterwards two little girls came up, apparently twins, perhaps eight years old. They prepared their meal of fish-galettes close by and, as they squatted round their fire which they had borrowed from us, the dog alert between the two girls, they presented a delightful picture of contentment, ideal in its rusticity. When later we were crossing one of the lower bays of Mistassini, an Indian fishing party of women and dogs hailed us from an island, asking for news of the children. Upon our assuring them that all was well they gave us a handsome whitefish, fresh from the net. All of the hunting dogs had at least one foot held up in a bandage.

The Mistassini Indians, who speak the Cree language, are an example of an aboriginal tribe which has adopted civilization without being annihilated in the process. They owe their immunity to the climate and to the unproductive soil. They have retained their primitive hunting and fishing rights and their nomadic life. At the end of the summer they assemble in their tents beside the Hudson Bay Company's trading post which, as stated by Mr. A. P. Low in his "Report of the Mistassini Expedition 1884-5," has been in existence on the shores of the lake for about a century and a half. Traces of their handiwork are to be seen at intervals along the countryside. When they have killed and eaten a bear and have scooped out the brain, they tie the skull in a prominent place to the branch of a tree. This is generally thought to be merely a means of advertising their hunting achievements to passers-by, but it is a venerable practice striking much deeper than that. It is a sign of respect to the spirit of the bear. They may not know it themselves any longer, but there can be no doubt as to its original meaning. Moose heads are treated in the same way and caribou heads, stuck on a pole, are used in divination.

On an islet in one of the smaller lakes there stands the grave-mound of an old Indian who died some fifty years ago. The lake is named after him, Lac Bonhomme. It stands in the midst of his erstwhile hunting territory. There were four memorials beside the grave: a wooden cross, a bird pole with many loon heads and duck heads strung upon it, a bear pole with seven perfect bear skulls one over the other and graded in size, and a tobacco pole with a little packet of tobacco wrapped in birch bark and another packet containing a box of matches. On a distant camp site at the head of Grindstone lake, where we landed to avoid a rain-squall, there were two "medicine" posts, one in front of the other, each with a pair of caribou antlers upon it, pointing in the general direction of this island tomb.

Another touch which stirs the imagination is the way they cache their personal property, snowshoes, sleighs, traps, and the like, by the simple expedient of attaching them conspicuously to a tree. The protective power of trees is a tradition that dates back to prehistoric ages. When a piece of personal property is attached to a tree, it becomes taboo and is safe. Many other examples of family and tribal piety could be recounted to the credit



Bear and Moose Trophy, Lake Chibogamo

of the Indians. The most renowned hunter at the Mistassini post was a one-armed man whom I met there together with his wife. A year or so ago one of his dogs had accidentally touched the trigger of a loaded gun in the canoe and lodged the contents of the barrel in the master's arm. His wife amputated the shattered limb with a jack-knife, brought him back to the post and sent him down to the hospital at Quebec where he made a complete recovery.

The burden of the second journey was paradoxically lightened by adding to the loads which the men had to carry. Man is by nature almost as carnivorous as the tiger. This inherent meat-hunger was more than satisfied when one of the men, the owner of the canoe, shot a fine bull moose as we entered Lake Ashuapmuchuan. Moose are extremely leisurely in their movements and withdraw slowly before the evil eye of the enemy. A moose can swim across a broad, deep, swift-flowing river, urged on by the shouts of pursuers, and then trot away on the other side with high steps and head erect, as if no extraordinary feat had been performed. Their vegetarian diet includes young lily-pads and sapling poplars which they break across the middle of the stem with their jaws in order to browse upon the tender terminal shoots, leaving the lateral leaves alone. We could only take away one of the hindquarters but, knowing that some Indian families were behind us, we spiked an ear of the moose to a pole and set it up pointing to where the fallen monarch of the wilderness lay. The Indians duly retrieved the kill and upon meeting us later at the Mistassini post, they had the grace to return thanks for our care.

Lake Wakonichi, famous for its fisheries, flows into Mistassini at its southern end. The lower bay which opens out between Wakonichi and the Hudson Bay Company's Post is Akwapit bay. The upper bay, called Abatagush bay, lies above the Post between the Little Narrows and the Big Narrows, the latter giving access to the broad expanse of the open lake. In order to reach the Rupert river discharge, as at one time I had hoped to do, it would have been necessary to cross a wide stretch of exposed water too dangerous for a small canoe. The ground beside the lake, being covered with snow for a great part of the year, is full of quaking bogs and in some places there are underground streams pouring into the lake below the overhanging bank. Some of this water was of icy coldness and yet contained small organisms such as water-mites and a little crustacean genus named *Canthocamptus*, which gave me some of my best results. If we knew how long America has been separated from Europe we might be able to estimate for how many millennia some of these elementary species have remained unchanged since their initial divergence. The idea of the longevity of species has been scoffed at in the past but it is one of the greatest of unsolved mysteries.

Shortly after turning our backs on the northern immensity of Mistassini, I was much pleased at the sight of a mink (vison) swimming across Abatagush bay, and was still better pleased when all the shots that were aimed at it failed to hit the mark. Mr. E. Thompson Seton, in his "Life-histories of Northern Animals," states correctly that its peculiar environment is the borderland between water and woods. It catches fish like an otter and hunts on land like a weasel, and its hereditary prey is the muskrat.

The return journey was made by another route, the Riviere du Chef, by way of Lac la Meule (Grindstone or File-axe lake). The first part followed the course of a deep river, the Doree, the left bank of which was strewn with a profusion of blue gentian, blue bells and blue iris. There were nine portages between Lake Mistassini and Grindstone lake. Often at the grimy portage landings one would be greeted with a sapphire spray of gentian, making ample amends for the sloppy nature of its habitat.

In conclusion a word must be added about the nature of the results attained at the cost of so much exertion. To select specific instances would be to convey a one-sided impression, unfair alike to reader and writer, nor would it be possible to avoid being didactic. Gatherings were obtained from a hundred and fifty stations and scarcely one-third of the material has been examined. Every organism has a body inwardly composed of organs, tissues and cells, and outwardly identified by generic characters, specific characters and unit characters. My observations bear mainly upon the unit characters in a certain order of freshwater microcrustacea and a report upon the work is in course of preparation.

A. WILLEY,
McGill University

February 16th, 1925.

LIBRARY NOTES

Exhibit of Children's Books

An experiment in a co-operative exhibit was made when the Canadian publishers and Montreal booksellers joined with the library in a display of children's books which lasted from October 18 to December 20, 1924. The purpose of the exhibit was to give parents, teachers, and the friends of children an opportunity to see, not only the books of earlier years, but the best children's books now available, in order that the giving of books as presents and the development of home libraries for children might be encouraged.

The exhibit provided a general survey of books on children's reading, followed by examples of the chapbooks of a century ago, and the books which were favorites of the last generation. Many of these were kindly lent by friends of the Library. Cases of beautifully illustrated children's books were provided by Henry Morgan & Company, Ltd., Chapman's Book Store, Foster Brown Company, Ltd., and Miss Poole, and—a noteworthy feature of the exhibit—hundreds of books were supplied by the publishers to be placed on open shelves where visitors had the opportunity of examining the books at their leisure. The thanks of the Committee are due to Mr. H. Burton for his kindness in obtaining this material from Thomas Allen & Co., Blackie & Son, Copp Clark Company, Goodchild, Harcourt Brace Co., Hodder & Stoughton, Longmans, Green & Co., McClelland & Stewart, Macmillan Company of Canada Ltd., Thos. Nelson & Sons, Oxford University Press, and Ryerson Press. The exhibit was attended by over 500 people, among whom were a number of teachers and their classes.

Exhibit on Archaeology of the Mediterranean

On January 8th, Count Byron de Prorok, one of the most prominent of the younger excavators, gave a lecture, illustrated with motion pictures and colored slides, at the Royal Victoria College, on the ruins of Carthage and North Africa. In connection with this lecture an exhibit illustrating the archaeology of the Mediterranean was arranged in the Library Museum. The chief objects of interest were some of the sacrificial urns, lamps, jewellery, and early Christian relics excavated from the Punic tombs at Carthage last winter by the Count de Prorok, and Major Fred C. Shorey, who represented McGill on the expedition. A number of these objects have been presented to the University for its archaeological collection. Other cases were arranged to show the debt of modern life to archaeological research and the methods of the archaeologist. The exhibit gave opportunity for the display of fine illustrated books from the Library shelves on prehistoric archaeology, Egypt, Babylonia and Assyria, Greece, Asia Minor, Africa, and Italy. In each case the illustrations in the book were made more concrete by the display of a few fine examples of the art of each of these countries lent by the Art Association, Mr. F. Cleveland Morgan, Professor Ramsay Traquair, and Mrs. Arthur Colville.

This material was reinforced by the archaeological collection of the Affiliated Theological Colleges displayed in the reading room gallery to which five very interesting Armenian manuscripts have recently been added as the gift of Mr. E. C. Woodley.

There is at present throughout the United States a renascence of interest in archaeology and it is to be hoped that this subject, which has been somewhat slighted at McGill in the past, will take its place in the curriculum a sa study of wide historical and cultural value.

Sir Herbert B. Ames has presented five large cases of books from his parliamentary library; and Mr. William F. Gronau has given a collection of 453 volumes of general literature.

Gifts of special interest have been received from Miss Beatrice Hickson, Mr. George Iles, Mr. F. Cleveland Morgan, Mrs. Frits Holm, Miss A. E. Redpath, and Mr. F. L. Wanklyn.

Dr. Casey A. Wood is at present in Ceylon lecturing and preparing articles on birds. He has arranged for a series of paintings of Indian birds to be specially made for the Library.

Mr. G. M. Gest has placed on exhibit as a loan a very fine example of a Lo-Pan or Chinese horoscope and compass combined.

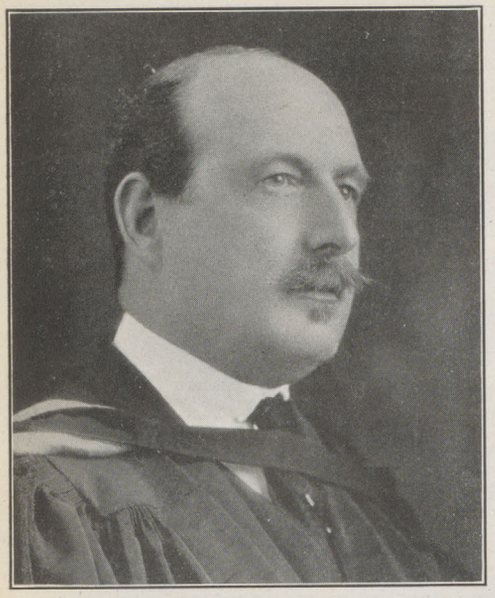
Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Blacker have recently made a special gift of $7,321, for rare manuscripts and sets of periodicals for the Library of Zoology.

Inter-library loans continue to increase and the catalogue of scientific periodicals in Canadian libraries has been of great assistance in extending this type of library service.

A university bibliography of publications by members of the staff from September 1, 1922, to June 30, 1924, will be found as Appendix II (pp. 55 – 79) of the Annual Report of the Principal for 1923-24.

The number of reprints of articles by members of the university included in the series of university publications has now reached a total of 186. The following have been added since September 1, 1924.

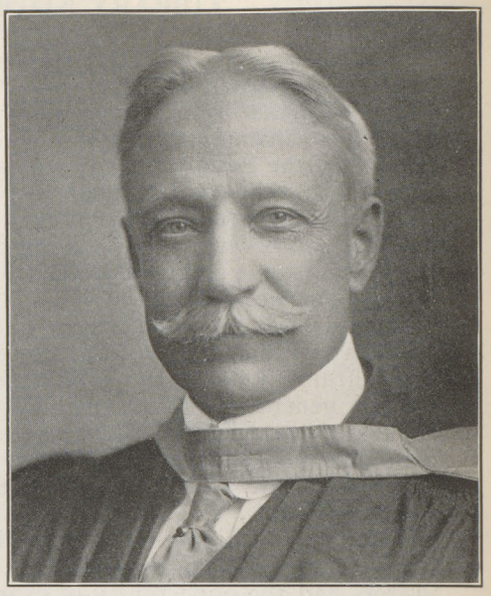
Addresses and Lectures—Currie: Canada Needs a Super-Civil Service; Smith: Judicial Control of Legislation in the British Empire. *Botany*—Scarth: The Toxic Action of Distilled Water and its antagonism by cations; Lloyd: The Vegetation of Canada; Lloyd: Conjugation in Spirogyra; Scarth: Can the Hydrogen Ion Concentration of Living Protoplasm be Determined? *Chemistry*—Maass: Molecular attraction and molecular combination; (bound together) Johnson & Larose: The diffusion of oxygen through silver; *and* Dolid: Simple device for sodium flame; (bound together) Whitby & Matheson: Some heavy-metal salts of disubstituted dithiocarbamic acids; *and* Macallum & Whitby: Note on the molecular refraction of natural and methyl rubber; Hatcher & Holden: Hydrogen peroxide as an oxidising agent in acid solution. II; Maass & Morrison: Effect of Molecular Attractions on the Total Pressure of a Gas Mixture; Whitby: The Acidity of Raw Rubber. *Engineering*—Von Abo: Secondary stresses in bridges. *Geology, Mineralogy and Metallurgy*—Graham: Mines and Mineral Deposits of Canada. *History and Economics*—Bovey: McGill and Her Builders. *Medicine*—Abbott: New accessions in cardiac anomalies; Abbott: Lectures on the history of nursing, with descriptive list of lantern slides; Abbott & Dawson: The Clinical Classification of Congenital Cardiac Disease. *Physics*—Hachey: The rotation of melting ice suspended in benzine; Bieler: The large-angle scattering of a-particles by light nuclei; Shaw: A note on the formation of heavy ice in a cryophorous; Pye: The optical projection of the tracks of alpha particles. *Reports*—Annual Report of the Governors, Principal, and Fellows, 1923-24. *Art and Architecture*—Traquair: The old architecture of the Province of Quebec.



DR. LOUIS A. HERDT, one of the original members of the McGill Physical Society



DR. H. T. BARNES, President of the McGill Physical Society, 1904, 1907, 1914



PROFESSOR N. N. EVANS, one of the original members of the McGill Physical Society

The McGill Physical Society 1897-1915

The history of the McGill Physical Society is of far more than local interest. Beginning as it did in 1897 as a means of bringing members of the teaching staff together to discuss recent problems in physics as met with in their own researches and as reported in some half-dozen scientific publications, it became before five years had elapsed the arena in which new ideas met old ideas in deadly conflict. The eyes of the entire scientific world were for a time focussed upon McGill, as month by month discoveries of the most fundamental importance were revealed, culminating in the law of Radioactive Disintegration. That this has been the basis of so much recent work in Atomic Physics, is common knowledge; that the participants in those early meetings of the Society have, many of them, gone out to other universities in other lands to achieve more and more renown in their chosen fields of labor is well known that the McGill Physical Society, which they helped to establish as a vital centre of scientific thought, has gone on fulfilling its purpose in the life of this university and has a tradition of which it is justly proud, it is the purpose of this article to recount.

On September 25th, 1897, a meeting was called for the purpose of forming a Physical Society. Those present were H. M. Tory, H. T. Barnes, F. H. Pitcher, L. W. Gill, and R. O. King.

Their object was to discuss original work in progress in the Macdonald Physics Building, to report on current scientific periodicals, and to promote physical research on the University. Professor H. L. Callendar was chosen as the first president, and Professor John Cox as vice-president. Of the original members of the Society, there are on the staff of this University today only three—Dr. H. T. Barnes, F.R.S., Professor N. N. Evans, and Dr. L. Herdt.

During the first year of the Society, perhaps the most interesting record is that of a meeting when Mr. Tory reported upon Sir J. J. Thomson's paper on Cathode Rays, and Professor Callendar tried *unsuccessfully* to obtain magnetic deflection of the rays as stated to have been obtained by Thomson.

In 1898 Professor Cox was president, and the new members included Professors Rutherford, Owens and Walker. It was at this time that the discovery of Radioactivity began to engage the interest of scientists in many countries. In the minutes for Nov. 7th, 1899, is found the first reference to the subject of radioactivity at McGill. Professor Rutherford reported at this meeting his paper upon Uranium Radiation and the Conduction produced by it.

In October of this year Professor Owens described his work on Thorium Radiation in the course of which he had discovered Thorium emanation. In December, Professor Rutherford reported the work of Madame Curie, Becquerel, and De Marcy on the radioactive substances, Radium and Polonium.

For the session 1900-01, Professor Rutherford was president and Dr. Barnes was vice-president. Amongst the new members was Mr. Soddy. At one of the meetings Professor Rutherford gave a demonstration of what was then called "The action of Radium."

An important piece of research was brought before the Society by Dr. F. D. Adams, whose investigations on the flow of rocks under pressure was of the utmost importance. At another meeting Professor Evans discussed the spectrum of radium. Interesting records are those of two consecutive meetings when Soddy and Rutherford led a heated discussion as to the possible existence of "bodies smaller than the atom."

During the following year Professor Durley gave a most interesting paper on the development of aerial navigation, describing the experiments of Lilienthal, Pilcher, Hargraves, Phillips, Langley, Maxim, Zeppelin, and Santos Dumont.

In April, 1902, the first open meeting of the Society was held, experiments being demonstrated to a large audience. It is recorded that "the meeting adjourned with God Save the King, played by Mr. Grier on the Singing Arc."

The sixth year of the Society found Professor Rutherford again as president. His work on Thorium and Radium indicated that there are given out "three distinct types of radiation differing widely in their penetrating powers and intensities; that these two properties are inversely proportional to each other; that of these three rays, Alpha, Beta and Gamma, the last is by far the most penetrating." Mr. Soddy spoke on the Cause and Nature of Radioactivity, describing the separation by Professor Rutherford and himself of a substance which they called Thorium X, because of its similarity to Uranium X, discovered by Crookes. The following entry in the minutes must be quoted:—"The possibility of separating Thorium from its Radioactivity was discussed, but was shown to be an impossibility on the assumption that the rays are due to a disintegration of the atoms of Thorium."

Mr. Allan carried out an examination of the radioactivity from freshly fallen snow; Miss Gates examined temperature effect on excited activity; Mr. Cook studied the penetrating radiation from the earth's surface: and Rutherford and Soddy condensed radium emanation at about—150°C,—all of these phases of original research being reported to the Society.

It was at this time that Professors Owens and Herdt, began a valuable series of experiments upon the guidance of ships in difficult channels by means of a submerged wire carrying an alternating current.

In March, 1903, Rutherford announced his discovery that "Radium has the property of keeping itself at a temperature slightly above its surroundings, probably about 1.5°C."

Amongst the new members of the Society in its seventh year, 1903-04, were Mr. A. S. Eve and Professor Harkness.

Reports were given by Professors Rutherford and Barnes on the proportion of the heat emission of radium which is due to the radium itself and the proportion due to its emanations. During this session came Rutherford's announcements that the activity of radium was independent of concentration; that radium emanation is unstable, three distinct changes taking place in succession; and that radium has the power to ionize gases.

Dr. Barnes was elected president of the Society in 1904. In December a resolution was passed as follows: "that the McGill Physical Society express its deep appreciation of the great honor done to Professor Rutherford in the award of the Rumford Medal by the Royal Society of London for his researches in Radioactivity."

Amongst the papers presented to the Society were Ionization of gases by Rontgen and Radium Rays by Messrs. McClung and Eve; Radioactivity of Actinium by Dr. Godlewski; Heating Effects of Gamma Rays from Radium by Professors Rutherford and Barnes.

For the session of 1905-06, the presidency was held by Professor Cox and for the following year by Mr. A. S. Eve. An important paper was given by Professor Rutherford upon the Origin of Radium in which he gave evidence for believing that radium is a product of uranium. Other valuable contributions during this year were by Mr. Eve on the amount of radium in the earth and of radium emanation in the atmosphere; by Dr. Bronson on the constancy of the activity of radium throughout the temperture range of —180°C to 1600°C; by Professor Rutherford on the "production of radium from actinium."

In 1906 the congratulations of the Society were conveyed to Professor H. L. Callendar on the award of the Rumford Medal.

In 1907, Dr. Barnes was elected president, and his paper on Ice Formation is the first reference to a subject to which in subsequent years he devoted so much time and thought and to which he is still making most valuable contributions.

On January 30th, 1908, the Society held a public meeting at which an address was given by Professor Cox on "The Life and Work of the late Lord Kelvin," whose death had just taken place.

During the following session, 1908-09, when Professor Cox was president, an important paper was given by Mr. L. V. King on Vortex Rings and the Vortex Atom Theory of Matter. Mr. Higman, of Ottawa, lectured to the Society on electrical units and standards, reference being made to the work inaugurated at McGill on standard cells by Drs. Barnes, Bronson and Shaw. Another interesting contribution to the Society's meetings was made by Professor Harkness who spoke on the theory of the top.

In 1909, Dr. H. A. Wilson was elected to membership and to the Presidency of the Society. His paper upon the Relative Motion of Earth and Ether, the Michelson-Morley experiment and Ether Drag Theory is of unusual interest as it is the first mention before the Society of an experiment which has set in motion so many wheels of thought, leading the way to the revolution in ideas to which the scientific world is now endeavoring to adjust itself.

The President of the Society in 1910 was Dr. A. S. Eve, and amongst papers which are recorded must be mentioned Microthermometer Measurements of Marine Temperatures and the Measurement of Long Heat Waves, by Dr. Barnes; Atmospheric Absorption of Light by Mr. L. V. King; and Electron Theory and Positive Electricity by Dr. Wilson.

In February 1911, it is recorded that "Dr. Wilson moved a vote of congratulation to Dr. Barnes on his election as F.R.S."

The outstanding paper of the following year, when Mr. F. M. Day was president of the Society, was given by Dr. H. A. Wilson on the "Principle of Relativity." The position at that time can perhaps best be appreciated by the following entry in the minutes:—"The only experimental method by means of which the Principle of Relativity may be tested and one capable of yielding positive results is the determination of the variation of the mass of the electron with its velocity. This final experimental step was accomplished by Bucherer and showed that the variation of the ratio of the charge to the mass with velocity was that demanded by the Relativity Theory. The Principle of Relativity is now generally considered to be established experimentally and is assigned a place beside the Second Law of Thermodynamics as one of the general foundation principles of theoretical physics."

In 1912-13, Dr. Barnes reported further work on Icebergs; Dr. Eve on X and Gamma Rays; and Mr. King on Hot Wire Anemonetry and on Fog Signal Machinery. In the following year Mr. A. N. Shaw described his investigations on the interference of Gamma Rays and on Contact Potentials.

In January, 1914, the Society cabled its congratulations to Sir Ernest Rutherford upon his knighthood, and in April of that year Sir Ernest visited McGill and

addressed a large and enthusiastic open meeting of the Society upon the Detection of Atoms and their Structure.

Dr. Barnes was elected President for 1914-15. An important paper was presented by Dr. Eve on the Detection of a Single Electron. A special meeting was held on December 23rd, when Sir Ernest Rutherford again visited the Society and spoke upon the Spectrum of X and Gamma Rays.

The first sound of the great conflict which had been raging for six months in Europe, to be re-echoed from the pages of the Records of the Physical Society was on February 2nd, 1915, when Mr. L. V. King described the Marconi Military Wireless Apparatus.

It is not the purpose of this article to carry the story through the difficult years of war nor through the years of of readjustment that have followed. The scientific work of various members of the Physical Society during the war, work done both overseas and at home, should some day be recorded by one of those who participated in that mighty effort to apply the knowledge and technique of the scientist to the problems of warfare by land, sea and air.

While this article has confined itself mainly to the records of research carried out by the members, it must not be forgotton that the Society performs a dual function in accordance with the aims of its founders, namely, the presentation and discussion of original work and the dissemination of knowledge relating to the advances made by other workers in every related field of investigation. Thus the minutes record papers reviewing work done on every conceivable branch of physics and on the physical aspects of many problems belonging more directly to the fields of chemistry, biology, medicine, agriculture or engineering. One cannot glance through these records without being impressed with the fundamental place occupied by Physics among the Sciences—Physics both mathematical and experimental.

In these days of intense specialization and with the multiplication of scientific journals which pour into a library week by week, there is every possibility of an individual becoming engrossed in one line of work to the almost complete exclusion of a knowledge of progress in other branches. But the front line of knowledge must be pushed forward as a whole, not at isolated points only, and the pioneers at any one point must be kept aware of progress along the whole line. This is where the McGill Physical Society plays such a vital part in the life of the University, bringing together ever and anon workers in many fields and impressing upon all whom it influences the truth of the statement—*All Science is One Science.*

A. VIBERT DOUGLAS, Macdonald Physics Bldg.
February, 1925



Carthaginian remains exhibited in the Library Museum, Showing sacrificial urns, lamps, spear-head and early Christian relics. (*See Library Notes, page 23*)

NOTES

Ambrose T. Kibzey, Med, '22, who is practising at McKee's Rock, Pa., is the author of an article which appeared recently in the *Atlantic Medical Journal*, entitled Subdiaphragmatic Abscess.

Jane Wiseman Wilson, wife of William S. Kerry, who died on January 20, at her home in Montreal, was a daughter of Andrew Wilson, at one time a proprieter of the Montreal *Herald* and was a former officer of the Montreal Diet Dispensary, the Canadian Handicrafts Guild and the Women's Art Society. One of the surviving sons is John Kerry, Arts '11, Law '15, of Montreal.

Charles L. Brooks, Sci. '22, has been appointed to the position of machine switching equipment engineer on the traffic engineering staff of the Bell Telephone Co. of Canada at Montreal. Since joining the force of that concern after graduation he has been engaged on traffic engineering work in connection with machine switching equipments.

K. H. Forbes, Sci. '21, has been appointed trunk circuit engineer on the staff of the traffic engineering department, Bell Telephone Co. of Canada, Montreal.

Dr. G. A. B. Addy, Med. '90, has been elected president of the St. John, N.B., Health Centre.

Graduate friends will sympathize with Dr. Walter Morrish, Med. '18, and Mrs. Morrish, of Smoky Lake, Alberta, in the recent death of their daughter, Mercy Elizabeth (Betty) at the age of four and one half years.

Gordon A. Scott, M.Sc. '24, who has been specializing in plant pathology at Macdonald College, has been appointed assistant plant pathologist for the Province of Saskatchewan in the service of the Department of Agriculture and has established his headquarters at Saskatoon.

Announcement is made of the promotion of D. E. Blair, Sci. '97, from superintendent of rolling stock of the Montreal Tramway Company to be general superintendent of the same system. Mr. Blair has been connected with the administration of the Montreal Tramways since 1903 and was previously with the Quebec Railway Light, Heat and Power Company.

Norman H. A. Eager, Sci. '22, is with Canadian Vickers, Limited, Montreal, as designer and estimator.

Arthur T. N. Cowley, Sci. '10, is a squadron leader in the Royal Canadian Air Force and acting controller of civil aviation in the Department of National Defence at Ottawa.

Charles R. Bown, Sci. '23, is now a draughtsman with the Canadian Mead Morrison Co. Limited, at Welland, Ont.

Walter R. Wonham, Sci. '22, is with the Shawinigan Water & Power Company.

Harold E. McLellan, Sci. '19, is now engineer in charge of the laboratory conducted by the committee on the combustibility of roofing materials of the Dominion Fire Prevention Association at Montreal.

Fraser S. Keith, Sci. '03, has joined the organization of the Shawinigan Water & Power Company as manager of its new Department of Development. Mr. Keith is exceedingly well known throughout the engineering profession as general secretary of the Engineering Institute of Canada and managing editor of its publication, *The Engineering Journal*. He will continue to be associated with the Institute in an advisory capacity.

McGill graduates who have been elected councillors of the Engineering Institute of Canada include Frederick B. Brown, M.Sc., Sci. '03, Montreal; K. M. Cameron, M.Sc., Sci. '02, Ottawa; A. R. Chambers, Sci. '04, New Glasgow, N.S.; J. T. Farmer, Sci. '96, Montreal; E. P. Fetherstonhaugh, Sci. '99, Winnipeg; George D. McDougall, Sci. '95, Sydney, N.S., George R. McLeod, Sci. '97, Montreal; C. M. McKergow, M.Sc., Sci. '03, Montreal; H. K. Wicksteed, Sci. 73, Toronto.

John L. O'Brien, Arts '20, Law '23, has become a partner in the Montreal law firm of O'Brien, Robinson and Desy, one of the other members of which is John Robinson, Law '23. Mr. O'Brien was a Macdonald Scholar in Law and studied in Europe for a year and a half.

Upon the occasion of their retirement from their respective teaching positions upon the teaching staffs of the University and the Montreal General Hospital. Dr. F. G. Finley, C.B., Med. '85, and Dr. J. Alex. Hutchison, C.B.E., Med. '78, were guests of honor at a dinner in the Mount Royal Club on December 20, attended by their confrères in the profession and other associates.

Mrs. Gertrude Caroline Jack, widow of James Jack, wholesale grocer, died in Montreal on December 30. She was the mother of Dr. J. M. Jack, Med. '05, Montreal.

Dr. H. M. Ami, F.R.G.S., Arts '82, has returned to Ottawa from a visit to Europe in the course of which he investigated recent anthropological discoveries and attended a number of scientific gatherings. During his visit to England he was guest of honor at several functions held at Cambridge and lectured upon the "Evolution of North America," with special reference to British North America.

Rt. Rev. James F. Sweeny, D.D., LL.D., Arts '78, Bishop of Toronto, and Mrs. Sweeny, celebrated their silver wedding anniversary on January 1, when they also held their usual New Year's reception.

The Rev. H. P. S. Luttrell, Arts '08, who has been a member of the staff of the Canadian Presbyterian Mission Chiaotso, Honan, China, for the past fifteen years has withdrawn from the Mission and is now on the staff of the Peking Syndicate, Limited. This concern is British, and is engaged in coal-mining operations in the neighborhood of Chiaotso. His new position is Welfare and Land Officer of the Syndicate, and he is engaged in organizing welfare work with the coolies and other members of the Chinese staff, also the business of the Syndicate in land matters and relations with the local natives is under his care.

Alumnæ Notes

NOTES FROM UGANDA

(The following are extracts from the letters of Grace McDonald, Arts '16—Mrs. Oswald Sitwell—who is at present living in Uganda, where her husband is British Commissioner.)

After I wrote from Mombasa we took the train and left about 4.30 in the afternoon. That was Friday. It was just as nice as it could be, only the beds were a bit hard and we had to provide our own blankets and pillows. We got out and had a walk up and down the platform at nearly every station on the line. Between times, if you wanted to talk to your neighbors in the next coupé, you just stuck your head out of the window and hollered to them to do the same. The train only went fast when it was going down hill, and as most of the journey was up, we crawled along at a very leisurely pace. There was one place just after we passed a town where we went up a steep grade and I looked out and saw ten or twelve little black boys stealing rides on the steps of the carriages. The one that had been on our doorstep was so frightened when I stuck my head out that he fell off, but he just hopped right up and climbed on again a little further back. At another station we saw one of the station police run after the train for at least half a mile till he caught up to one of the *front* carriages (no corridors so he couldn't climb on at the back), climb on and pluck forth another native who was either escaping or stealing a ride. They then both jumped off and waved good-bye, very cheery and pleasant about it all!!!

In the morning before we got to Nairobi we crossed the Athi plains where the game reserve marches with the railway on one side; and sure enough we saw heaps and heaps of game—everyone said there were unusually many wild things there, so we were lucky. There were ostriches and zebras and gazelles and kongoni water-buck and gnu, and wild pig and antelope, all looking quite natural, and not the least bit afraid of the train and some of them as near as thirty yards. The ostriches seemed the shyest. I could hardly believe they were "at home" in their natural wild state.

We are both pining to get into a house we can call our own. We'll have it next week—but in the meantime we have seven days' journey to go—half-day train, two and one-half days boat on Lake Kioga, and then four days' march: first day 10; second day 13; third day 15; and fourth day 22 miles—don't gasp! I can ride in a chair-carried by 8 ! ! men as long as I like. Besides the motor-cycle may arrive in time for us to use it. Everything takes its own sweet time in this country—especially the boats and trains!!!

One night we went down to Ripon Falls—where the Nile flows out of the lake. They are not very high or grand, but a tremendous lot of water goes over at once, so it's rather impressive, and there are thousands of fish in the foam at the bottom. They positively jostle each other. We thought we saw a "croc." that day too, but it was so far away we couldn't be sure. The really startling things about the place are the hippos; we hear them grunting in the evening and sometimes even see the head of one that is out swimming. They come ashore between midnight and four in the morning and wander about the golf links. We see their hoof-marks the next day, just about a hundred yards from the hotel. I'd like to see on ashore, but they are shy creatures. All the other people in the station claim to have been hearing a lion roaring on a hill about a mile away across the lake the last night or two, but O. and I sleep so soundly we don't hear anything.

Lira-Lango. Eastern Province, April 2nd—The last letter I wrote was from Jinja. We left there the next day, that is last Wednesday, and I was glad enough to get away. We left Jinja by train, and after taking three and one-half hours to go 60 miles we transferred to a funny little stern-wheel paddle steamer on Lake Kioga. I don't know whether you have a map or not. I think I left one at home. Lake Kioga is where the Nile widens out into the breadth of a lake that stretches funny long fingers all over the country side. Its banks are mostly swamps growing high with papyrus grass, which makes it all look very pretty and soft and billowy, but it gets a bit monotonous after several hours of the same scenery. We had two days of it wandering about from one wharf to another. We shouldn't have had quite so much as that but we kept being pursued by thunderstorms, and whenever one of them caught us, the captain cuddled up to an island or the bank and anchored the boat there till all was over. That sounds rather primitive doesn't it? All the same the "*Stanley*" was quite a nice little boat and the cabins were very nice and large and airy. We got to Kelle—our jumping-off place on Friday at noon, and were advised to go our first march that day—Kelle being very mosquitoey. Luckily for us, there was on board the "*Stanley*" a cheery young person—the Deputy Labour Commissioner, who offered to drive us the first day's march in his motor car. We accepted gladly, sending our baggage on ahead by porters. That car was the nearest to a miracle I have ever seen. Originally it had been an Overland—but it had been through all sorts of transformations since then, and as for the engine, honestly I'm sure it was tied together with string; however, it went and we got there, which after all was all that was required. This was my first "safari," that is going about the country on tour, having your clothes and beds and food carried on the heads of porters, and sleeping at rest camps. These are all very much alike—a large, cleared space with perhaps a few big shade trees and a couple of houses, or rather wide verandahs with closed-in ends on one side. One's beds are put up there and it is really nice and cool and comfortable. Just after we got there the "chief" of that district came walking in, followed by several retainers bearing food—the first a large bright blue enamelware kettle full of milk, next a basket of leaves containing fifteen eggs, then two chickens—alive, but placid and quite fat. Then last but not least a sheep, led on a string, making a great baa-ing and fussing. We bought the chickens and eggs for the equivalent of eighteen cents; the sheep and milk were presented to us as a "gift" from the chief. I was so overcome with amusement that I spent a good part of the night dreaming that I was walking about the streets of Montreal leading a sheep on a string and waiting expectantly to hear people call me "Mary." The chief—I'll have you know—was dressed in a handsome green tweed suit—plus fours, golf stockings, brogues, collar and tie complete. He might well be dressed fashionably, as I believe he is worth about £40,000 a year. His followers on the other hand, wear next to no clothes, some of them actually none at all. Truly this is the garden of Eden before the apple appeared on the scene.

I forgot to mention the fact that the chief whom we entertained at tea made us a present of two sheep—one for O. and one for me—very courteous of him, wasn't it? So now we have three sheep, which will be very useful as meat is hard to get in Lira.

Lira, April 8th—Our main piece of news this week is that our heavy baggage has not come yet. However, in the meantime we are camping out in our bedroom. We are beginning to get the household going, by which I mean the boys. We have a cook and his toto, meaning his little boy who does all his dirty work for him, and my word, he does know how to order that child around. It has opened my eyes as to what can be done. I'm taking lessons and I'm going to try it on him at once, especially when he goes to market and comes back with only two eggs. He is supposed to do all the marketing—which means buying the meat, eggs, potatoes and such things.

Housekeeping—as done in Uganda—is rather fun, I think. At least I find it so, thus far. It is certainly very simple—the house has three main rooms—I have to see that they are kept clean—that is mainly done before breakfast and I make a tour of inspection afterwards. The market has three kinds of meat, but only one at a time; average—chicken four days a week, lamb twice a week and beef once a week. It is a case of take what you can get and be thankful. There is seldom any choice. You have to trust your cook anyway as no white woman ever goes to market, much too undignified!! I think the cooks have a high old time when they go, as they do every morning, and they have you completely at their mercy. If you have a clever cook he takes a pride in snatching the choice bits away from the other cooks. As for the rest of the housekeeping—everything comes to the door. The convicts bring water and firewood and the station farmer brings the vegetables and fruit.

We have been having a great treat these last two days. Can you imagine what it is? . . . . onions—the first we have tasted for months. The cook found them at the Indian shop, just before we left Lira. They were a terrible extravagance though. Think of paying five shillings—$1.25 for seven and a half pounds of onions. O. says, "We might as well be living in Canada." However we only pay one cent for an egg, five cents for a chicken, and a dollar-fifty for a live sheep, so we can't complain.

I am having a great struggle to learn the language, all the more difficult because in this district there are three—Ki-swahile, a sort of lingua-franca, that the house boys, policemen and Indian traders all speak, but no one speaks correctly—Luganda, which is the official language, used in court cases and for keeping records. The native clerks are mostly Baganda and so are a couple of our house boys. They are the most sophisticated of the natives. Lango is the language of the natives of this district. I can get along with Ki-swahile enough to make myself understood and to understand about half what other people are saying to me. Luganda and Ki-swahile are about as close to each other a English and Italian, but Langa might be Chinese. Luganda is supposed to be quite a beautiful language. It certainly is elaborate enough. There are ten or twelve different kinds of nouns each making their plural in different ways.

O's work in this district is more elaborate than in the West Nile where he was on his last tour, because there is so much cotton grown here. Consequently there are traders to be kept in order as well as the agricultural people. It is complicated too because the station is so short-handed, so O. has to do three men's work. He issues a warrant for a man's arrest, sends out a policeman to arrest him, brings him up before himself to try him, hears his case and condemns him, puts him in prison, and sets a guard over him and finally sets him to work in his own garden as prison labor. Lots of possibilities in this life. As a matter of fact, the native criminals seem to rather enjoy being in prison. They seem to attach no shame to it whatever, and they are well fed without any trouble to themselves. O. had an awfully funny case the other day. One of the prisoners, who is in charge of a warder, is supposed to spend his days carrying bricks from the brickyard to the new native hospital, came to O. in great indignation, bringing his warder to have him punished for neglect of duty. The warder had gone off and left the prisoner unguarded to carry bricks alone.

Today there is a great row going on because our drive is being rolled. There are about ten natives and a big roller at it now and the noise is beyond belief. They can't do anything without shouting and chattering and laughing and singing the whole time. It is amazing how they keep it up. I should love to be able to understand what they say, but Lango is quite beyond me. They are very gay and cheerful at their work. That is one of the nicest things about the natives here—they are as lazy as can be, but when they actually have to work, they are very cheery about it.

Speaking of Church Union, they might take a lesson from our house boys—we have two Christians, two Mohammedans and two nondescript heathen. They get along together like brothers, joke and laugh and talk far into the night, and if one of them is late getting back from a trip to buy food the other does his job for him without a word. We never hear them quarrelling and they cook nearly all their own food in the one pot. It is really quite surprising and nice. I am afraid I could never be a missionary. I seem to feel no desire whatever to convert the Mohammedans. One of them is a particularly good little worker, behaves very well and always attends to his job, and gets it done quickly. The other one, surprising as it may seem for a Mohammedan, goes off and has a drink about once a month or so, but he never goes very far. It makes him a little noisy and as he is a very good cook we let that pass so long as he gets no worse. I must say I do get a lot of satisfaction out of Yesi, the Christian bedroom boy. He spent five years with Mrs. Bowers, a missionary's wife, and he has been very well trained and works harder then any of them. He even asked me one day to teach him how to knit socks. He plays football with the police in his off hours too, which is a healthy occupation.

Just before we left Lira Capt. P. had us to dinner to meet a Capt. H. who was on his way down from Karamoja. That is the northernmost part of Uganda where the natives are very wild and warlike. He was telling us all sorts of interesting things about them, especially about cases of witchcraft he has had to deal with. It is evidently very common up there. Fortunately, the Lango natives are not addicted to witchcraft which makes life much simpler for the administrative officers. O. is having enough trouble just now. Today he caught one of the chiefs levying double fines on his people. There are great goings on over it.

Last night at Agur we were sitting over our dinner when suddenly I noticed that from the camp fire about twenty yards away came one voice very solemn and slow and I said to O., "It sounds as if one of the policemen were reading aloud." O. replied, "Yes, it's probably the Bible," and sure enough, about two minutes later they broke out into song, "There is a happy land." It was such a surprise and seemed so quaint com-

ing from those great black creatures sitting around a camp fire and looking very wild. They sang another hymn after that, but I did not recognize the tune.

Some of these Baganda clerks are pretty stupid and some are too clever altogether. When they have not been visited and their books checked, the stupid ones get slack and the clever ones start slipping odd lots of shillings into their own pockets, and it makes all sorts of difficulties. I had not realized before that O's. job included accountancy as well as everything else. O. went off to the Lukiko Hall this morning not quite sure whether he was going to have to put one of them under arrest or not.

We went one day and had a look into one of the Rioot's corrals (Rioot—county head chief) where he keeps his cows, etc., and honestly I don't think I have ever seen a more beautiful herd. They looked as if they had been washed and groomed every day of their lives, and they were ever so tame and friendly. The native here keeps cows the way a miser keeps money. It's his form of wealth. When they want to buy a wife they have to pay four cows and a bull for her.

We have a new policeman in the station. He is Irish and has a twinkle in his eye and so is very pleasant. He is very thorough in his work too which helps O. and Capt. P. no end. He is keeping the askarris (native police) on the jump too. One night at ten o'clock he had the alarm sounded and hauled them all out and down to the office and of course us too. Fortunately we had not gone to bed. It was a great thrill. We were a little late as we had a dreadful time getting the piccy (motor-cycle) started, and when we did the headlight wouldn't turn so we had to grab the lantern, and we went sailing down the road with me in the side car flourishing the lantern in one hand and clinging to a revolver with the other. We thought perhaps a convict had escaped. I always did long to ride on a fire engine and this was very like it.

The head of the Police Department visited Lira this week. He tells us that from now on we are always to have a proper policeman in Lira because the district is advancing so fast that he will be needed. Lira is going ahead like a house on fire. Next year they are going to build a new office, a new jail and probably a new police office, all of which are sadly needed as the present affairs are just mud and thatch. I believe there was a toss up between Lira and Soroti as to which was to have the new jail, and Lira went ahead and had the plague and had to pull the old jail down, so we got the new one. Up to now Soroti had the favors.

NOTES ON OUR FEDERATION SCHOLARS

The following notes on the four holders of the Federation Scholarship have been put together in the hope that the information contained in them will prove interesting to our members. Certain facts drawn from the experience of all our scholars have been added, with the view of giving the Clubs time to discuss the points raised, and to send recommendations to the Committee before next year's announcements are sent out.

Miss Isabel Jones, Toronto, 1921 scholar, continued her Canadian History research in the Archives of Paris until the later months of 1924. Her thesis, published by the University of Toronto, has been printed in Paris. Miss Jones has recently been married to an eminent Spanish scholar, Monsieur F. Delbosc, Director of the Revue Hispanique.

Miss Dixie Pelluet, Sask., 1922 scholar, after an extended term of study and research in London, is at Byrn Mawr, completing her qualification for the Ph.D. degree. Miss Pelluet is described by those who have had the best opportunities of knowing her, as a person of outstanding distinction, personally and as a scientist. It would seem very desirable that a post worth her acceptance should be found for her in Canada.

Miss Margaret Cameron, McGill, 1923 scholar, is on the staff of the University of Saskatchewan in the Department of Modern Languages. As the piece of work on which she was engaged during her years in Paris is not yet complete, Miss Cameron asks for an extension of time before submitting a formal report from her adviser of studies. Meanwhile the informal account of her course of study will not be without interest. Miss Cameron's work was in the field of Comparative Literature, and the special qualification for the Doctor's Degree which she sought was to be the preparation of a thesis on some phase of the mutual influences of English and French Literature. Finding that the subjects which she had had in mind had already been fairly thoroughly explored, Miss Cameron, on the advice of her adviser, Professor Baldensperger, registered as her subject, "Les Saisons de Thomson et la Poesie Descriptive en France." Her programme then shaped itself as the accumulation of material by daily reading in the Bibliothèque Nationale and occasional consultations, resulting in further directions for reading, with her adviser. It is Miss Cameron's intention to do the actual writing of her thesis in Canada, and then to return to Paris, possibly before the end of this year, to have it printed and to complete her qualification for the degree by the public oration and other exercises which the Sorbonne requires.

Miss Dorothea Sharp, Toronto, 1924 scholar, is at Somerville College, Oxford, hard at work deciphering some of the precious twelfth and thirteenth century manuscripts in the Bodleian Library in the course of her researches in English Mediaeval Philosophy. It is Miss Sharp's intention, between Oxford terms, to consult with some of the distinguished mediaevalists in London, and, during the Easter vacation, to go to Germany in order to get in touch with scholars who have done valuable work on her period.

It should be added that the bald outline here submitted gives little idea of what our scholars gain by their year's sojourn among advanced students across the sea. Your president enjoyed the great privilege last summer of living for some weeks in a Maison des Etudiantes in Paris, and of meeting daily the cosmopolitan groups of women students gathered at the American Club, rue de Chevreuse, and at other clubs and pensions where Canadian, American and English girls share the life, and profit by the influence of the intensely serious and hard working women students of France. There our advanced students work with the French on something like equal terms. French becomes to them in fullest significance a second language, and the rich treasures of literature, art and music which Paris offers to those properly prepared to enjoy them are readily available. Similar advantages await the scholar who works in London, Oxford or elsewhere. The treasures which a receptive scholar can bring home to the younger students of our own universities are almost incalculable.

From the recorded experience of these, the first four of our succession of scholars, one or two facts emerge too clearly to be disregarded:—

1. One year is too short a period in which to accomplish a piece of work worthy of a Federation scholar under the usual conditions.

2. One thousand dollars is not a large enough sum to meet the expenses of even one year abroad including the very high cost of ocean travel at present. Miss Sharp,

who has made a careful calculation and studied every item with a view to economy, states that the minimum figure for the year's expenses is $1,225.00.

Two questions inevitably present themselves: Shall we consider renewal of the scholarship for a second year? And shall we raise the amount?

Respectfully submitted,
SUSAN E. VAUGHAN.

January 1925.

THE BLUE TRIANGLE

When the term "Y.W.C.A." is mentioned there comes unbidden to mind a long file of gaunt women, drab, with here and there a dusty hymn book; women who seem to exemplify life devoid of things worth while--whereas the picture which should present itself is one of women alive —keenly interested in the problems of the day—perhaps particularly so in those peculiar to her sex but essentially *alive* and more than anxious to help others to live.

Anything more full of human interest than an average "Y" is difficult to conceive. As you enter the lobby, strangers—Scandinavian, Greek, or French girls—are there, waiting for the Travellers' Aid Secretary to call for them in order that they may be put on the proper train or boat. Perhaps there is a little girl of eight or nine with a label around her neck who has come from the far west alone and is going to the old country to grandparents. Perhaps it is only a group of "hikers," girls independent and healthy, who, though fully confident of their ability to care for themselves "en route," instantly turn to the "Y" on reaching the city.

On the same floor you will find the Employment Bureau. Women of all ages are here from tiny girls of 13 or 14 up to poor old souls with one eye shut— and here and there a man. All want work! There is never any lack of positions—the difficulty is to choose one to suit the applicant who probably doesn't care to go farther West than Victoria Ave.—or has a decided antipathy to a good, old-fashioned family with more than one child.

Upstairs there is the gymnasium—and of course the pool—and still farther up you will find the Club Rooms where little factory girls meet one night, school girls another, senior employed girls another, for games, parties, talks or service work.

As for the Educational Department, that is scattered throughout the building. The branches of the work heretofore mentioned would be found in any "Y," but educational work to any extent is limited to Quebec—a result of our lack of compulsory education. Therefore the fact must be made clear that any material mentioned here is the product of only one year's work and moreover deals with purely local problems. In the educational department of the local association last year there were some 800 pupils. These were distributed among different classes, each class having some feature which rendered it particularly interesting to the Secretary.

Perhaps the class which deserves first place was the Matriculation one. Here we had 23 girls some of whom were in banks or offices, others in domestic service, but all possessed with the desire to get that education which had been denied them. Of the spirit of these girls enough cannot be said. Twice a week after work they came to the "Y" where they spent from two to three hours working intently—because not only did they have matriculation requirements to cover, but many of them had finished only public school and had to cover the groundwork in LATIN, ALGEBRA, GEOMETRY, etc. Some wrote off only two or three subjects, others tried them all; but the results were far more than we dared hope for—one girl getting over 75%, and another (stenographer) passing also her music examinations. There is no more striking example of the results of sheer plugging and determination against most uneven odds than is shown in the spirit of these girls.

Then there are the "New Canadian Classes." These were composed last winter chiefly of Russians (from the evacuation of Constantinople) and Scandinavian girls. These girls wanted positions but were of course under the severe handicap of not knowing the language. Moreover their mistresses also suffered through this.

We had some forty girls who came on Thursday evenings from all over the city. To see their faces when once more they met someone who could speak Russian or even Czecho-Slovakian was a constant joy. For an hour we spoke English in small groups (8-10) following which they had tea, biscuits, and games. The utter loneliness of these girls was inconceivable—to be in a strange city—in a stranger country and not to know the language. Moreover many of them were educated girls—I have in mind a teacher, a masseuse, and several "Russian Princesses," as well as a student of medicine in Moscow, to whom of course domestic service was intolerable and whose inadaptability was a constant tragedy both to herself and to her mistress. Without a knowledge of the language however, any other situation was practically out of the question. A great deal of gratitude is due those mistresses who took these girls in and patiently showed them time and time again what was necessary to be done. Unfortunately there were mistresses who exploited these girls, demanding of them many more hours work than they could possibly have obtained from an English maid.

Other classes of great interest were the English ones where the three R's were taught to little girls who must work long before they ought to finish public school—and to women of all ages, one of whom was a grandmother.

There were too the technical classes, cooking, sewing and millinery. The majority of these are not specially for the under-privileged girl but are to help anyone—but in each of these groups we had girls who were learning these arts for a definite purpose, *e.g.*, The Trade's Class in the Millinery Department—where a woman attends two terms and is then fitted for an apprenticeship in any of the large local firms.

Still another group consists of Trained Attendants—women trained to care for non-serious cases of illness and to oversee the management of the household during the illness of the mother.

* * * *

The foregoing are but brief statements of the work that is going on at the present. If the work develops in the future the way it has in the past, there will be few spots in the life of our city which will not have been influenced by the Blue Triangle.

It has, however, continually been the aim of the Association to supply a need in the city—and that when other agencies arise better fitted to carry on that work, or better equipped, for the Association to "hand over the reins" to this new body. The Diet Dispensary and the

Day Nursery, both instituted by the "Y," demonstrate how entirely successful this policy has been.

At present there is a shocking need for educational classes, at a minimum fee (classes barely pay expenses, *e.g.*, the English classes $4.00 for 24 lessons)—where the instruction must of necessity be almost individual and where the teacher must possess even more sympathy and patience than is needed in the daytime—because the pupils have already worked from eight to ten hours. Settlements are facing this same question and there is therefore unbounded opportunity in a field of intense interest to help those who are so keenly desirous of helping themselves.

LORNA KERR,
R. V. C. '23.

R.V.C. '23, REUNION DINNER

The Annual R.V.C. '23 Reunion Dinner was held on Friday, February the thirteenth, in the Ritz-Carlton Hotel and was very enjoyable, though the attendance was somewhat smaller than last year. The Committee, Mrs. Abraham (Dorothy Medbury), Mrs. Bancroft (Isobel Milne), and Lorna Kerr, had made such excellent arrangements that nothing could have been bettered, and they deserved the vote of thanks which was unanimously tendered them. There was no formal programme, so the evening was spent by the members in recalling past experiences. Next year's Committee, Mrs. Rhind (Edith M. Campbell), K. Canning, and Mildred Grigg, were elected and instructed to arrange a similar reunion in 1925.

WESTERN NOTES

The McGill Women Graduates' Society of Vancouver gave their annual Old McGill Dance in November. The patronesses were Mrs. J. E. Turnbull, Mrs. R. E. McKechnie, Mrs. C. I. Covernton, Mrs. Lyall Hodgins, Mrs. George Walker and Mrs. William Smaill, whose husband is president of the McGill Graduates' Society and also of the University Club of Vancouver. The president of the McGill Women's Society, Mrs. H. S. Wilson, and her committees worked indefatigably, and made the dance the outstanding College Reunion of the year. Who could fail to become reminiscent in the supper room—aglow with the red and white of Old McGill? This was presided over by Mr. Gordon Darling who, assisted at the piano by Mr. A. E. Foreman, led in singing the McGill songs, and in the less operatic, but none the less popular, "What's the matter with Old McGill."

Incidentally, as well as being a vocal success the dance was a success financially.

The February meeting of the McGill Women Graduates was held at the home of Mrs. W. K. Beech. After tea was served, there was a short business session, when tentative plans were made for later activities. It was decided at this meeting, that fifty dollars of the money made at the dance be sent to the Graduates' Endowment Fund of McGill.

NOTES

Dr. W. D. Lighthall, Arts '79, Law '81, has been re-elected president of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal.

Mrs. Richard Weir, mother of George Weir, Arts '11, died at Regina, Sask., on January 4, at the age of 77.

Rev. James Grier, Arts '19, who has been stationed at Caron, Sask., for the last four years, has accepted a call to the pulpit of the Montreal East Community Church.

William S. Price, father of Thomas E. Price, Arts '06, Sci. '10, of Vancouver, B.C., died in that city on Jan. 4.

F. R. Winter, Sci. '22, has been transferred from London, Ont., to Toronto in the service of the Bell Telephone Co. of Canada, of which he is now division equipment superintendent in the plant department.

Dallas F. Grahame, Sci. '10, is now supervisor of buildings for the Bell Telephone Co. of Canada in Montreal and acting in a consulting capacity to its engineering department in respect to heating plants.

Robert Ford, Sci. '22, is engineer in charge of the barking plant, wood room and log yard of the Riordon Pulp Co., Limited, at Timiskaming, Que.

P. R. Du Tremblay, K.C., past student, director of *La Presse*, Montreal, has been appointed a member of the Legislative Council of the Province of Quebec to represent the Sorel division in succession to Hon. Naricisse Perodeau, Law '76, now Lieutenant-Governor of the Province. Hon. Mr. Du Tremblay attended lectures in the Faculty of Law at McGill in the years 1898-1900 and completed his course at the University of Montreal. Besides being a director of *La Presse*, he has enjoyed a long association with public life and for one Parliament represented the Laurier-Outremont division of Montreal in the House of Commons.

Dr. Charles F. Martin, Arts '88, Med. '92, has been elected president of the Canadian National Mental Hygiene Association.

Dr. E. V. Hogan, Med. '96, and Dr. J. G. McDougall, Med. '97, both of Halifax, N.S., have been appointed to represent the medical profession of Nova Scotia upon the Medical Council of Canada.

A bronze memorial plaque of the late Sir William Osler, Bart., Med. '72, the work of Dr. R. Tait McKenzie, Arts '89, Med. '92, of the University of Pennsylvania, has been presented to the Johns Hospkins Hospital at Baltimore, Md., on behalf of the subscribers, friends of the hospital and admirers of Sir William. The plaque, a three-quarter-length figure, shows Sir William looking thoughtfully at objects upon a table.

Rev. R. de Witt Scott, B.D., Arts '16, who has been Minister of the Presbyterian congregation at Ste. Therese, Que., has accepted a call to the pulpit of Zion Presbyterian Church, Carleton Place, Ont.

Dr. Clara W. Fritz, Arts '14, has been appointed timber pathologist in the Forest Products Laboratories of the Department of the Interior at Montreal.

Athletics

Championships 1924-1925

Football	Queen's
Track	McGill
Hockey	Toronto
Harrier	R.M.C.
Tennis	McGill
B.W. & F.	Toronto
Basketball	Toronto
English Rugby	Toronto
Rifle	Queen's
Golf	Toronto
Swimming	McGill

Athletics at old McGill during the past few months have shown a slight decline in the number of victories won by the various teams representing their *Alma Mater*, but the enthusiasm shown by their loyal supporters is still at a very high level.

McGill has accepted defeat in the majority of the hockey and basketball intercollegiate fixtures during the past few weeks, but many of these contests have been of a very close nature. And although the wearers of the red and white admit the better team won, they nevertheless can pride themselves on the fact that the margin of victory often was very slight.

One sometimes hears a dissatisfied supporter bemoaning the fact that McGill seems to have lost that winning spirit, but a perusal of intercollegiate records in the past and the fact that in the last three seasons McGill has led each year in the number of championships won, speaks for itself.

There is no disgrace in defeat, and it has been truly said that it requires greater sportsmanship to concede defeat than to accept a victory, and the wearers of the red and white have at least proved themselves to be good losers. But, after all, who holds the majority of intercollegiate championships? Why, McGill.

McGill Defeat U. of M.

The opening game of the intercollegiate hockey schedule took place at the new Forum between the two local entrants and proved to be an easy victory for McGill.

The first period was the most interesting one of the three and after battling for twenty minutes, in which excellent hockey was displayed, the teams left the ice with the U. of M. leading by a score of 1-0.

In the second period the red and white aggregation paid more attention to team work and by means of well-timed combination play soon obtained a lead. The Frenchmen depended too much on individual rushes and were invariably stopped by the heavy checking of the McGill defence.

The last stanza saw a considerable slowing in the play and the U. of M. squad showed the results of the heavy checking. Richer, the visiting goaler, who up to this time had played a sterling game between the posts, was unable to stop the red and white marksmen, and the score rapidly mounted.

The whole game was a striking example of the advantage of team play over individual endeavour, the final score being 8-3 in favor of McGill.

U. of T. Wins Decisively

After defeating the University of Montreal in no uncertain manner, the red and white hockey team invaded the Queen city, with firm determination to again prove victorious. The Toronto sextette, however, not only produced a far faster team of skaters, but they chose to play the puck more than the man and had the advantage of an extra man on the ice, throughout most of the game. Seven penalties were given to the red and white, mainly for too strenuous checking, while the blue and white were only penalized once.

Hudson and Kirkpatrick proved to be the pick of the Toronto team and between them they scored five of the eight goals credited to their team. Jack Cameron of Olympic fame played a sterling game in the nets for the McGill team but very frequently throughout the contest was left with a weakened defence.

It appears at the present time a very difficult task for the referees to distinguish between legitimate and illegal body checks. For this reason McGill suffered continually and were forced to play shorthanded many times throughout the contest. A closer acquaintance of the rules in this connection would greatly eliminate a future occurrence of this nature.

The first period ended with the score 3-1 in favor of the home team, the varsity players having displayed by far the better brand of hockey.

Each team succeeded in increasing their score by one goal in the second stanza and although the red and white aggregation were playing shorthanded several times in this period they nevertheless held their own.

Their extra efforts, however, proved too much for them and the speedier and more experienced Toronto team carried everything before them in the final session, much to the evident enjoyment of the small crowd who had turned out to witness the struggle. The final score was 8-2 in favor of the University of Toronto.

Tricolor Win

Queen's senior hockey team met and defeated the McGill squad, in one of the closest and most interesting games played so far this season. For fifty minutes the two teams battled their way to a 1-1 score, but in the last ten minutes of playing time the Kingston squad finally settled the argument by tallying two counters in quick succession, the final score being 3-1 for the home team.

The McGill sextette were the first to score, when their captain, Rog McMahon; raced through centre and passed to O'Donnell, who fooled Quinn by a pretty shot from the side.

Queen's evened the score in the middle of the second period and had slightly the best of the play in this session, Reid, the diminutive red and white goaler, being called upon to make sensational stops.

After ten minutes had elapsed in the final stanza, the tricolor squad appeared to take on a new lease of life and gladdened the hearts of over a thousand of their supporters by scoring twice within a few minutes. The final few minutes produced many thrills for the spectators and time and again the whole McGill team, with the exception of the goaler were on the offensive, but Quinn proved to be the stumbling block and turned aside many apparently sure counters before the final whistle blew.

U. of M. Win Return Game

The red and white puck-chasers lost another close struggle in the intercollegiate schedule when they were defeated by the University of Montreal by a 2-1 score, after forcing the Frenchmen into two overtime periods, before the final victory was won.

It was a thrilling exhibition of hockey and although not up to the usual brand of intercollegiate competition, was nevertheless the most interesting game played this year in college circles, due to the fact that the both teams were so evenly matched.

Very few penalties were handed out during the contest and these were evenly distributed between the two squads. The St. Denis St. team had the best of the play during the majority of the seventy minutes of playing time but this was balanced by the sensational work of Cameron in the McGill nets. Time and again he would block, what appeared to be sure counters and at one time was forced to skate twenty feet from his nets to successfully save from Beaubien.

Beaubien, the husky captain of the French team, was by far the best of the winners, he not only scored the tying goal in the third period, after the red and white had led most of the way, but he was chiefly responsible for the deciding counter in the second overtime period, Desy batting in the rebound from his shot to win the game.

Queen's Win Close Game

The tricolor squad invaded Montreal and succeeded in taking a hard-fought contest from the home sextette. There was little to choose between the rival contenders for honors, but a sudden weakening of the McGill defence in the last two minutes of play, allowed the visitors to emerge victorious.

The players from the Limestone city were the first to score and succeeded in holding their slight advantage until the close of the first period, The game provided an excellent exhibition of hockey and proved very thrilling at times on account of the closeness of the play.

The home team had the better of the play in the second period, but were only able to push the rubber past Quinn on one occasion, several times missing a wonderful chance to score, while their goaler was lying on the ice. Quinn made many sensational stops, by falling across the goal line, his puzzling antics appeared to take the McGill team by surprise as they invariably shot low, when a high one would have been a sure score.

The final period produced many thrills and with the score even, both teams played their hardest to gain the advantage. With two minutes to go and after the crowd of over two thousand McGill supporters had settled back in their seats, fully expecting that there would be an overtime period, the red and white defence suddenly eased up for a fraction of a minute, allowing a tricolor player to close in on the home nets and score the goal that won the match.

McGill fought desperately in that last two minutes in a vain endeavour to pull the game out of the fire, but were forced to accept defeat as the final whistle blew. The final score was 2-1 in favor of the Kingston aggregation.

Toronto Defeat McGill

The blue and white hockey representatives visited Montreal for the return game between the two colleges and again administered defeat to the home sextette by a score of 2-0.

A very clean and exciting game of hockey resulted, few penalties being given to either team. And the closeness of the score served to keep the interest of the spectators at a high pitch.

Hudson as usual outskated everyone on the ice and only the stellar work of Cameron in the McGill nets, prevented a much larger score. He was ably assisted by Kirkpatrick who served the first goal for his team early in the first period.

The result of the game had no bearing on the championship, as Toronto had previously earned the title for this year, but nevertheless both squads fought hard to win. McGill continually pressed and the outcome of the struggle remained in doubt until the final minutes of play, providing a very interesting contest, as is usually the case when these two old and friendly rivals meet.

Final Standing

	Won	Lost	Pts.
Toronto	5	1	10
U. of M.	3	3	6
Queen's	3	3	6
McGill	1	5	2

The American Tour

The senior hockey team made two trips to Boston this year and although not very successful in their intercollegiate schedule, managed to more than hold their own with the teams below the line.

Four games in all were played and the red and white players were successful in winning three and drawing one.

The first invasion took place during the Xmas holidays and both Boston College and Dartmouth were forced to accept defeat by 2-1 scores.

On the second visit the McGill team played the Boston College players twice. The first game resulted in a draw, two goals to two, and the second contest was won by the Canadians by a score of 2-1.

An entirely different style of play was exhibited in these games. The Boston teams rarely used their bodies to check their opponents, but depended almost entirely upon their ability to stick-handle, and time and again the defence would steal the puck just as their opponents were about to shoot.

McGill on the other hand played a heavy checking game and although not as spectacular to witness, nevertheless proved to be the better style of play, under the present existing rules.

Dartmouth Return Visit

In the first international hockey match that McGill has played in Canada, the red and white puck-chasers defeated Dartmouth by a score of 2-1 at the new Forum.

The visitors put up a splendid fight and throughout the whole of the final period they bombarded the home goal with shots from all angles vainly trying to tie the score.

Fryberger and Manser were the pick of the green and white team and both proved to be very efficient stick-handlers, their ability in this direction however, was decidedly offset by the heavy checking of the McGill defence.

Low scores have been the order in all of the contests that McGill has engaged in with teams from across the border and it seems quite a coincidence that four out of the five games resulted in the same score of two goals to one, while in the remaining contest there was a difference of only one point.

Toronto Basketball Champions

The blue and white quintette succeeded in recovering the trophy they lost last year to Queen's University and once again assumed the rôle of intercollegiate champions in this sport.

The competition this year was exceedingly close and the blue and white players succeeded in winning in the majority of cases by very narrow margins.

Western University entered intercollegiate competition this season for the first time and produced a team that ranked favorably with the other contenders for basketball honors.

There was very little to choose between the representatives from the four colleges entered in the league and the greatest of credit must be given to Potter of the Toronto team, whose wonderful scoring ability aided considerably in bringing the magnificent trophy back to his university.

U. of T. Win Two Games

The University of Toronto basketball team succeeded in defeating the McGill squad in both their home and and away games, but in each case the margin of victory was very slight.

The first meeting between the two teams took place in Montreal and it proved to be the closest struggle ever witnessed on the basketball floor.

Toronto led at half time by one point and during the whole of the first twenty minutes never more than a few points separated the two old rivals.

The second half was a repetition of the first and the excitement among the large crowd of spectators was at a fever heat when McGill were leading by two points with only a minute left to play.

Potter was given two free shots at this critical time on a personal foul, committed by one of the red and white defence men and he succeeded in netting the ball once leaving his team one point behind. The crowd however, were too excited to remain quiet and another shot was awarded as a penalty. This was converted into the necessary one point, tying the score just before the final whistle blew. Score 30-30.

In the first overtime period McGill netted the ball once and Potter again saved his team by scoring a beautiful basket on a long shot just before the whistle ended the period, leaving the score still tied at 32 all.

The second and last overtime period was all in favor of the blue and white, McGill scored first but the Queen city aggregation came back strong and before the final whistle had blown they were four points ahead. Final score 38-34.

The return game played at Hart House proved very similar, the final score being 19-17 in favor of the University of Toronto. Potter again led his team in scoring and accounted for more than half of the winning score. McGill led at half time by 10-7 but the home quintette came back strong and won the game in the last few minutes of play.

Western versus McGill

Western University of London, Ontario, celebrated their entrance into intercollegiate basketball competition by defeating McGill by a score of 32-22 and threw a scare into the ranks of the Eastern universities by their somewhat easy victory.

The shooting of the red and white players was far below the usual standard and this was responsible for their sudden reversal of the form displayed in the previous game with Toronto.

The return game was played in Montreal towards the end of the playing schedule and in this contest the marksmanship of the McGill players was of a much higher standard, the final result being a score of 41-31 in favor of the red and white making the total points of the home and home games exactly alike.

The advent of the Western University has done a great deal to stimulate enthusiasm in intercollegiate basketball circles and the team that they entered this year proved serious contenders for premier honors.

McGill Divide with Queen's

The tricolor senior basketball team divided honors with the red and white representatives each winning their home game.

The last year's intercollegiate champions started the season well by defeating McGill in Kingston and the following week trimmed the blue and white quintette from the Queen city by a score of 26-25.

The return game played at McGill however, resulted in a reversal of the previous encounter and the tricolor squad was forced to accept the short end of a 37-32 score.

Queen's started strongly and at the end of the first ten minutes were leading by twelve points. McGill called a time out and after the required two minutes succeeded with well-timed combination play to even up the score. The visitors however finished strongly, and were leading at half time by a score of 24-17.

The second half was all in favor of the red and white basketeers and shortly after the commencement they succeeded in regaining the lead, which they had lost in the first few minutes of the game.

Manson was the star of the home team and his numerous field goals were mainly responsible for the victory, the whole team however combined well and fully deserved to turn the tables as their tricolor rivals.

Final Standing

	Won	Lost	Points
Toronto	5	1	10
Queen's	3	3	6
McGill	2	4	4
Western	2	4	4

U. of T. Wins in B. W. & F.

Toronto again demonstrated their superiority in the assault-at-arms, which was held in Hart House this year and succeeded in winning eleven points to five for McGill and one for Queen's.

Three of the five points made by the red and white representatives were obtained by the wrestlers, while the boxers were successful in two of the bouts. The fencing tournament was won by Barr of Toronto, who defeated Cresthol of McGill, the last year's intercollegiate champion.

One of the feature bouts of the evening was that between Taylor the McGill freshman, and Martin the captain of the winning team. The first round went to the blue and white representative, while the second three minutes was captured by the McGill man. The third round was declared even, although Taylor had the misfortune to break one of his fingers. An extra round was called for and although forced to fight with his right hand practically useless, Taylor succeeded in winning the decision.

Another very exciting bout took place between Carrick and Hughes of McGill rugby fame. The former had the better of the argument and knocked out his

opponent in the second round. Hughes however put up a very game fight against his heavier opponent and was given a great cheer for his plucky fight.

The shortest bout of the evening went to Clement, a former intercollegiate title holder, in the fast time of one minute. The McGill man secured a head and arm lock and threw his less experienced opponent. The fall unfortunately fractured the Toronto man's collar bone and he was forced to retire.

Although not successful in the Intercollegiate assault-at-arms, the red and white team met and defeated a picked team from Boston College, winning all but one bout. The majority of the bouts however were very close, and in most cases were decided only after extra rounds had been called.

McGILL SWIMMERS WIN

The intercollegiate aquatic meet was held this year in Toronto and the McGill mermen succeeded in retaining the trophy for another year. The blue and white representatives excelled in the shorter distances but were only able to obtain two first places.

One Canadian record and three intercollegiate records were broken. Vemot of McGill breaking both the college mark and setting up a new Dominion record for the long plunge, while Bourne of McGill and Latchford of Toronto bettered the previous intercollegiate time in the 100 yards breast stroke and 50 yards back stroke events.

The final score stood 35-31 in favor of last year's champions, the relay race supplying the necessary four points to decide the meet.

NEXT ISSUE

Ski and Snowshoe
Waterpolo
Gymnastic

With the Branch Societies

Ottawa, New York, Halifax and Bedford Make Reports on Their Activities

THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING, OTTAWA VALLEY GRADUATES' SOCIETY OF McGILL UNIVERSITY

The annual meeting of the Ottawa Valley Graduates' Society of McGill University was held on Tuesday, January 13th, in the Chateau Laurier. There was an enthusiastic attendance of members and visitors and among them were noticed:—Mr. Massey Baker, Dr. and Mrs. and Miss Eileen Basken, Miss M. V. Burnham, Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Berry, Dr. and Mrs. J. E. Craig, Mr. P. E. Cooper, Mr. A. S. Cram, Dr. W. Bell Dawson, Mrs. Dale Harris, Mr. R. J. Durley, Miss B. K. Dibblee, Mr. and Mrs. J. McN. Forbes, Dr. Norman Guiou, Dr. Robert Harvie, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Jost, Mrs. H. T. Jost, Dr. Robert Law, Mr. and Mrs. W. Ray McClelland, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. McRae, Dr. F. W. C. Mohr, Dr. A. S. McElroy, Miss Elsie McElroy, Mr. and Mrs. George H. McCallum, Dr. A. S. Mothersill, Mr. E. K. Macnutt, Mr. Jasper Nicholls, Mr. B. R. Nutting, Mr. E. F. Newcombe, Mr. and Mrs. Morley Oglivie, Miss Oglivie, Mr. L. B. Rochester, Dr. H. Beaumont Small, Miss Small, Mrs. Ninian C. Smillie, Miss E. Arma Smillie, Dr. A. Burton Wilkes, Mrs. Wilkes, Miss Etta Wright, Mr. H. F. Lambart.

The retiring President, Mr. J. B. McRae, presided, and Mr. R. C. Berry, Hon. Secretary-Treasurer, read his report which was as follows:

On behalf of the Executive Committee I beg to submit the following report of the activities of the Society for the year ending December 31st, 1924.

The past year has seen more activities than in any previous year since the Society was founded. We feel that these activities have covered the different desires of our members. On February 9, 1924, your executive entertained the McGill University Basketball Team to supper at the University Club. On Feb. 21, 1924, the third annual University Ball was held, which was very enjoyable to all who could attend. On February 27th, 1924, a conversazione was held in the laboratory of Dr. H. M. Ami. On Mar. 20, 1924, the Society co-operated with St. Andrew's Men's Association before which Sir Arthur Currie delivered an address. On April 4th, 1924, a social and historical evening was held in the Archives through the kindness of Dr. A. G. Doughty, Dominion Archivist. On April 28th, 1924, the annual dinner and dance was held at the Chateau Laurier. Dr. C. F. Martin, dean of the Faculty of Medicine, addressed us after the dinner. This event was a great success. The thanks of the Society are due to our Honorary President, Dr. P. D. Ross, for donating a cheque to make the assets equal the liabilities. On Jan. 3, 1925, we co-operated with the Y. M. C. A. who were having a basketball game in aid of their activities.

McGill University, as you are no doubt aware, is giving a course of Lyceum lectures in Ottawa this winter. The Society has nothing to do with the financial arrangements for these lectures, but their support is expected. Half these lectures have now been given, and those who have attended them have stated they are well worth the cost. The executive would like more attendance from the members of our Society at these lectures.

The Secretary has some of the new directories on hand, which can be had for the low price of $1.00.

Both the exhibitions were won this year. The P. D. Ross Exhibition, which is given by our Honorary President, was won by Marie Adele DeGuerry Languedoc, and the Ottawa Valley Graduates' Society Exhibition was won by Henry Blair MacCarthy, son of Dr. Geo. S. MacCarthy, himself a McGill graduate.

Dr. J. T. Basken represented our Society at the dinner of the University of Toronto Alumni.

During the year, letters of condolence were sent to the relatives of the late W. A. Bowden, Dr. T. B. Davies and P. E. Ritchie.

The membership was very satisfactory. Fees received for the Society amounted to $140.00 and for the Parent Society, $232.00, which with the balance from 1923 of $232.86 and bank interest of $8.65 made a total of $649.-42. Fees forwarded to the Parent Society amounted to $234.00. Expense of the last annual meeting, wreath for Dr. T. B. Davies, conversazione, exhibition, banquet

and general expense amounted to $225.08, making a total expenditure of $459.08.

This leaves a very satisfactory net balance of $190.34.

Dr. W. Bell Dawson then presented his report as representative to the Graduates' Society dwelling on the close fellowship of our branch with and the lectures and collection of funds for the Parent Society in general.

Miss E. Arma Smillie, M.A., Associate Secretary, then read the report of the Deputy Examiner, Mr. J. A. Robert, who stated that two examinations had been held this year in June and September with a total of 107 candidates.

Votes of thanks were passed to our Hon. President, Dr. P. D. Ross, and to the Press. It was also decided to continue the O. V. G. S. exhibition this year.

The retiring President, Mr. J. B. McRae, then spoke for a few minutes on the pleasure he had obtained from his year of office and the assistance Mr. Berry and Miss Smillie had given him. He then introduced the subject of a suitable building for geological work at McGill where men like Sir William Dawson had labored and worked for geology and brought honour to the university through their efforts.

After Mr. McRae's speech it was moved by Dr. Robert Harvie, seconded by Dr. Bell Dawson, that the O. V. G. S. go on record as urging the essential necessity of providing a suitable geological building for the Faculty of Applied Science.

A motion of thanks to the retiring president was then passed and also to the hon. secretary-treasurer and the associate secretary.

The officers for the ensuing year were then elected as follows:—Hon. President, Dr. P. D. Ross, LL.D., Sci. '78; Hon. Vice-Presidents, Dr. R. H. W. Powell, Med. '76, Judge P. B. Mignault, Law '78, Dr. H. M. Ami, Arts '82; President, Dr. J. T. Basken, Med. '95; 1st Vice-President, G. Gordon Gale, Sc. '05; 2nd Vice-President, Mrs. J. E. Craig, Arts '00; 3rd Vice-President, R. de B. Corriveau, Sc. '01; Hon. Sec.-Treasurer, Robert C. Berry, Sc. '13; Associate Secretary, Miss E. A. Smillie, Arts '08; Executive, H. A. Aylen, Arts '19, K. M. Cameron, Sci.'02, J. E. Daubney, Sci. '10, Mrs. H. Kennedy, Arts '15, Dr. Robert Law, Med. '99; representatives to Graduate Council, Dr. H. B. Small, Med. '80, J. B. McRae, Sci. '98.

The feature of the evening was a most fascinating lecture on the 1925 Mount Logan Expedition by Mr. H. Fred J. Lambart, Sci. '04, C.E., D.L.S., who has been appointed vice-leader of the party that will attempt to ascend next summer what is known as the highest unclimbed peak on the North American continent. Mr. Lambart's lecture was illustrated with slides made by the National Resources Branch.

In his lecture, Mr. Lambart said the scaling of the peak, which was 19,850 feet high, had never been attempted. The mountain, situated in the northwestern corner of the Yukon territory, was surrounded by immense ice fields and glaciers extending in some directions to a distance of 60 miles from its base. Its mass, perhaps, for a single mountain was the largest in the world, there being a plateau of 11 miles in length at an elevation of 17,000 to 18,000 feet above the sea level.

Mount Logan was first named in 1890, and the first photographs obtained being those taken in 1897 by the expedition led by the Count of the Abruzzi, who succeeded in reaching the summit of Mount St. Elias. The territory was first mapped during the operations of the international boundary surveys in 1913. Mount Logan was 16 miles from the international boundary line.

Mr. Lambart emphasized that the ascent of Mount Logan was not at all comparable to the scaling of Mount Everest. The great enemy was a heavy, moist atmosphere with terrific precipitation during the summer months. It was not uncommon for three or four feet of snow to fall in one night. Other difficulties were the many glaciers and almost impassable moraines.

The climb of Mount Logan consisted of an ascent of 11,000 feet in 15 miles compared with 6,000 in between two and three miles for Mount Everest.

The expedition consisting of eight men, would leave Seattle on May 2. It was estimated that the expedition would be six weeks making the climb and would be on its way out in August. Mr. A. H. MacCarthy, of Wilmur, B.C., was the leader of the expedition and one of its chief promoters.

A hearty vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Lambart on motion of Dr. F. W. C. Mohr, who wished him every success in his venture.

Following the singing of the national anthem, refreshments were served under the convenership of Miss E. A. Smillie.

An event of interest to McGill graduates took place recently at Aylmer, Quebec, when Dorothy Lathe, third child of Frank Lathe (B.A. '04, M.Sc. '07) and of Annie Smith Lathe (Arts '08) was presented with an engraved diploma by Gordon Gale (M.Sc. '05), for winning second place in an essay contest for home lighting, participated in by over a million school children in Canada and the United States. In making the presentation, Mr. Gale stated that all three of the Lathe children, May, Grant and Dorothy, had handed in very creditable essays and he took great pride in the fact that the second prize had come to Canada. The prize consists of a $1,200 scholarship in any university decided upon. As Dorothy is only ten, Mr. and Mrs. Lathe have made no plans yet for her university training but McGill graduates generally extend their congratulations through the NEWS and hope to see May, Grant and Dorothy at Old McGill some day.

NEW YORK BRANCH

Secretary, L. G. Dennison, c/o Canadian Club, New York.

The McGill Graduates' Society of New York held a very successful smoker on January 15th, at the residence of the president, Dr. D. S. Likely, about forty members being present. The meeting was timed the day before the annual banquet of the Canadian Society of New York, at which Sir Arthur Currie was the guest of honor. Sir Arthur attended the smoker and gave an excellent talk regarding the doings at old McGill, and this was very much enjoyed by the members present. Addresses were also given by some of the older graduates, includng Dr. Vineberg, Dr. W. W. Colpitts, Dr. E. P. Mathewson and Dr. Waddell. A buffet supper was served after the meeting.

The annual banquet of the New York Graduates' Sociey of McGill University was held at the Canadian Club, on Saturday, February 14th, 6.30 p.m., about seventy graduates and their guests being present. The university was represented by Col. Wilfrid Bovey who showed slides of new developments at the university and various other college activities. The slides were supplemented by an extremely interesting address on the ac-

tivities, developments, and tendencies at the university. Other speakers were Dr. R. Tait McKenzie, a McGill graduate and Prof. of Physical Education at the University of Pennsylvania; also Dr. Chipman, Prof. of Gynaecology.

Some excellent musical numbers were rendered by Miss Beatrice D'Alessandro, mezzo-soprano, who recently completed a very successful engagement with the Montreal Opera Company. Among those present were:

Dr. and Mrs. D. S. Likely, Miss D'Alessandro, Dr Strance, Col. Wilfrid Bovey, Dr. R. Tait McKenzie, Dr. J. P. Ryan (Queen's representative), Mr. J. Vipond (representative British Schools and Universities Society), Dr. Lorne Ryan (Toronto University representative), Dr. and Mrs. Frank Miller, Dr. and Mrs. George Miller, Dr. and Mrs. W. Reid Blair, Dr. Chas. H. Montgomery, Dr. and Mrs. McKenty, Dr. and Mrs. Dallas G. Bray, Dr. Garfield G. Duncan, Mr. C. W. Ryan, Dr. and Mrs. McLellan, Dr. and Mrs. E. P. Mathewson, Miss Mathewson, Mr. Nelson G. Phelps, Mr. R. H. B. Elkins, Dr. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence G. Dennison, Dr. and Mrs. James M. O'Neil, Dr. Gordon Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Coussirat, Mr. and Mrs. Roy A. Seely, Mr. Frank Farish, Miss Shatford, Dr. and Mrs. Cameron Bailey, Dr. and Mrs. O. S. Hillman, Dr. and Mrs. C. H. Higgins, Miss Higgins, Mr. Hector Dion, Mr. and Mrs. William Warren, Mr. McIver, Dr. A. B. McLean, Mr. W. G. McNaughton, Dr. Donnelly, Dr. Robert MacDougall, Dr. Walter Stenson, Dr. A. J. Dickson.

HALIFAX BRANCH

Secretary, W. F. McKnight, N.S. Technical College, Halifax.

On Friday, January 16th, Halifax was honoured with a visit from Professor Stephen Leacock when he delivered his mirth-provoking lecture on "Frenzied Fiction" to a capacity audience in the Majestic Theatre. The Halifax Society of McGill Graduates could not allow such an occasion to pass without doing honour to one of the distinguished sons of Old McGill. After his lecture, Professor Leacock was escorted to the Green Lantern where the graduates had assembled. He was greeted with the lusty college yell which drove away any feeling of formality or homesickness which he might have entertained. The room was tastefully decorated and a dainty supper was served.

The Society included among its guests His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. McCallum Grant, the Premier and Mrs. E. H. Armstrong, His Worship Mayor Murphy, Dr. A. Stanley Mackenzie, president of Dalhousie University, Dr. F. H. Sexton, principal of Nova Scotia Technical College, Dr. A. H. Moore, president of King's College, Rev. Brother Culhane, superior of St. Mary's College, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Silver, and Colonel and Mrs. Montgomerie of the Board of Management of the Halifax Infants' Home, under whose auspices Professor Leacock was brought to Halifax.

Professor Leacock brought greetings from McGill to the universities of Nova Scotia and conveyed them in a typical "Leacockian" manner. In speaking directly to the graduates he emphasized the importance of the Graduates' Societies as part of the university organization and the necessity for keeping them intact as it was the only medium through which they could keep in touch with their *alma mater*. McGill, he said, was carrying on the work of a great university. He had visited all the large institutions in America and many in Europe and nowhere had he found a university with such an independent spirit as McGill. Her benefactors imposed no restrictions with their gifts and the governing authorities were thus unhampered in administering the affairs of the university.

Professor Leacock proved himself a delightful guest and it was evident that renewing his acquaintance with the graduates was a real pleasure a number of them having been pupils of his in their undergraduate days. The singing of a few of the old college favorites terminated a memorable gathering of the Halifax Society.

DISTRICT OF BEDFORD SOCIETY

Secretary, R. F. Stockwell, B.A., B.C.L., K.C.

The Honorable Mr. Justice Hackett, president of the Bedford branch of the McGill Graduates' Society, has been very ill for some time past. He is, however, improving steadily and his many friends look forward to seeing him about again shortly.

The Lyceum Course of Lectures by members of the staff of McGill University are now being given and have been greatly appreciated by Cowansville and surrounding district. The next and final lecture will be given in the Memorial Hall, on Friday Evening, February 27th.

Douglas Ogilvie Macdonald, M.D., C.M., of the Class of 1922, McGill University, has settled in Cowansville and will practice his profession in that locality.

A banquet was recently given at Sutton in honour of Dr. Robert Tyre Macdonald of the Class of 1881, McGill University, on the occassion of his departure from Sutton, where he has resided and practiced his profession for many years. He is now residing in Cowansville where he and Mrs. Macdonald have taken rooms at the Ottawa Hotel.

Many friends from this district and from distant places attended the banquet and many tributes were paid to Dr. Macdonald in reference to his character, public spirit and reputation as a surgeon and physician.

The following notes have been received from London, England.

E. C. MacDermot, Sci. '12, has just been made an Associate in Trust, C.E.

T. G. Randolph, Sci. '12, is secretary to the Unit Cons struction Company, Limited, of London, Public Work-Contractor.

E. P. Stevenson, Sci. '12, is sales engineer with the British Coal and Oil Corporation.

E. B. Hughes-Jones, Sci. '13, is with the Ministry of Transport, as resident engineer in charge of building a bridge near London, costing $400,000.

A. S. C. Trench, Sci. '10, has given up engineering and taken to breeding prize stock.

Lt.-Col. L. M. Cosgrave, D.S.O., past student, sailed on December 19th, to take up his new duties as Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Laidlaw Building, Szechuen and Nanking Roads, Shanghai, China. Col. Cosgrave during the past summer was in charge of the Information Bureau of the Department of Trade and Commerce (Ottawa), at the British Empire Exhibition, and did very valuable work in linking up Canadian exporters with British and foreign importers.

Class Notes

SCIENCE '85

Secretary, Dr. E. P. Mathewson, 42 Broadway, New York

The only item of news I have for the Quarterly is a sad one, namely, that the first break in the class of Science '85 has occurred. Word has just been received of the death of Hedley Vicars Thompson, at his home in Toronto, on the 16th of February after a brief illness..

ARTS '87

Secretary, A. P. Morray, 164 St. James St., Montreal

The Rev. W. L. Clay, D.D., has been Minister of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Victoria, B.C., practically since graduation. He has been honored by his own College, the Presbyterian of Montreal, with a D.D. The members of the Class and his other friends may be glad to hear something of him as he was unable to be present at the Centenary, having been East not long before. Outside of his church work he has evidently taken an active part in the higher movements of his Province, having a seat on the Senate of the University of B.C., and being Chairman of the Public Library in Victoria. He is also interested in the Protestant Orphan's Home and the Children's Aid Society, although he does not seem to restrict his sphere as he has been President of the local Canadian Club. The work, however, that seems nearest his heart is that of Home missions and he has been convener of the Committee for about 30 years. The Class will remember that he was elected President of the 4th year.

Rev. Robt. Johnston is another of the Class who could not come to the Centenary as his induction as Minister of Grace Presbyterian Church, Calgary, was arranged for the same date. The Class will remember him as valedictorian which was a forecast of his later oratorical efforts. He served for 17 years as Minister of the American Presbyterian Church, Montreal, where he was in close touch with the student life of McGill. He then had some very interesting experiences overseas on behalf of the British Government where he covered nearly all of the Front lines. In finally accepting the pastorate at Calgary he found that his intimate knowledge of Canada obtained in Montreal was broadened by residence in the Great West. He has seen the wonderful possibilities of radio in the sparsely-settled country around his new home and broadcasts his services as well as timely lectures on leading questions. One of his most recent activities is in pressing forward the movement for the "Frontier" College. As valedictorian he sends a message: "To the men of '87 still carrying on—Life is good and the best is yet to be."

C. W. Colby, his movements have been better known to the Class as he was in prominence at the Centenary receiving a honorary LL.D. at that time. He is presently again living in Montreal due to his activities with the Noiseless Typewriter Co. There is hope that after spending the balance of the year in Europe he may return permanently to Montreal.

The Rev. N. A. F. Bourne, whom the Class will remember as the Jamaican, left his Rectory at Penetanguishene to enter what might be called the Home Mission field in Toronto, and is building up a new parish, beginning with the bare vacant lot. The Parish Hall of the Church of the Nativity is already in being and is used for services until the Church itself is completed. He speaks most enthusiastically about the results in his new field.

Rev. A. P. Soldant, B.D., writes from Plantsville Conn., under the shadow of Yale University where his McGill affiliations make life pleasant for him. After graduating from the Congregational College he received his B.D. from Oberlin College in Ohio but continued his Canadian connection by marrying an Ontario lady, Miss Capsey. In addition to following his calling as a Congregational Minister he was also a Professor of Romance Languages at Fairmount College, Wichita, Kansas, and was one of the summer lecturers for the University of Kansas. The Class will remember him as a man of great energy and of varied interests and he is still very much the same. The above activities would satisfy most men, but in addition he has edited three books and is much in demand as a public speaker. He has one son who did effective work in the Great War.

SCIENCE '05

Secretary: W.C. M. Cropper c/o Northern Electric, Montreal

BOYLE, R. W., is now Dean of the Faculty of Applied Science, University of Alberta, at Edmonton. He writes as follows:—"As to news of myself, I cannot say that I have anything exciting. The work of the Faculty of Applied Science of this University, class work for my Department of Physics, some public engagements, and attention to research, which I am constantly trying to promote, keep me a pretty busy man. Last summer I enjoyed a change in the type of research work usually carried out, for I was out on a Canadian Government ship carrying on certain practical experiments at sea." Dr. Boyle also advises that the Alberta Provincial Government is actively supporting research work and that he is a member of the Research Council.

CROPPER, W. C. M., is with the Northern Electric Company, in their Engineering Department, at 121 Shearer Street, Montreal.

CUNHA, S. H. S., is with the Montreal Light Heat & Power, Consolidated, in their Engineering Department, Power Building, Craig Street, Montreal.

FINDLAY, D. C., has been actively engaged in the cement industry for fifteen years, having been chief engineer in charge of design and construction work for the Vancouver Portland Cement Company, the Oregon Portland Cement Company, and was also employed in a similar capacity for several other concerns. He is at present engaged as a Consulting Industrial Engineer. His specialty is the conversion of old "dry process" mills to the modern "wet process" of manufacture. His office is at Egypt, Penna., and home address at Allentown, Penna.

HAMILTON, S. W., has been connected for several years with the Bank of Hochelaga (Banque Canadienne Nationale), in the capacity of construction engineer.

JOHNSTONE, G. A., has been for many years engaged in the design and construction of high grade motors and generators, which is the principal product of the Great Lakes Electric Manufacturing Company of Chicago, of which company George is the leading man, financially and technically.

LEONARD, Colonel Ibbotson, D. S. O., commanded

Canadian Light Horse in recent war, from 1917 to the Armistice; twice mentioned in dispatches by Field Marshal, Commander-in-Chief, B.E.F. Now Colonel in Command of Eighth Cavalry Brigade, Canadian Militia. He is now president of E. Leonard & Sons Limited, London, Ontario.

MACDERMOT, S. G. F., is at present with Johns-Manville Company, Limited, Montreal, and covers a large territory as their representative. He resides at St. Rose, P.Q.

WRIGHT, C. H., is at present located in Barbados and would seem to spend much of his time at the Bridgetown Club.

LAW 1911

Secretary, Walter A. Merrill, K.C., 160 St. James St., Montreal.

Kenneth Archibald, B.A., B.C.L., Law '11, who during the war was legal advisor to the Pensions Board of Canada, and subsequently sales manager of The Noiseless Typewriter Company, is resuming the practice of law and is associated with the firm of Davidson, Wainwright, Elder & McDougall.

SCIENCE 1915

Secretary, E. C. Little, 48 Welland St., Thorold, Ont.

The absence of news of Science '15, has kept them from the McGILL NEWS columns for some time. The Secretary would be very glad to have a letter from each member, giving a brief account of himself since the War. This will bring our records up to date.

It is now ten years since graduation and the officers elected at that time, President, Douglas Bremner; Secretary, Edward C. Little, have held office ever since. The Secretary proposes that officers be elected yearly and that we hold a dinner in Montreal after one of the football games this Fall. This will allow us to meet again and to discuss class affairs.

Science '14, asks for the addresses of the following Science '15 graduates which we are glad to furnish. They were corrected up to March, 1924.

W. E. Bell, 57 Kennedy St., Winnipeg, Man.; Percy Cann, Yarmouth, N. S.; Harold P. Green, Soperton, Ont.; John H. Lamontagne, 802 Dorchester St. W., Montreal; L. A. Mathewson, Jr., 112 St. Famille St., Montreal.

Our Honour Roll

C. P. Isley, killed in action, 1916; C. M. Cameron, killed in action, 1916; Colin A. McCauley, killed in action, 1916; W. L. France, killed in action, 1918; A. L. Powter, killed in action, 1915; Robert Fair, killed in action, 1916.,

Dennis Baker died as a result of wounds, July, 1923; John Page, killed over the North Sea, 1917; S. W. Ross, died, 1917; James McCaul, drowned, 1919; Harcourt Murray, killed in action, Oct., 1916; Murdock Laing, died of wounds, 1918; A. Louis Robertson, killed in action, 1916; A. L. Wilson, no date; Purvis Loggie, died in England, 1917.

Corrections will be welcomed.

Douglas Bremner, our president, is contracting in Montreal.

E. V. Page, Walter Hyde, Stuart Wilson were with A. F. Byers, contractors, when last reported.

Eddie Lyons, Mackie Garden are still selling insurance in Montreal.

Errol Shand reported from the Westinghouse Electric Company, Pittsburg. Norman Laing with Henry Ford in Detroit. George Alberga returned to Jamaica to become Road Superintendent. Colin W. Ives is contracting in Halifax.

G. Lamontagne is in Brussels for the Dept. of Trade and Commerce. The Secretary was glad to welcome Mrs. Lamontagne to the Class of '15.

Address Wanted:—W. B. Pennock (Civil); A. B. Cooper (Chem.); B. P. Johnson (Mining) last heard of he was in East Africa in 1915.

SCIENCE 1916

Secretary-Treasurer, Stanley A. Neilson, 353 West Hill Avenue, Montreal

Our old reliable western correspondent, Shorty Grant, having failed us, there is nothing to report from that part of the country.

John Bishop has recently moved into his new house, which he designed and had built to suit his own tastes. It is a work of art and the little innovations which he introduced here and there are worth writing a book about. Perhaps John will do this for us some time when he can tear himself away from his radios. You will notice that radio is spelled with an "s" on the end, for John is in the business and makes or sells them all day and then comes home and plays with them at night.

Al. Bone has been for some time in Toronto, with the Geo. A. Fuller Co., on the construction of a large office building.

Reg. DeCew was recently in Montreal after having spent a number of years with Price Brothers at Kenogami, where he was employed as night superintendent in their sulphite mill. Reg. had seen quite a few McGill boys in and around Kenogami, among them Howard Crutchfield, Norm. McCaghey, Charley Malcolm, H. B. Pelletier and some others of other years.

Red Kirkpatrick may be expected back in civilization shortly having been for nearly a year at Island Falls, Ontario, building a hydro-electric power development.

Venace Lemay, after some years in the East where he was employed by the Standard Oil Company has returned to Montreal and has joined the engineering staff of the Montreal Harbour Commission.

E. D. McIntosh is at Cornwall studying the St. Lawrence River power problem.

Eddie Marrotte is still in New York in the architectural game.

Laurie Ogilvy who long ago deserted engineering for the business world has made a further step and is now actively engaged selling insurance.

Eric B. F. Reddy is developing into quite a musician and leads a troupe of ukelele players. Next year we will have to get Eric and his band at the class dinner.

Charlie Pick was with the Thompson-Starret Co. on the building of the Acadia apartments, Sherbrooke St., Montreal.

SCIENCE '17

Secretary, A. H. Milne, 122 Bishop St., Montreal.

The Secretary of Science '17, would appreciate letters from members of his class, giving their whereabouts and occupation so that he will be able to publish some class notes in the June issue of the *News*.

ARTS 1923

Secretary, David Cowan, 143 Stanley St., Montreal.

The Second Annual Class Reunion was held on Friday, March 20th, when a dinner was held at the Corona previous to attendance at the McGill Red and White Revue, *en bloc*. About twenty old-timers were present and the revue was a very successful affair. Invitations were sent to the Prince of Wales, Chauncey Depew and Louis Firpo, but they were unable to attend.

Bert Bishop and Clarence Fraser are both happy helping us to get good service at the Bell Telephone Co. of Canada.

Galen Craik is residing in Moose Jaw and is the coming Horace Greeley. "Go West, Young Man," sounded good and he did so; the passion for writing gripped him and he joined a local newspaper. However, he spoilt it all by getting married.

Norman Egerton was married last year but this has not deterred him from continuing his theological studies at McGill.

Clarence McGerrigle is said to be having a free and easy time at Ormstown after his strenuous studies at college.

Felix Walter is said to be studying French Literature (l'Ecole Naturaliste) in Paris. This is, of course, only a rumour.

"Wallie" Willard after gaining his M.A. at college last year, recently entered the employ of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada at their Head Office in Montreal.

A large number of Arts '23 men are still in college, following Theological or Law Courses. Most of these will either have been graduated or given the air by the end of next year.

COMMERCE '24

Secretary, C. W. Robertson, 39 Linton Apartments, Montreal

G. Annable is working in Pittsburg, Pa. He expects to leave in the near future for Mexico.

C. Armitage is with Price Bros. & Co., Limited, Chicoutimi Centre, Que.

M. Bauman is employed as bookkeeper for several small firms.

D. Bergan is interested in several Montreal moving picture houses.

Miss L. Bingham is residing in Ottawa, Ont. She is doing special secretarial work for the Ottawa Dairy.

L. Bryce is in Sherbrooke, Que., working for A. H. Bryce, certified accountant.

G. Cooper, after graduating, returned to his home in Bermuda where he has entered into business.

R. Davis is a member of the staff of John Hyde Credit Corporation, Montreal.

E. Enzer is working at Thetford Mines, Que.

E. Friedman is with Isaac Friedman, Authorized Trustee.

H. Galley was employed last summer on the *S. S. Richelieu*. He is now teaching mathematics at The Presbyterian College, Point aux Trembles.

A. O. Gilpin is studying economics at Pembroke College, Oxford. He is the star player of the Oxford hockey team.

R. D. Hamilton was with the Merlin Griffith Company, Limited, Whitechurch, Wales. He gave up his position to return to his home, Toronto, Ont.

G. Hart has entered into the insurance business with Mr. Alan J. Hart.

Miss I. Higginson is residing in Buckingham, Ont. She is with the Bank of Montreal.

R. Jacobs is with the Jacobs Investment Corporation.

G. Kearns is a member of the staff of Murvick, Mitchell & Co., Chartered Accountants, Toronto, Ont.

A. McKim is a member of the staff of P. S. Ross & Sons, Chartered Accountants.

J. Marsh is with The Echo Printing Co., Limited, Amherstburg, Ont.

H. Marpole, after graduating, immediately left for Vancouver, via the Panama Canal, travelling in company with Messrs. Ross and Richard Wilson. Arriving on the west coast, he spent some time in California, thence proceeded to Europe in connection with an architectural firm, and returned to Vancouver in December. Last February he returned to Montreal to take over his present position with Lymans Limited.

D. Morrice, intercollegiate singles and doubles champion, last summer won another National Championship, the national indoor doubles of Canada. Among his other victories of last season are the doubles championship of the Province of Quebec and the doubles championship of Eastern Canada. He was runner up in the Canadian national indoor singles championship and the Canadian national outdoor doubles championship. Mr. Morrice also played in the American national singles and was a member of the Province of Quebec team which played against the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Having won the international doubles championship held in Switzerland during the summer of 1924, he is honored and recognized as an internationalist. Morrice is with The Canadian Cottons, Limited.

W. Munn, who was with The Bank of Montreal this summer, has taken over a new position with the Bell Telephone Co.

J. Packham after spending the summer at Petawawa with the C.F.A., returned early last fall to take over his present position with the English firm of John I. Thorncroft & Co., Engineers, Shipbuilders & Motor Truck Manufacturers.

C. Robinson spent the summer in Europe. He is now a member of the staff of the Windsor Branch of Riddell, Stead, Graham & Hutchison, Chartered Accountants.

L. Seal is with Price Bros. & Co., Limited, Chicoutimi West, Que. Previous to December he was employed by the same firm at Metis.

W. Saylor is a member of the staff of Cochran Hay & Co., Ltd., Stocks & Bonds, Toronto, Ont.

A. Stark who was with the Northern Electric Company, resigned last January in order to take over his present position with Wm. B. Stewart & Sons, manufacturers' agents and importers.

W. Spence-Thomas is with the Merlin Griffith Co., Ltd., Whitechurch, Wales.

A. Usher, who was connected with a retail store at Smith Falls, Ont., is now in the advertising department of The Victor Talking Machine Company of Canada, Limited. He is also teaching at a night-school.

B. Wilson, after graduating proceeded to Europe. Returning in September, he passed through Montreal on his way to Vancouver. He is now with P. Burns & Co.

Richard and Ross Wilson, in company with H. Marpole, returned to Vancouver last spring via the Panama Canal. They are with Wilson Bros., Vancouver, B.C.

Births, Marriages, Deaths

BIRTHS

AIKEN—At Rye, Sussex, England, on September 4, 1924, to the wife of Conrad Aiken (Jessie McDonald, Arts '09) a daughter.

BALLON—At Montreal, on February 14, to Dr. David H. Ballon, Arts '08, Med. '09, and Mrs. Ballon, a son.

BARCLAY—At 728 Pine Avenue W., Montreal, on February 10, to Gregor Barclay, Arts '06. Law '09, and Mrs. Barclay, a daughter.

BENETT—At Montreal, on February 20, to C. M. Benett, Sci. '23, and Mrs. Benett, a daughter.

BLAIKLOCK—At Montreal, on February 17, to S. T. Blaiklock, past student, and Mrs. Blaiklock, a son.

CAMPBELL—At Montreal, on February 18, to Dr. A. D. Campbell, Med. '11, and Mrs. Campbell, a daughter.

COCKFIELD—On January 31, at Montreal, to H. R. Cockfield, Arts '10, and Mrs. Cockfield, 760 Wilder Avenue, a son.

DORKEN—On January 17, to H. R. Dorken, Sci. '18, and Mrs. Dorken, 174 Hickson Avenue, St. Lambert, Que., a daughter.

EATON—At Montreal, on February 10, to Milton Eaton, Sci. '21, and Mrs. Eaton, Shawinigan Falls, Que., a daughter.

FERRIER—At Ottawa, on January 3, to Flying Officer Alan Ferrier, M.C., Sci. '20, and Mrs. Ferrier, a daughter.

FROSST—At Montreal, on January 4, to Eliot S. Frosst, past student, and Mrs. Frosst, a son.

GAGE—At Montreal, on January 14, to Edward V. Gage, Sci. '15, and Mrs. Gage, a daughter.

GOLDBLOOM—At Montreal, on December 16, to Dr. Alton Goldbloom, Arts '13, Med. '16, and Mrs. Goldbloom, a son.

GRAHAME—At Montreal, on January 4, to Dallas F. Grahame, Sci. '10, and Mrs. Grahame, a son.

HADWEN—At Saskatoon, Sask., on December 5, to Dr. Seymour Hadwen, Vet. '02, and Mrs. Hadwen, a daughter.

HESLAM—At Montreal, on January 11, to Gordon H. Heslam, Arts '16, and Mrs. Heslam, a daughter.

HOOPER—At Montreal, on January 22, to Dr. H. S. Hooper, Med. '21, and Mrs. Hooper, a daughter.

KNATCHBULL-HUGESSEN—At Montreal, on February 18, to Hon. Adrian Knatchbull-Hugessen, Arts '12, Law '14, and Mrs. Knatchbull-Hugessen, a son.

LOY—At Ottawa, on January 10, to J. Austin Loy, Sci. '21, and Mrs. Loy, a daughter.

MARLATT—At St. Laurent, Que., on January 2, to Dr. Charles A. Marlatt, Med. '16, and Mrs. Marlatt, a son, Bruce Gray.

McCORMACK—At Harrisburg, Pa., on February 14, to Rev. G. J. McCormack, M.A., Arts '15, and Mrs. McCormack, a son.

NESS—At Montreal, on December 30, to A. R. Ness, Agr. '12, and Mrs. Ness, Macdonald College, Que., a son.

SHKLAR—At Montreal, on December 2, to Dr. Louis Shklar, Dent. '21, and Mrs. Shklar, a son.

SPAFFORD—At 11 Inglewood Drive, Hamilton, Ont., on December 15, to Earle S. Spafford, past student, and Mrs. Spafford, a son.

WALTER—At Montreal, on January 15, to A. W. Walter, Sci. '17, and Mrs. Walter, a son.

WASTENEYS—In Toronto, January, 1925, to the wife of Herdolph Wasteneys (Clare Miller, Arts '10), a son.

WIENKE—At Montreal, on February 7, to Dr. C. E. Wienke, Med. '18, and Mrs. Wienke, of Temiskaming, Que., a daughter, still-born.

YUILL—At Cornwall, Ont., on February 18th, to Russell Yuill, Sci. '15, and Mrs. Yuill, a daughter.

MARRIAGES

ANDERSON—On January 31, at Kingston, Ont., Margaret Rachel, second daughter of Rev. R. Bruce Taylor, M.A., D.D., LL.D., Principal of Queen's University, Kingston, and Alexander Gordon Anderson, Sci. '21, of Montreal, only son of Mr. and Mrs. A. O. Anderson, Buckingham, Que.

ANTLIFF—DOUGALL—On December 30, at the home of the bride's mother, Miss Greta Ethel Dougall, Comm. '21, youngest daughter of the late C. H. Dougall and of Mrs. Dougall, Westmount, and William Shaw Antliff, Comm. '20, eldest son of the late John Holden Antliff and of Mrs. Antliff, Westmount.

BLOCK—At the Sharr Hashomayim Synagogue, Montreal, on January 6, Dorothy Rose, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Kellert, and Julius J. Block, past student, son of the late M. Block, and of Mrs. Block, Columbia Avenue, Westmount.

BRAIS—On February 24, at the Church of St. Louis de France, Montreal, Louisette, daughter of Mrs. J. E. Dore, Laval Avenue, Montreal, and F. Philippe Brais, Law '16, joint Crown Prosecutor of the District of Montreal, son of N. E. Brais, Durocher Street, Montreal.

BROWN—At Montreal, on November 29, Miss Laura Huck, of Belleville, Ont., and Dr. Bryce Alexander Brown, Med. '18, of Oshawa, Ont., son of Mr. and Mrs. James Brown, Cornwall, Ont.

CALDWELL-ROWLES—At the home of the bride's parents, Empress, Alberta, Nov. 10th, Jessie, the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Rowles to Dr. A. L. Caldwell, Med.'21, son of Mr. and Mrs. D. Caldwell, Loverna, Sask.

CHEESEBOROUGH—On February 5, at the home of the bride's mother, Mary Evelyn, daughter of Mrs. H. H. Lang, Metcalfe Avenue, Westmount, and Hilton S. Cheesborough, Arts '09, son of W. A. Cheeseborough, Wood Avenue, Westmount.

CODE—At the residence of the bride's mother, 66 Spencer Avenue, Toronto, on February 14, Ernva Ameda, daughter of Mrs. A. R. Willard, and Francis Leslie Code, Sci. '20, of Vancouver, B.C., son of the late T. J. Code and of Mrs. Code, Ottawa.

CUSHING—At the residence of the bride's mother, 853 Lasalle Road, on February 17, Leta Jean, daughter of the late C. J. Hill, and of Mrs. Hill, Montreal, and Arthur Gibb Cushing, Sci. '12, son of the late Charles Cushing, and of Mrs. Cushing, Westmount.

GARDNER—At the Shaar Hashomayim Synagogue, Westmount, on December 16, Jessie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Glickman, Redfern Avenue, Westmount, and Adolph Gardner, Arts '16, of Montreal, son of Mr. and Mrs. N. Gardner, Quebec.

HAMILTON—At Lancaster, Ont., on January 20, Margaret Isabelle, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James G. McGinnis, of that place, and Dr. Ronald L. Hamilton, Med. '23, of Orleans, Ont., son of Colonel A. L. Hamilton, C.M.G., of London, England.

JACKMAN—At St. Anthony's Church, Montreal, on January 15, Miss Gertrude Mullaly, daughter of the late James Mullaly, and Dr. Leo Joseph Jackman, Med. '23, of Gaspe, Que., son of the late Hon. E. M. Jackman, St. John's, Newfoundland.

JONES—On December 6, at the First Baptist Church, Vancouver, B.C., Mary Lucille, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Colon Grant, Vancouver, and Walter Norman Jones, Agr. '20, of Chicago, Ill., son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Jones, Westmount.

KIRBY—At Tenbury Wells, England, in February Winifred, only daughter of Rev. W. Monro and Mrs. Monro, of Tenbury Wells, and Guy Hurlston Kirby, Sci. '22, of St. Joseph d'Alma, Que., elder son of Mr. and Mrs. G. Edward Kirby, Cookshire, Que.

McCREARY—At Northport, Ont., in February, Evelyn Bernice, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas R. Mills, Northport, and Dr. Samuel Russell McCreary, Arts '17, Med. '19, of Belleville, Ont.

PETRIE—At Chalmers Presbyterian Church, Ottawa, on December 20, Sarah Ford, daughter of Major and Mrs. David Barry, Ottawa, and Dr. Edward Archibald Petrie, Med. '24, of Montreal, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Petrie, Ottawa.

SCHOFIELD—In January, Blanche Irene, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John G. Slater, Stratford, Ont., and John Harper Schofield, Arts '16, of Kitchener, Ont., son of Rev. J. W. Schofield, St. Catharines, Ont.

SWAN—At St. Viateur Church, Outremount, on January 15, Belva, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Deery, Cote St. Catherine Road, Outremount, and Dr. Alphonse A. Swan, Dent. '21, of Montreal.

TASCHEREAU—In the Lady Chapel of St. Patrick's Church, Montreal, on February 10, Loulou, daughter of the late A. Macrae Rolland, and of Mrs. Rolland, Montreal, and Rogers Harwood Taschereau, Sci. '23, of South Porcupine, Ont., son of Mr. and Mrs. Elzear Taschereau, Ottawa.

TAYLOR—On December 31, at the residence of the bride's uncle, Cote St. Antoine Road, Westmount, Miss Katherine Marjorie Chapman and Robert Donald Taylor, Arts '20, Law '23, son of Rev. S. J. and Mrs. Taylor, Westmount.

DEATHS

ANDERSON—Alexander Anderson, upon whom in 1888, McGill conferred the honorary degree of LL.D., died on January 13, at 272 South Street, Halifax, N.S., at the advanced age of 89 years.

Dr. Anderson was for many years an exceedingly prominent figure in the educational life of the Maritime Provinces. Originally of Aberdeen, he was born on September 30, 1836, a son of Alexander Anderson and his wife, Margaret Imray, and his education was obtained at Aberdeen and Edinburgh, where he was granted medals in mathematics, natural philosophy and chemistry. After a period as a master in the public school connected with Moray Training College, he was appointed to the staff of Prince of Wales College, Charlottetown, P.E.I., in 1862, and six years later became its principal. In 1901 he was promoted to be chief superintendent of education of Prince Edward Island. Four years ago, following his retirement, he moved to Halifax to reside with his daughter Mrs. F. C. Kingdon. Dr. Anderson was an honorary alumnus of the University of New Brunswick as well as of McGill.

Predeceased by his wife, formerly Miss Catherine Stewart Robertson, of Alloa, he is survived by one daughter and three sons.

BLACKWOOD—To Dr. Alexander Leslie Blackwood, who was an undergraduate in Arts in 1883-84 and who died in January, the *Daily Calumet*, of South Chicago recently paid the following tribute:—

"It is with a feeling of keenest grief and a sense of a civic loss that we record the death of our illustrious fellow townsman, learned physician, prominent author of medical books, Christian gentlemen and public-spirited citizen, Dr. Alexander Leslie Blackwood.

"In the third of a century that he has lived among us, Dr. Blackwood has stood foremost among the professional men, an educator, publicist, and an advocate for the welfare of the community. As president of the Crown Building and Loan Association for over thirty years, he has contributed to the upbuilding of the town, and has helped give many persons their start in life; as vice-president and member of the Board of Education, he sought the highest and most efficient system of education for our children; as a member of the South Chicago Hospital Association, he has labored long and assiduously to give South Chicago adequate hospitalization facilities. In a word, Dr. Blackwood was a man who 'took time out' from his personal business to contribute something to the welfare of his community and his fellow man. There are too few Dr. Blackwoods in this world today, and it is a severe blow to lose him at the dawn of what we confidently believe will be the period of South Chicago's greatest advancement, a work to which Dr. Blackwood always lent himself with wholehearted zeal and vigor."

Dr. Blackwood was born at Franklin, Que., on July 29, 1861, a son of John L. Blackwood, and had resided in Chicago for many years, having been appointed a senior professor of Materia Medica in the Hahnemann Medical College in 1889. He was the author of many contributions to medical literature.

BROUSE—Dr. Jacob Edwin Brouse, Med. '92, member of a family three successive generations of which have been graduates of McGill in Medicine, died on February 17, at Vancouver, B.C., after a brief illness. Dr. Brouse was born at Yale, B.C., 57 years ago, his father, the late Dr. J. E. Brouse, Med. '61, having been at that time a surgeon upon the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and when a child accompanied the latter to Brockville, Ont., where he obtained his early education in the public schools and at the high school. After graduation Dr. Brouse entered into practice in Vancouver and then took charge of the medical work for the Kaslo-Slocan Railway in the same province, at its completion opening a private hospital in New Denver. Here he possessed a large practice, served as coroner and took a prominent part in public affairs. In 1913 Dr. Brouse toured the Orient and the United States, visiting the leading hospitals, and then pursued post-graduate studies in dermatology at McGill. He then resumed practice in Vancouver and two years ago was elected to the staff of the General Hospital in that city. He was a Freemason.

Dr. Brouse is survived by his wife and by one son, Dr. Ivan E. Brouse, Med. '22, of Powell River, B.C.

CLARK—Dr. John Clark, Med. '91, of Smethport, Pa., died on December 16, after a long illness at the age of 64. He was also an alumnus of Jefferson Medical College and had practised for a number of years at Smethport. Dr. Clark was born at Aberdeen, Ont., on November 11, 1860.

COWPERTHWAITE—Dr. Walter Malcolm Cowperthwaite, Med. '00, died on February 4, at his home in

Sydney, N.S., to which he had been assisted by friends who had found him in a helpless condition upon the street. Death was due to heart disease. Dr. Cowperthwaite was born in New Brunswick, 44 years ago, and had practised in Sydney for the last 20 years. He leaves a wife and one daughter, aged 15.

DORION—Collapsing in his study when about to go out for the evening, Dr. Walter Alphonse Dorion, Med. '02, died two hours later of cerebral hemorrhage at his residence, 164 Drummond Street, Montreal. Dr. Dorion was born at Waterloo, Que., in 1876, his father having been the late Rev. J. A. Dorion, and his education was obtained at the Montreal High School, at McGill, Edinburgh and Glasgow Universities. He was an L.R.C.P. and S. of Edinburgh, and an L.F.P. and S. of Glasgow. His professional career was begun as superintendent of the Western Hospital, Montreal, after which he entered into private practice. Athletics found in him a keen supporter and for a number of years he was known as the physician of the Wanderers' hockey team. He was a member also of the University Club, of the Jovial Fish and Game Club of Buckingham, Que., and of Mizpah Lodge, I.O.O.F.

In 1908 Dr. Dorion was married to Miss Janet Rothwell, of Ottawa. By her he is survived, as well as by his mother, two brothers and one sister.

DOWNIE—Donald Downie, Law '81, died on December 10, in Vancouver, B.C. where he had practiced law for a number of years and was consul for Spain and the Argentine Republic. He was born at Huntingdon, Que., and was connected with the press of France for some years. He was the author of a history of Canada.

FINNIE—Dr. John T. Finnie, Med. '69, collector of Provincial Revenue at Montreal and formerly a member of the Quebec Legislature for several terms, died on February 10, at his home, 250 Sherbrooke Street West, Montreal, after a few hours' illness of angina pectoris.

Born at Peterhead, Scotland, on September 14, 1847, the son of Robert Finnie, he was educated at the Peterhead Parish School, the Montreal High School, at McGill, and in Edinburgh, London and Paris. He had been in practice in Montreal since 1870, and was for many years medical examiner for the Aetna Life Insurance Company and a director of the Canadian Widows' and Orphans' Insurance Company. In politics he was a Liberal and finally resigned from the Legislature to accept appointment as collector of Provincial Revenue.

Dr. Finnie was in other years a great sportsman, and an active worker in support of the preservation of fish and game. He had been an officer of various curling, swimming and golf clubs, as well as of several fish and game protective associations.

Married in 1874, to Mary Amelia, daughter of Christopher Healy, Montreal, he is survived by his wife and by one daughter and four sons, one of the latter being Dr. John H. Finnie, Med. '98, of Montreal.

HAMILTON—Dr. Charles Samuel Hamilton, Med. '68, died at Cobourg, Ont., on December 31. He was born on September 26, 1841, in the Township of Thurlow, Hastings County, Ontario, his father having been Andrew Gordon Hamilton, a native of Fermanagh, Ireland, and his mother, a daughter of Colonel Joshua Booth, a United Empire Loyalist. He practiced at Cold Springs, Ont., until retiring from active work seven years ago and taking up residence in Cobourg. Twice married, he is survived by his wife, by one daughter, Mrs. F. S. Eastman, East Sound, Wash., and one son, Colonel C. F. Hamilton, Ottawa.

HARRIS—Dr. Alexander Waddell Harris, Vet. '90, regarded as one of the outstanding veterinary surgeons of Canada, died on December 19, at his home in Ottawa after an illness of some duration. The late Dr. Harris, although perhaps best known because of his professional activities, was greatly interested in a variety of other enterprises. A son of Dr. James Harris, V.S., and his wife, Jane Hunter, he was born in Ottawa in 1861 and received his education at the public schools and Collegiate Institute of that city, as well as at the Montreal Veterinary College from which he graduated with honors in 1880. After he had been for ten years in practice in Ottawa, he returned to Montreal and obtained the degree of D.V.S. from the Faculty of Comparative Medicine and Veterinary Science of McGill. He was a past president of the Central Canada Veterinary Association and an active member of the Canadian and American Veterinary Associations.

For years Dr. Harris was prominently connected with the militia, which he joined in 1879 as a trooper in the Princess Louise Dragoon Guards, Ottawa. Subsequently he became veterinary officer of that regiment and of the 2nd Battery, C.F.A., and, finally, in 1911 was gazetted a lieutenant-colonel in the Canadian Army Veterinary Corps. As such he was actively engaged during the war as assistant director of Canadian Veterinary Services and as principal veterinary officer at Petawawa Camp and he also spent three years abroad representing the Canadian and French governments in the purchase of remounts. Three years ago he retired from the active militia.

As a director of the Central Canada Exhibition Association, of the horse racing committee of which he had been chairman for the last six years, Dr. Harris will also be missed. He had also served as a member of the Veterinary Council of the Connaught Park Jockey Club, and as Master of Civil Service lodge, A.F. and A.M.

Dr. Harris is survived by his wife, one son and one daughter, as well as by one brother, Dr. James G. Harris, Vet. '90, of Duluth, Minn.

HENDERSON—Robert B. Henderson, K.C., Arts '87, died in Toronto on January 11, at the age of 59 years. Born in Pembroke, Ont., and a son of the late Rev. Canon Henderson, D.D., of Montreal, he received his education at the Montreal High School, at McGill, and at Osgoode Hall, Toronto. Called to the bar of Ontario in 1891, he practised throughout in Toronto where he attained an eminent position at the bar.

Mr. Henderson was joint author with the late Peers Davidson, K.C., of Montreal, of "Canadian Law of Partnership." During the war he was prominent in patriotic work. He had served as chairman of the Allowance Committee, and as a member of the Finance Committee of the Toronto and York Patriotic Fund. He was also a member of the Toronto Board of Trade, and of numerous clubs, including the Toronto Golf Club, the Toronto Club, the Albany Club, and the University Club, of Montreal.

Mr. Henderson married Audrey I. Smith, daughter of L. W. Smith, K.C., D.C.L., Toronto, in 1907. His wife predeceased him in 1918.

JOHNSTON—Irwin Donaldson Johnston, past student, former financial editor of the Montreal *Gazette*, died on December 20, at the residence of his mother, 25 Crescent Street, Montreal, after a long illness. Born in Kingston, Ont., on December 7, 1879, he was a son of the late Captain Gilbert Johnston, of the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Co., and attended McGill as a student in the Faculty of Arts during the session of 1906-07. He was

then in succession on the staffs of the Montreal *Star*, Montreal *Daily Mail* and the Montreal *Herald* before enlisting in the 35th Battery, C.F.A., as a gunner. After having obtained his commission in the field, he returned to Canada on compassionate leave of absence owing to the death of his father and became Canadian representative of the *Canadian Daily Record*, which was published overseas for the benefit of the C.E.F. The war over, Mr. Johnston resumed his connection with the Montreal press, becoming financial editor of *The Gazette* in 1919, and remaining in that position until the state of his health compelled his resignation in 1921. He was a member of Elgin lodge, No. 7, A.F. and A. M., and of Karnak Temple, Mystic Shrine.

Mr. Johnston is survived by his wife, formerly Miss Janet Johnston, of Brockville, Ont., by his mother, one brother and three sisters.

LEE—At Grand Rapids, Mich., on December 21, of pernicious anaemia, the death took place of Dr. Francis J. Lee, Med. '96, at the age of 56. Dr. Lee was on the staff of the Blodgett Hospital at Grand Rapids. Dr. Lee was born at Port Hope, Ont., on January 23, 1868.

LOCKHART—Dr. Frederick Albert Lawton Lockhart, Med. '00, Associate Professor of Gynaecology at the University and gynaecologist-in-chief at the Montreal General Hospital, died in that institution on January 10, of tetanus resulting from frost-bite received when he became lost upon a hunting trip in the St. Maurice Valley. Dr. Lockhart left the St. Maurice Fish and Game Club on a snowshoe tramp on December 29, became lost in the woods, and wandered for 24 hours before being found by a party of guides sent to his assistance. Both his feet were frozen, one very badly, and tetanus developed.

Dr. Lockhart was born in St. John, N.B., on March 26, 1864. He was of United Empire Loyalist stock, his father having been the late William A. L. Lockhart, collector of customs at St. John, and his mother, Mary E. Lawton. He was educated at the St. John Grammar School and at Murchiston Castle School, Edinburgh, Scotland.

In 1892 he was married to Mabel B. Thomas, eldest daughter of the late F. Wolferstan Thomas, of Montreal. In 1890 he obtained the degrees of M.B. and C.M. at Edinburgh. In 1900 he obtained the degrees of M.D. and C.M. at McGill University, Montreal.

He thereafter became gynaecologist-in-chief at the Montreal General Hospital, which position he still held and since 1897 had occupied the same position at the Protestant Hospital for the Insane at Verdun. In 1898 he was appointed lecturer in gynaecology at McGill University, and last autumn became associate professor of gynaecology at the same university. During the years 1893 and 1894 he was professor of gynaecology at Lennoxville University and professor of surgical gynaecology at the University of Vermont from 1906 to 1908.

He had been vice-president and treasurer of the United Empire Loyalist Association of the Province of Quebec and an officer of the St. Maurice Fish and Game Club. He was in 1911 elected president of the Outremount Golf Club, now out of existence, being, with ex-Recorder R. Stanley Weir, one of the founders of the club. He was a member of the Royal Montreal Golf Club, University Club, Kanawaki Golf Club, Montreal Hunt Club and others.

He was a prolific author of papers on medical subjects. He was a collaborator in *The American Gynaecologist* and *The Gynaecologist* and the *Obstetric Journal* of the British Empire. In religion he was a Presbyterian.

He is survived by his wife and two daughters. Mrs. Donald Fraser, of Shawinigan Falls, and Miss Margaret Lockhart, of Paris.

MABON—James Mabon, M.A., Arts '84, a well-known educationist, died on January 19, at his home, 409 Burnside Place, Montreal, in his 65th year. The late Mr. Mabon was for many years connected with educational institutions throughout the Province of Quebec. After having been principal of the Academy at Inverness, Que., he taught at Waterloo, and at Lachute before becoming school inspector for Pontiac and Labelle counties. Two years ago he retired from the principalship of the Prince Albert School in St. Henri. Mr. Mabon was an elder in the Calvin-Westminster Church, Montreal, and is survived by his wife, one son and two daughters.

MACDONALD—Angus Gillis Macdonald, LL.D., Inspector of Schools for Antigonish and Guysboro Counties, who died at Antigonish, N.S., on December 31, was a past student of McGill, having been an undergraduate in science in 1873-74. He was born at River Denys, C.B., on January 6, 1846, of Scottish parentage, and received his education at the Arichat Academy, at McGill, and at St. Francis Xavier University, which conferred upon him the degree of M.A. in 1877, and that of LL.D. in 1921. After having taught school in Nova Scotia, Dr. Macdonald was for a time on the staff of l'Ecole Polytechnique de Montreal, and from 1877 to 1885 professor of Mathematics at St. Francis Xavier University before accepting an appointment as Inspector of Schools for Antigonish and Guysboro Counties. With the exception of the years 1891-1900, when he was instructor in Mathematics and Physics in the Provincial Normal College at Truro, he had continued to act as Inspector of Schools for these counties. In addition, he had been a member of the Advisory Board of Education of the Province since 1906, and in 1900 was one of the Royal Commissioners appointed to enquire into the coal mining industry of Nova Scotia. He was also Mayor of Antigonish in 1907-09.

MARTEL—Dr. Ovide Martel, Med. '83, died in Montreal, on October 30, of heart disease, aged 66 years. For some years he was in practice at Tampa, Fla. He was born at St. Benoit, Que., on January 8, 1858.

McCRAE—Rev. Dr. David Lamont McCrae, who died in London, Ont., on February 13, was a past student of the University in Arts and prosecuted his theological studies at the Montreal Presbyterian College. He was also a graduate of the Wesleyan University of Illinois, and of the University of Chicago. Ordained to the Presbyterian Ministry in 1879, he was the occupant of numerous pulpits in Ontario, and in the State of New York and was for two years editor of a publication known as *The Northern Presbyterian*, which he founded in 1895. He was a native of Kirkcudbright, Scotland, and early in life was both school teacher and newspaperman.

McNALLY—Dr. Harry Hopper McNally, Med. '92, died on December 6, at Fredericton, N.B., after an illness of three weeks. He was born in that city, on January 12, 1872, and had practised there continuously. In addition to his wife, who was before her marriage, Miss Ada Pinder, he is survived by one son, his mother, two brothers and one sister.

MORRISON—Rev. Donald Morrison, past student, died recently at Warsaw, Ind., where he had been resid-

ing for some years. He was born at Missouri, Ont., on September 5, 1850, a son of George Morrison, and was an undergraduate of the University in Arts in 1875-76. Burial was made at Kintore, Ont.

PAVEY—Dr. Harry Lorne Pavey, Med. '03, an assistant demonstrator in Medicine at the University, and a well-known graduate of that Faculty, collapsed of heart trouble in a garage at the corner of Fort and St. Catherine Streets, Montreal, and died on January 2, as he was being removed to the Royal Victoria Hospital in an ambulance.

Dr. Pavey was born in London, Ont., 47 years ago, and after having completed his course in Medicine at McGill, took post-graduate studies at Edinburgh, which gained for him the degree of L.R.C.P. and S. in 1904. Returning to Montreal, he engaged in practice until the time of the late war when he went overseas as medical officer of the 60th Battalion, being wounded in action. He was a clinical assistant in medicine at the Royal Victoria Hospital, a member of the University Club, the Dixie Golf Club and St. Paul Lodge, A.F. and A.M.

Dr. Pavey was married in 1908 to Ina, daughter of Edwin Hanson, Montreal, and is survived by his wife, and by four young children.

Dr. C. F. Martin, dean of the Faculty of Medicine, paid the following tribute. "Dr. Pavey was one of a group of rising physicians in Montreal and was making a name for himself because of his painstaking care of patients, his affability, his conscientiousness and his experience. He was chiefly known in academic circles for his work as a physician, and his loss will be felt by a very great number of his colleagues, both in the hospital and in the university, where his work was much appreciated."

RAPHAEL—After a long illness occasioned by his services overseas, Dr. Howard McLaren Raphael, Med. '10, died on December 11, in the Military Hospital, at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que. Dr. Raphael was a son of the late Thomas Raphael, of Wakefield, Que., and Ottawa, and was born in the latter city on June 10, 1887. After having attended Ashbury College, Ottawa, he completed studies in Medicine at McGill and later practised successfully at Cainsville, Ont. He had been in failing health since his return from the war zone where he served as a captain in the Royal Army Medical Corps and was attached to the Grenadier Guards.

Besides his wife, formerly Miss Pearl Learmonth, of Quebec, Dr. Raphael is survived by two children, by a brother, Gordon S. Raphael, Sci. '08, of Vancouver, B.C., and by one sister, Mrs. Hull, of Los Angeles, Cal., Dr. Raphael was a member of the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity.

THOMPSON — Following a few hours' illness, Mr. Hedley Vicars Thompson passed away at his home, 79 Howland Avenue. He belonged to an old Nova Scotian family and was a Bachelor of Arts of Mount Allison University and a graduate in Applied Science of McGill University where he won the highest honors.

For a number of years he practised his profession in the United States having been associated with the American Bridge Company, but for the last fifteen years he had been a resident of Toronto. He was a man of sterling character and of most kindly disposition.

He leaves a widow; one daughter, Dorothy Avery; a son, James Gaius; a brother and one sister, Miss Annie Thompson.

WOOD—Dr. Gilbert Osborne Wood, Med. '05, died at Framingham, Mass., on January 19th, at the age of 47 years.

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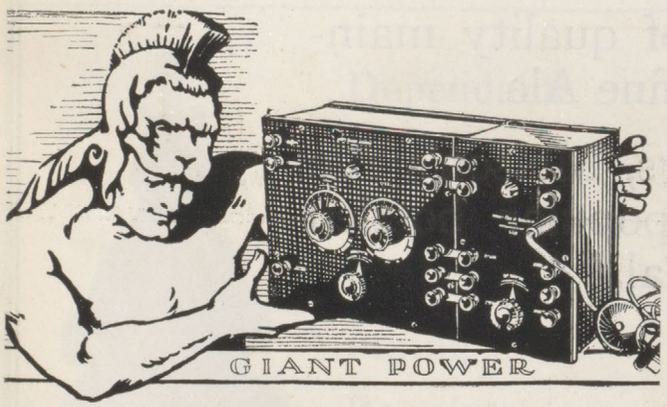
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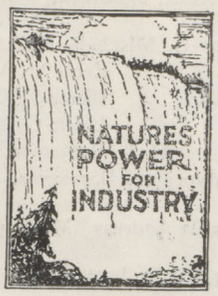
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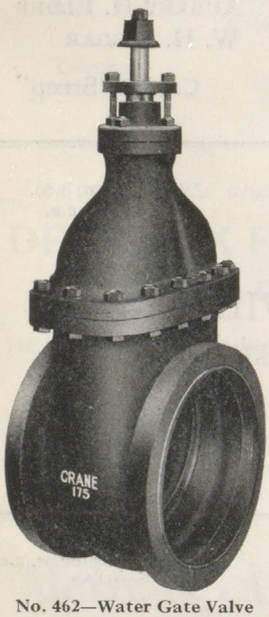
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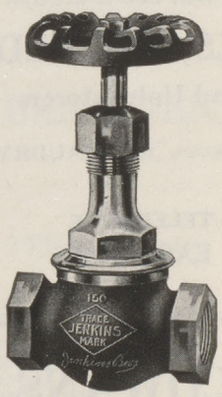


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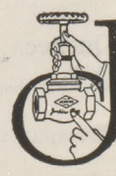
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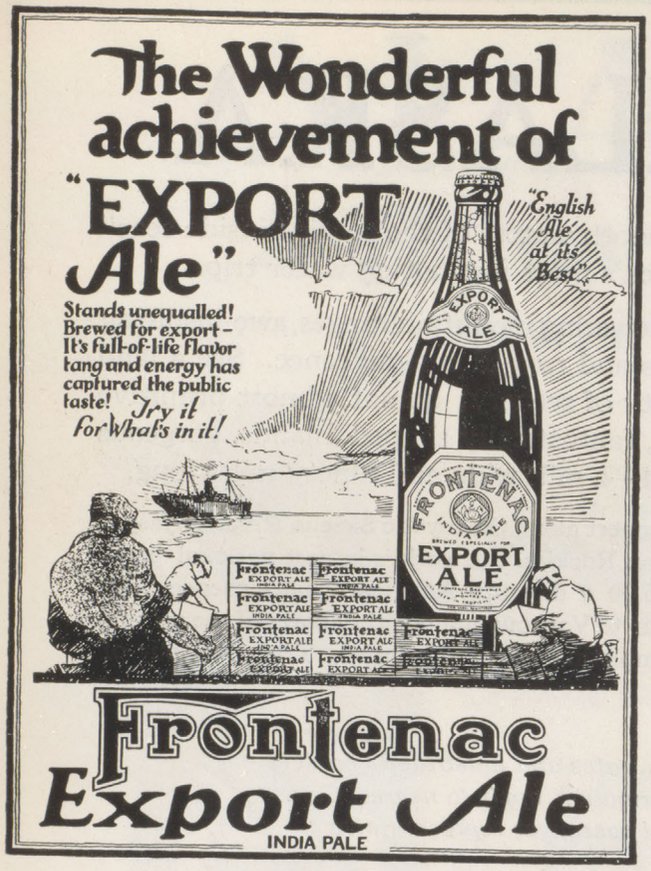
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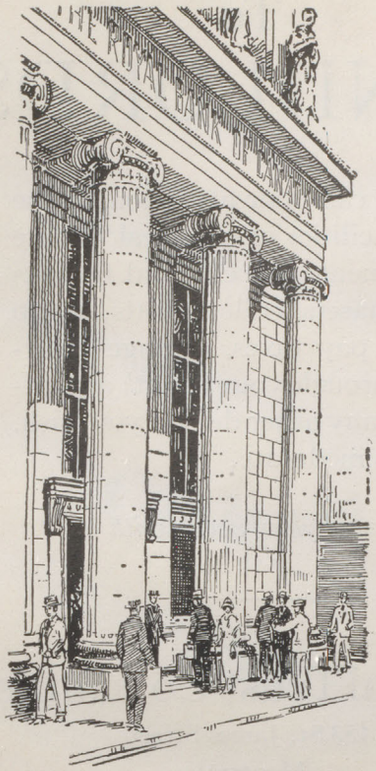
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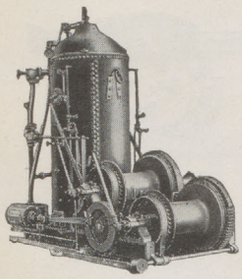
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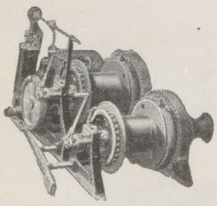
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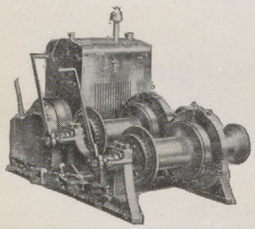
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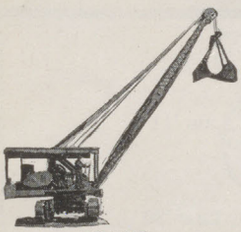
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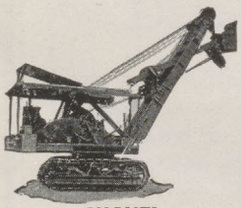
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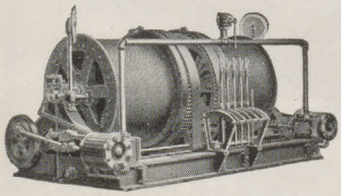
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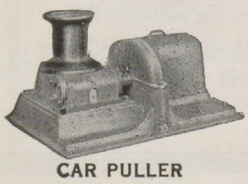
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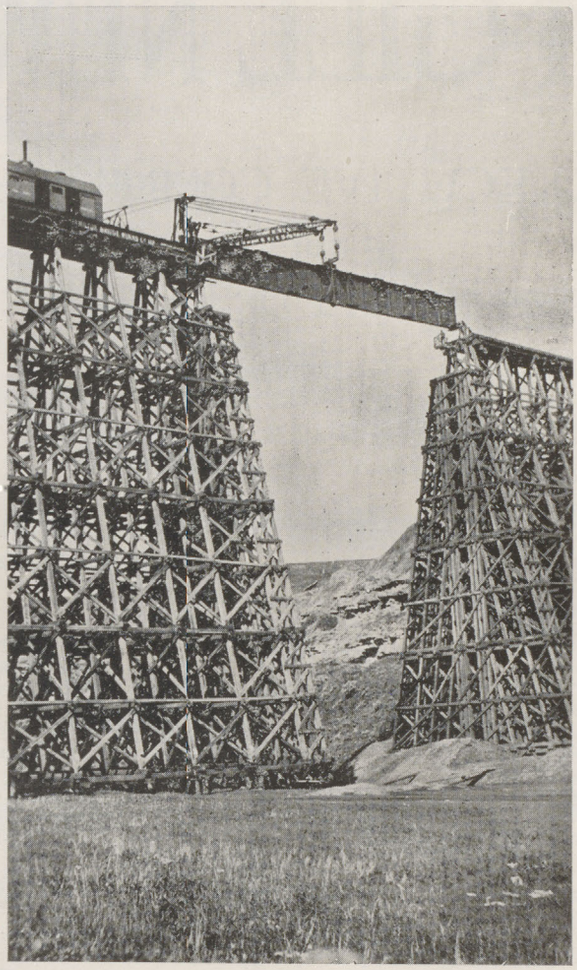
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MINE HOIST



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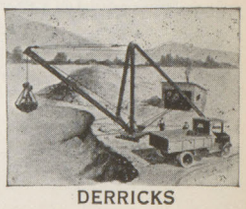
A Mead-Morrison bridge-erecting engine laying centre span on a high-level railway bridge.

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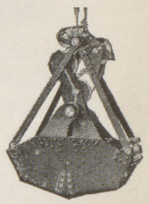
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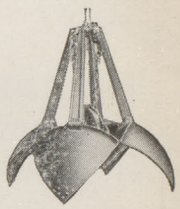
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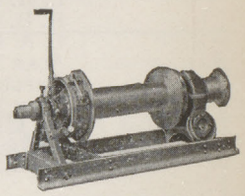
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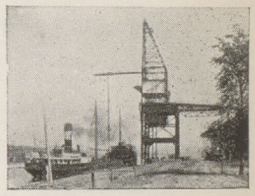
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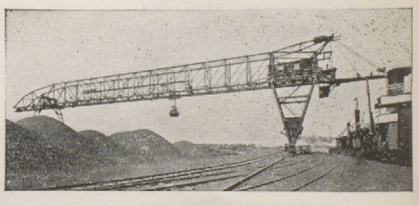
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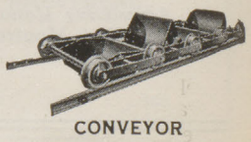
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National Thinking

E. W. BEATTY, LL.D.
Chancellor of McGill University

THE preparation of an article upon national affairs, such as the editor of McGILL NEWS has asked me for, inevitably has about it some elements of difficulty. It seems to be expected of railway presidents in this country that they shall make frequent public utterances on matters of national policy, regardless of the fact that reiteration of fundamental ideas is liable to grow tiresome and that among one's readers are bound to be many who deprecate "preaching," no matter how great the need or sound the text, and perhaps even a few who prefer to descry personal interest as the main motive of such utterances, I am not yet old enough to forget how impatient is youth towards admonition. Nevertheless I feel impelled to take advantage of the editor's request on this occasion to draw the attention of the readers of this paper to the situation in which the country at present finds itself.

Intimate connection with any national enterprise and particularly with one so nation-wide in its service and operation as is the Canadian Pacific Railway, inevitably imparts a comprehensive view of national affairs. It necessitates an acquaintance with localized conditions and permits them to be considered in the light of those of other localities, and I can conceive no sounder way of arriving at a just estimate of national conditions. Allowing that one has the advantage of this broad viewpoint, it seems to me a matter of mere unavoidable duty to express when called upon, the conclusions derived from such a survey—more particularly in times of national crisis.

The term "national crisis" is here used advisedly because I believe that Canada is today in the midst of an economic crisis that in time will be recognized as historic. When that time comes Canadians will look back to those days with a severely just appreciation of how the men and women of this time met the crisis and what they gave in honest endeavor towards its permanent and satisfactory solution.

Mention of the word "crisis" is made here in no alarmist spirit. Its existence is unmistakable and, I imagine, will not be denied by any but the most incurable optimist. Its recognition has been voiced in every recent city newspaper and there has been no less general recognition of the fact that Canadians must surely have the ability as well as the courage to successfully cope with a far worse situation than that which confronts them if they will set their minds to so doing.

There is the point: will they set their minds to it—are they at this moment setting their minds to it? It is a question each must answer for him or herself, for in these days it comes as pointedly to women as to men—and more than to anyone else it comes to those to whom the nation, through its collegiates and universities, has given cultural advantages that assist in forming judgment on sound historic precedent and economic equity.

This I say because I wonder sometimes if we, all of us, are accepting and doing our fair share of thinking about the nation's business. Sometimes, too, I wonder if the present national situation would have been quite what it is today if we had all done our full duty in this respect in the past. It is out of that doubt that I am constrained to urge the men and women now entering upon their full citizenship to endeavor to take a livelier interest and when possible a larger active part in public affairs than has recently been the custom. Unhappily of late years it has rather gone out of fashion for young men leaving university to give serious thought to political activity and the country has thereby suffered. Such a condition was perhaps natural in view of the vast physical development Canada has enjoyed during the past half century. There was so much of a practical nature to be done consequent upon industrial and commercial expansion that almost every walk of life called louder than did that of minding the nation's business, which being everybody's business had the usual fate of being left more or less alone by almost everybody. It is now clearly evident, however, that that sort of thing will not do and that if things are going to be set right the best brains of the country must cease to shirk responsibility and devote due attention to public affairs. It will be an unhappy thing for Canada if those of the country's citizens now attending its universities do not accept this responsibility in a serious measure and if a greater number of them than heretofore do not come forward to take an active part in the country's political life.

These are times in which rapid advance in political thought as well as in industrial achievement encourage experiments in political economy that are too easily mistaken for sound progress. Naturally enough they are fostered by enthusiasts who are casting about for short cuts to the solving of economic problems, sometimes their own and sometimes those of the country at large. These enthusiasts are usually entirely sincere in their intentions and are exceedingly effective in their appeals to public sentiment. Their weakness is that they lack the steadying influence imparted by actual experience of political responsibility or by that which will fairly replace it, namely, the knowledge that comes from the study of economic history. That is where the trained thinker, the product of the more advanced educational institution, must take up his part in the nation's business if the political life and effort of the country is to be soundly balanced between a progression that would rush toward economic disaster and a conservatism so pronounced as to be deadening.

There has recently passed out of our public life a man whose career aptly serves to illustrate the possibilities for public service that lie before us all. Sir Augustus Nanton was born in Toronto and early in life went to the then new West. He was one of the great forces that contributed towards the building up of that country and as it grew so also grew his own responsibilities. A master of finance and a successful business man in the broadest sense of the term might well have pleaded large interests and press of personal matters as excuse for leaving to others the actual conduct of public affairs. He was, however, cast in a larger mould and as a mere matter of course accepted public responsibility and personal effort in public matters as an inevitable part of citizenship. In places of public trust he saw opportunity to serve and whether it was as head of some citizens' organization or as Mayor of Winnipeg his work was, as his life, an inspiring contribution to the welfare of his country.

Canada has been made by such men. She has had many of them and I believe that in our schools and colleges are plenty of others to carry on if they will but hear

the call of national duty and lay to their hands. It is only the other day, as history goes, that the best the nation had were crowding forward to fight, and if need were, to die for Canada. The call to service is no less insistent today and the work required to be done is in a sense no less important though the sacrifice demanded be immeasurably smaller. Perhaps it is a reflection on the general situation that our political leaders seem to meet with more of unreasoning criticism and less of constructive suggestion than in times past, but I cannot help but think that this fact is in a measure due to the lack of constructive thinking on public affairs that seems to be a fashion of the times. It is difficult for leaders of political life to advance in any direction in which they are not supported by public opinion and it is equally difficult for them to stem the tide of the sort of opinion that more than makes up in volume and noise for what it may lack in a basis of sound judgment of the fundamental principles of political economy. Our leaders, too, need more than constructive suggestion; they need the active help of those the country's educational institutions have trained to think. For all such there can never be anything but urgent need in all positions of public trust, and the need will be the greater as time makes vacant the positions of those who now direct our national affairs. It will be well for Canada if our young men of the intellectual classes are actuated by that lofty ideal of patriotism which will impel them to recognize their responsibility to the state and to take up their work in the active political life of the future.



By a curious coincidence this picture is one showing some of the effects of having a Lord Rector. It is a scene during the Rectorial Elections Battle in the quadrangle at Marischal College, Aberdeen. The respective parties carry their standard bearers through the town after the battle.

Educational Aims and Methods in Canada

From an Address given at the People's Forum, Montreal, on 19th April, 1925

PROFESSOR BASIL WILLIAMS

AT the top of the avenue where we live there is a fairy house, in a sort of Alice in Wonderland country. I have never, I grieve to say, been into the house, but in passing I always linger, looking into the garden, a nice large garden with a nice low fence open to the street. The fascination of this garden, and the mysterious attraction of the house too, are that they seem to be entirely peopled by children of that delightful age between three and ten, lots of them, and that these form a happy little republic by themselves with never a dull grown-up visible to interfere with them or tell them how to amuse themselves. And they do know how to amuse themselves—in winter with little sledges, with snow forts and with rolling about in the snow; in spring and summer with little businesses, unintelligible to the mere unromantic adult, but evidently most important and absorbing and full of joy. In a word, it is a children's republic with the fullest liberty and the most delightful absence of the grown-up's interference; for indeed a grown-up is never to be seen, save perhaps dimly through the windows of the house, sweeping or dusting the rooms and making them sweet and clean for the fairy children to play about in, when they are tired of the joys of the snow or of the crocuses and sweet-smelling flowers of the spring.

This is the most delightful little community that I know; but the rest of the avenue offers delights second only to this fairyland. Here there are no gardens open to the street, but the avenue itself, which is a pleasant avenue shaded with trees, with not too much traffic in it and with an agreeable slope, is a pleasant enough playground. This being so, the children of the avenue—and we are fortunate in having crowds of them—have annexed it as their special preserve. They use the slope as a tobogganing ground in winter, and in spring the cement pavement is an equally good ground for roller-skating, while we elders, as is right, if we have occasion to use the street for our stuffy pursuits, have to look out for ourselves, amidst the perils of swift toboggans and charging children. Our crowd of children all know one another without introduction, and in fact many of us parents get to know one another through the informal acquaintance we have picked up with these small people, who are kind and affable to us. The fact is that these avenue children develop from the outset the most sturdy independence and power of looking after and amusing themselves without advice or interference from parents—to English eyes most remarkable. And in practical matters, owing to this blessed liberty, they develop the most astonishing self-reliance and independence of judgment. I remember one day walking up the avenue when just ahead of me a nurse-girl was unsuccessfully trying to soothe a squalling infant in a perambulator. At that moment Tommy, a boy of six who honours us with a somewhat condescending friendship, came up and said to me: "Stupid girl, she does not understand that baby. When I am grown up I shan't allow nurses to look after my babies. My wife shall do it, or perhaps I may do it myself." Tommy certainly thrives in the unrestrained life he finds in the avenue. "My work's my play," he once told us; and certainly his play, or work, in clearing up snow, in organizing jobs for another rather older boy, and in keeping the parents of the avenue and the tradesmen who ply there with their carts in a good temper by his engaging talk shows the germ of a rather wonderful practical ability in our six-year-old Tommy.

So strong is this feeling for liberty in our avenue that even the dogs partake of it. Instead of being mewed up in the house or taken out on leads, as they would be in England, they also form a happy republic roaming about the street as the spirit moves them, in happy bands without a master. In fact the whole atmosphere of the avenue reminds me of nothing so much as Plato's description of the results of democracy:—"I tell you that no one would believe, without positive experience, how much more free the domestic animals are under this government than any other. For verily the hound, according to the proverb, is like the mistress of the house; and truly even horses and asses adopt a gait expressive of remarkable freedom and dignity, and run at anybody who meets them in the streets, if he does not get out of the way; and all the other animals become in the same way gorged with freedom."

I have recorded these annals of our avenue, not because they are peculiar, but because they seem to me typical of what is going on in Canada all the time. To one who has come from the old country one of the most striking differences between English and Canadian methods of education is the enormously greater liberty allowed to children here in practical matters. And this early training in practical independence becomes an abiding possession with most Canadians of both sexes. Young Canadians go off to theatres and dances or skiing expeditions by themselves, unchaperoned, without any fuss and in a natural and healthy way; or in the country they get up expeditions by themselves, each bringing their own simple provisions, trusting one another and being trusted, as a matter of course, by their parents. The young men for their part, often when at school, almost invariably at the university, not content to go on living at the sole expense of their parents, take up some job to help pay for their school or university fees. And there is no false shame leading to distinctions between what is a suitable job for a gentleman and what is not. Very few public school boys in England, and few university students would care to be seen doing the work of waiters in hotels or on river steamers, as hundreds of our students of the same class do here. They have learned in their little avenue republics of childhood, still more in the fields round a Canadian country village, that one of the first things to do in life is to be able to look after yourself; they have learned too, in a country where there is nothing like the distinction of classes that we have in England, that it is not the kind of work but no work at all that must be thought disgraceful.

But there is another side to the picture of Canadian education. How far is this admirable training in practical independence accompanied by the even more important training in independence of thought? Is it enough brought home to the young men and women of Canada, so well taught to fend for themselves in dealing with the material chances and changes of the world, that there is an even greater dignity and need of liberty in the exercise of their spiritual and intellectual gifts? I believe not. What I

think strikes most observers of Canadian life is the remarkable contrast between the practical independence of the men and women and their almost slavish bondage to a few conventional ideas in intellectual matters. This I believe is due to the very different spirit in which intellectual education is envisaged, compared with practical education. Directly intellectual education begins the sense of liberty vanishes and all is done to order. I do not mean that pupils at the schools and universities are not taught many useful facts and points of view. They have what their teachers regard as *the* truth poured into them, but how far they are encouraged to seek truth in its various aspects for themselves, how far they are taught to make truth a part of their innermost convictions by the laborious process of finding it out for themselves by their own voyages of discovery, ah! that is a very different matter. I once heard the point put succinctly by a student in a Canadian university:—"It's lectures, lectures, lectures all the time, and never a moment to think:" and I feel I cannot improve on this epigrammatic way of expressing my criticism.

In describing my admiration for the practical training acquired by the young in Canada I have compared it favorably with the system in England. I may perhaps venture, in stating what seem to me defects in the intellectual training given here, to compare this also with English methods, not because what is good for England is necessarily good for Canada, but because I believe there may be something in it that may throw light on Canadian problems.

In the English schools one great feature, as it seems to me, is that without neglecting the average child, every effort is made to give the more brilliant child a chance of making the most of its gifts; secondly, in the best schools the tendency is becoming more and more marked to develop the child's own thinking power rather than to expect it to swallow certain uniform doses of learning. In other words there is a tradition of individualism in England, which finds expression in the schools; and though it is not within the national genius to try and turn out scholars and specialists, as is more the case both in France and in Germany, yet at any rate the English are very much alive to the fact that even for practical life a good sound intellectual training is essential, and that to make a healthy and vigorous society it is necessary to have large groups of men and women who have studied deeply and accustomed themselves to thinking out problems for themselves, and to be able to bring new ideas into the world, both in the practical affairs of life and also in the personal matters of the spirit such as noble poetry, philosophy, painting, sculpture and architecture, and indeed all that makes life more real and lovable. To train boys and girls, each in his own way, to make the national and personal life something beyond the mere practical business of earning a livelihood—that is the ideal.

This ideal is of course not everywhere in England pursued with the same zeal and success. But it is more and more becoming the conscious or unconscious object of education. As illustrations of this tendency it would be easy to quote instances from many schools such as Oundle, St. Paul's, even Eton and also from some of the best public Board Schools and Secondary Schools of the country. But let me take an example of the methods recently introduced into my own school, Marlborough, as I am best acquainted with it; for it is no more than typical of methods becoming more and more common throughout the country. Here the idea is that all boys should, up to the age of 15 to 16, have a thorough grounding in the humanities—Latin, English, Historv. Mathematics and Elementary Science. At that stage they are supposed to be able to pass the examination corresponding to our matriculation, an examination which would let a boy into any university in England, or indeed into McGill, the kind of examination which is regarded in Canada as the summit and crown of all school training. When that examination is passed, the boy still has two more years at school and he is not allowed to vegetate for these two years in a matriculation class, watching the efforts of less gifted boys to attain the standard that he has already reached. He then makes his choice of the subject or group of subjects which he is best at, or for which he feels most inclination. He can make the classics his chief study, or mathematics, or history, or science or languages; naturally these special studies are not exclusive, for the age of 16-18 is premature for pure specialists, but at any rate the boy does learn, in addition to a broad view of the humanities, to get to grips with and begin to make his own some one subject, in the choice of which he has been allowed to exercise his independent judgment. And there is no artificial forcing of the boys. Though this year the school has won the extraordinary number of 27 university scholarships, they are scholarships in the wide range of classics, mathematics, science, languages and history, and none of them, as the headmaster tells me, the result of any intensive cramming: "they are a natural outgrowth. . . .they have just turned up in the normal course." What an advantage such a crop of well-trained boys of one generation and from one school only must be to the community, all the more since the training of the average boy, below scholarship standard, for which Marlborough has always been famous, has in no way suffered in the process.

I need not enlarge on the system in the English universities. The contrast with our Canadian universities has been so clearly and wittily brought out by my friend Dr. Leacock in his *Discovery of England*, a book with which most readers will be familiar. The essence of the system to my mind is that though in certain practical matters there is a basis of fairly rigid discipline—the amount of dancing, for example, permitted to undergraduates in term time is much more rigidly limited than it is at McGill—yet in choice of subjects for study and to a large extent in choice of methods of study there is the utmost liberty. At Oxford and at Cambridge the student is expected to know his subject and to know it in his own way, not to know what a professor's or lecturer's views are on that subject. If the lecturer is dull and uninspired hardly anybody will attend him; if he has something to say with enthusiasm, because he believes in it, and is not merely droning on with the old lectures because it is his job, his classes will be filled to overflowing. The men have time to think and to discuss things among themselves, not merely in organized clubs, but in one another's rooms; they can work very much as they please. The mere fact that they have this responsibility and do not feel that all they have to do is to attend certain lectures and be able to reproduce what the lecturers think, but must grasp a subject by their own exertions—this is the chief merit of the English university system, a system which keeps alive the spirit of independent thought throughout the community.

In Canada, as we have seen, to teach a boy to stand on his own in practical matters and to be able early to earn his own livelihood seems to be the chief aim of education; and there is a good reason for this. Canada is still a comparatively new country, which needs much development of the pioneering order. There are still mines to be developed, water-power to be harnessed, forests to be cut, —or preserved from fire—bridges to be built and roads

to be made, even some railways still to be laid; above all there is land running to waste that needs clearing and bringing into production. And the sort of pioneers we need for such work are men used to dealing with their fellows and ready to turn a hand to any practical job. Canada therefore is no doubt quite right in making the development of the practical sense one of the chief aims of her educational system. But is that all we need? Are we not already something more than merely a new country that needs physical development? Are we not already, *pace* M. Bourassa, something very like a nation, with responsibilities of our own to the world, with the need for great thinkers, not only in the political field, but also in the intellectual and spiritual sphere? For useless as a Shakespeare would no doubt have been as a pioneer of a virgin land (though even that may be doubted), or a Milton or a Keats, yet who can say that the greatness and the justifiable pride of Englishmen is not due more to these men than even to a Henry V or a Cromwell or a Chatham? For it is the poets and the thinkers even more than the great statesmen who have inspired the pioneers of the world to think pioneering work worth while for a country; it is they who make the inhabitants of a country think it worth while staying in it, when there are bad times there and when practical work does not pay its full return, instead of going across the border to a land of better practical opportunities and better natural resources. How far do we aim in our education to produce a breed of poets, of original thinkers, or even of statesmen? How far, in a word, do we aim at producing liberty and independence of thought? I venture to think that Canadian education has no such aim, but that its great object is to cultivate in intellectual matters merely the average mind, and produce the "good Canadian citizen," *i.e.*, the man who will do his business adequately and not trouble himself about extraneous matters. The original mind has to be kept back to suit the average, partly from a mistaken view of the meaning of equality, partly from a certain apprehension of what the original mind will be up to.

Look at the system in the Protestant schools of this province, for of the Catholic schools I cannot speak from knowledge. The first thing that strikes one is its rigid uniformity. There is one uniform goal of attainment, the matriculation class, in itself a very low standard for a maximum. It must be discouraging for boys and girls of slightly more than average ability to be limited to a standard to the end of their school days which they should be capable of passing at the age of 15 or 16 at latest. Moreover, it suggests that the object of education is some tangible prize, immediately useful for a future career, rather than knowledge and the power of reflection for themselves. Secondly there is a system in most of the public and high schools of the province of so exactly prescribing not only the general line of teaching but even the actual pages of the text-books to be gone through in each year, that hardly any scope is left to the idiosyncracy of the teacher, still less to the expression of any pupil's particular gifts. I have been looking through the printed Course of Study for Protestant schools, and one is reminded by it of the boast of the French minister of education in the old days:—"At this moment every single child in France is reciting the same lines of Racine." To take an instance at random, every Protestant or Jewish child in Quebec, except in certain high schools in the city, is reading in the 10th grade pp. 1-304 of West's *World Progress* in History, pp. 90-259 of the *Canadian School Geography* (has this any connection with the history, as it ought to have?), pp. 200-237 of a *New First Latin Book* and so on. Many of these books are no doubt excellent in themselves, others may not be so good; but think of the dreary uniformity for the pupils and the deadening effect on the teachers.

But what strikes one as an even more lamentable result of this system than the uniformity is the impression it conveys and stamps on the mind of pupil and teacher alike, that the subject itself is not so important as an object of study, but certain definite views on this subject to be found in certain text-books and no others. No doubt it is convenient in a state system of education to prescribe certain text-books as aids to teaching, but, if only for the effect on the teachers as well as on the pupils, it would be infinitely more inspiring, infinitely more suggestive of the real object of teaching, if the curriculum could be expressed in terms of subject rather than text-book. There is no reason of course why a text-book, or better still alternative text-books, were suggested as aids to study and teaching; but I believe it would be more stimulating to knowledge, more provocative of thought and of the divine curiosity which it should be the object of education to arouse, to tell the teachers and the pupils that they have some definite aspect of history, such as the period from the dawn of history to the end of the Roman Empire, say, to study together, rather than pp. 1-304 of some text-book.

This low standard in the schools, by no means confined to the public schools, has its effect on the universities too. Here again the brilliant scholar is not enough catered for, it is the average student who is more thought of; and as the standard of those who come from the schools is somewhat low, the brilliant exceptions—the men and women the country most needs—are apt to be kept back, while the average student is gradually picking out his way. Again, as at the schools, so at the universities, there is a tendency to regard the text or subject as expounded by the lecturer as the important matter, instead of the subject on which he is lecturing. This erroneous conception is partly kept up by the custom of most universities on this continent of insisting on attendance at a large number of lectures as one of the main objects of the student's university career. Just at the time of life when he should have his best opportunity for thinking out problems for himself and learning how to seek out truth by his own exertions, his time is mostly taken up by listening to those whose main business is taken to be to pour into him what *they* regard as the truth, and he has no leisure to test the professor's conclusions for himself. Personal study of a subject, under the guidance no doubt of those who have studied the subject deeply, learning how to read for oneself in order to solve a problem—these are some of the crying needs for the student and for the adult in Canada today, and our system of education as a whole does not give time or opportunity for it, largely because we have not realized that it is an object to be aimed at. But there are signs of a change at hand. In some of the best universities in the States, at McGill at any rate in Canada, there is an incipient revolt against this Procrustean bed of lectures. But it is no easy task to change a system ingrained in a community, and if a real change is to take place, it must be with the good will of that community; for many responsible people here hold the belief that their children's time at the university is wasted unless they are constantly listening to words and wisdom from professors, instead of being unostentatiously guided by these professors in searching the truth for themselves.

I venture in conclusion once more to recall to your minds the fairy house in the Alice in Wonderland country and the little republic, free and independent, of the children in our avenue. By such republics and by such

fairy houses we train our children's bodies to be strong and lusty, we train them to be fearless and open in their outlook and to be able to mix well with others. We need rather more of this fairy house spirit in our training of their intellects and their souls. As it is we tend too much to keep their minds and souls in bondage to the tyranny of the written word or the utterance of the man in authority. Today we are too much afraid of originality, too much alarmed at anything new, which is not vouched for by a respectable name, and though very advanced in our practical measures, we are still terribly conservative in our thought. Instead of cultivating a dull uniformity in our schools we should then welcome innovations and experiments; and above all we parents should encourage our children to be rebels in thought as long as their rebellion comes from sincere thought or spiritual conviction. For no real improvement comes without that divine discontent which breeds rebels against effete catchwords and conventions.



THE SHAKESPEARE FESTIVAL AT ANGMERING-ON-SEA, SUSSEX

A memorial bust of Shakespeare was unveiled and an address was presented to Mr. Robert Atkins, producer at the "Old Vic." Theatre, on August 26th, 1923. Our photograph shows the procession on the way to the memorial. In front, from left to right, are: Mr. Atkins, the Vicar of East Preston; Mr. John Drinkwater; Mr. Martin Browne; and Mr. Zangwill (wearing light-colored hat). (Taken by the "Times" staff photographer on August 27th, 1923.

Charles Lamb

A Lecture

By PROF. W. D. WOODHEAD

THERE is a tradition among Americans which still persists in spite of all endeavours to explode it, a tradition that the English are utterly devoid of humour. And if an American were taken to task and examined on the subject of this heresy, he would probably point to Mark Twain and ask where England could show a humourist equal to him. This question raises an interesting problem, which it would be well perhaps to glance at before proceeding to deal with the subject of my paper —the problem of nationality in humour. Is it true to say that each nation has a peculiar, individual type of humour, which distinguishes it from its neighbours? It is a question which cannot be answered off-hand, for, although we may recognize Mark Twain as perhaps generally typical of the qualities of American humour, it would not be so easy to find a representative type in the case of England,—though not for the reason which some Americans suggest, that there are no humourists to choose from. And after all in the matter of humour even Mark Twain is a lineal descendant of a Canadian writer of whom we have every reason to be proud, Judge Haliburton, the author of *Sam Slick the Clockmaker*.

Perhaps it would be safer then to attempt some other classification than that of nationality: and I will crave the indulgence of those among you who are total abstainers while I apply what may be called the alcoholic test to the numerous brands of humour; for humour is a stimulating, if not intoxicating, beverage, which, like the wine of the old Psalmist, maketh glad the heart of man.

I think it will be readily admitted by those who are expert in alcohol or in humour, that Mark Twain's particular brand has many of the qualities of beer. It may be imbibed in copious and generous draughts. It may be enjoyed by prince and by pauper alike, for its appeal is to all sorts and conditions of men and it does not demand great intellectual powers for its appreciation. A wholesome, genial type of humour, provocative of laughter—not very thoughtful laughter, to be sure—it enjoys deservedly a wide popularity, and one can only sympathize with those who are unable to appreciate it. Like beer, however, it is liable occasionally to be flat.

It is a humour of an entirely different type which may be symbolized by what are called "spirituous liquors." Infinitely more potent and dangerous and far less genial in their nature, the ardent spirits suggest the fiery and mordant humour of which Jonathan Swift is perhaps the best example. The satirist is born with something of a liver, perhaps, just as the over-indulgent in whisky or brandy achieve one: and humour of Swift's particular brand is strong drink indeed.

Humour of the epigrammatical or paradoxical type bears some resemblance to liqueurs, which one consumes in small doses, just as one does not make an entire meal off caviare. In fact in this particular type and the last also one may speak more truly of wit than of humour, the product of brain alone rather than brain and heart combined: and while true humour never palls on one, a surfeit of wit is easily possible.

I have purposely left to the end the type of humour which resembles wine, for I wish to speak at somewhat greater length upon this particular brand: in fact it is one of its choicest vintages that is the subject of this paper. Now, in the first place, I think all experts will agree, whatever their own preference in the matter, that wine is the aristocrat among alcoholic beverages. An appeal to literature alone would support this contention, for readers of George Meredith's *The Egoist* will remember the remarkable effects produced upon Dr. Middleton by an admirable port wine. Let any who would dispute wine's pre-eminence read the chapter in that novel entitled, "An aged and a great wine," and be converted forthwith. It is because, according to the experts' view, good wine is something to be enjoyed leisurely, to be sipped and lingered over, because of its mellowness, and perhaps because of the romantic associations of clustering grapes under sunny, southern skies, that wine enjoys this unquestioned sovereignty. The malt or hops from which whisky and beer are produced conjure up no such romantic pictures, and though literature has been again and again compared to wine, one has yet to meet the enthusiast who will compare it to whisky or gin.

The qualities which the expert associates with a good wine are characteristic of the type of humour of which Charles Lamb is one of the finest exponents. It is humour of a peculiarly mellow, full-flavoured vintage, which cannot be appreciated by those whose sole idea of the humourous is slap-stick farce. Its quality is due in part to the literary perfection of the writer; for the bouquet or fragrance of a wine finds its counterpart in the poetic quality or style of the author: it is the product of a close sympathy between head and heart; for the truest humourist is the man whose sense of what is ridiculous in human life, so far from being warped by scorn or hatred, is mellowed by understanding and love: its aim is to provoke, not bursts of laughter, but moods of smiling pensiveness which sometimes approach wondrous nigh to tears; for the humourist cannot pretend, like the satirist, to stand outside and above the human comedy; (Man ought to know, says Bacon, that in the theatre of human life it is only for God and angels to be spectators), the true humourist then is a part of all that he surveys: and finally, humour of the type of which I am speaking is leisurely and unhurried, and this perhaps is the reason why in an age of frenzied activity when so many suffer from the craze for speed, it is not appreciated as it should be. We live to-day at a reckless pace which would have astonished our grandfathers: and perhaps we should do well to pause occasionally and reflect that headlong speed is easiest when we are going down hill, and that the path of progress, being uphill, must consequently be slow. We are impatient nowadays to get something for nothing; and this indeed is possible with humour of the Mark Twain type: but the best, the finest humour exacts something from its readers for the pleasure which it gives to them, some intellectual effort, some standard of literary taste, and perhaps a tear or two to salt and season the mood of mirth. But this is growing painfully like a sermon and it is high time to get forward to our subject. There is just one more thing which I should say before considering Charles Lamb and his work in more detail. Humour, of the full-flavoured, leisurely type of Lamb's, must necessarily be read at leisure and turned over

again and again on the palate, like choice wine, in order to be properly appreciated: and a lecturer's quotations, which are presented for a moment only, without time being given to dwell upon them, can never fill the place of the printed book perused in a comfortable chair. Moreover, it must be remembered that Lamb wrote in a style and idiom which are somewhat strange to readers nowadays—did he not himself say in his characteristic way, "I will write for antiquity?" But this will not deter any reader who believes with me that good literature, the high achievement of the human spirit, can never be out of date. Have we not indeed the greatest of authority for the belief that "the old is best!" And now after this inordinately long preface let us return to our—Lamb.

Charles Lamb was born in the year 1775, eleven years after the birth of that sister, Mary, who was his inseparable companion throughout his life, so inseparable a companion indeed that one might rewrite the nursery rhyme:

Everywhere that Mary went
Charles Lamb was sure to go.

His school days made so deep an impression on his sensitive mind that we are able to live them over again with him in the two famous essays on *Christ's Hospital*, which hold an honoured place among his works. And those who, like myself, have had the privilege of attending the same school, know how his name is still reverenced there. It was at Christ's Hospital that his friendship with Coleridge began, a friendship which meant more to him than anything else in life with the single exception of his devotion to his sister. Unlike Coleridge, however, Lamb did not proceed to the University, but after working for a few months in the old South Sea House with which another well-known essay deals, he passed in 1792 into the employment of the East India House where he continued to work until his retirement in 1825.

The great tragedy of his life came upon him practically without warning in 1796 when he was but 21 years old. His sister Mary, the gentlest, kindest creature in the world, in a sudden fit of insanity killed her mother, Charles Lamb appearing on the scene only in time to wrest the knife from her hand. John, the elder brother, washed his hands of the affair, and to Charles who was little more than a boy was left the responsibility of looking after his aged father and aunt and making provision for his sister. After the father's death Charles and Mary lived together, seldom separating except on the occasions when her mind became clouded again. A friend who knew and loved them both writes: "Whenever the approach of one of her fits of insanity was announced by some irritability or change of manner, he would take her under his arm to Hoxton Asylum. It was very affecting to encounter the young brother and sister walking together (weeping) on this painful errand, Mary herself, although sad, very conscious of the necessity of a temporary separation from her only friend. They used to carry a strait waistcoat with them." Such was the cloud under which Charles Lamb lived all his life and in the shadow of which he wrote the essays and letters which have won him immortality as a humourist. Indeed some few months before the great tragedy he himself suffered a brief spell of insanity; but happily for the world and for English literature in his case it never recurred. From his writings we may gain some idea of what was meant by the sacrifice that Lamb made, though he never uttered a word of complaint. But there never was a bachelor who loved children more, who could write for them better, and who would have been happier to have children of his own: and the wistfulness of his exquisite essay, *Dream Children*, is a natural reflection of this passion which was never to be satisfied. Never was there man who fulfilled more nobly and unselfishly the duty which was laid upon him: never did a more devoted brother and sister live together. And if we admire the talents of other writers, Lamb inspires us with feelings too deep for expression. Doubtless his genius is essentially English, his style and idiom foreign to us who live a hundred years after him. For popularity, to be sure, he will never be able to compete with Mr. Jiggs and the Rolling-Pin school of humour: a stranger to the art of self-advertisement, he can scarcely be pictured turning out an essay a day for a newspaper syndicate. But he was not only a humourist of too rare an order to be appreciated by those who are unwilling to devote a little time and thought to him; he was one of the finest gentlemen whom God has made.

He was a gentleman too of the old school, and one can understand something of his behaviour to his sister when one reads the very brief essay entitled *Modern Gallantry*. "I shall believe," he writes, "that gallantry or deferential respect to women actuates our conduct when I shall no longer see a woman standing up in the pit of a London theatre". (to-day he would have said a street car) "till she is sick and faint with the exertion, with men about her, seated at their ease, and jeering at her distress; till one, that seems to have more manners or conscience than the rest, significantly declares 'she should be welcome to his seat, if she were a little younger and handsomer'. . . .I shall believe it to be something more than a name, when a well-dressed gentleman in a well-dressed company can advert to the topic of *female old age* without exciting, and intending to excite, a sneer:—when the phrases 'antiquated dignity,' and such a one has 'overstood her market,' pronounced in good company, shall raise immediate offence in man, or woman, that shall hear them spoken."

It was perhaps something of these qualities in Lamb which led Coleridge in one of his poems to address him as "my gentle-hearted Charles:" but the term and the slight condescension with which it was applied irritated Lamb so much that he wrote a letter in which he exclaimed: "For God's sake (I never was more serious) don't make me ridiculous any more by terming me gentle-hearted in print,—or do it in better verses:" and in a subsequent letter: "In the next edition of the *Anthology* (which Phoebus avert and those nine other wandering maids also!) please to blot out gentle-hearted and substitute drunken-dog, ragged-head, seld-shaven, odd-eyed, stuttering, or any other epithet which truly and properly belongs to the gentleman in question." Such fits of impatience would occasionally come upon Lamb. Affectionate of nature, and the most loyal of friends, he suffered much from the condescension of those who were too self-centered to realize to the full the great qualities which lay in him. But while he was on the whole patient with those whom he loved and respected, he was never the man to suffer fools gladly. His admirable biographer, E. V. Lucas, recalls a conversation of Lamb's with a fellow-guest, a lady who continually bombarded him with questions about celebrities. "Do you know so-and-so? Do you know such-and-such?" At last Lamb could stand it no longer and when the importunate lady once more asked, "Do you know Miss so-and-so?" he burst out with "No, madam, I do not: but damn her at a venture."

But it is time to pass on and consider how Lamb, the man, reveals himself in Lamb the writer. He is one of the authors whom we meet very early in life, for the *Tales from Shakespeare* which he and his sister composed together are still the finest approach for the child to our great poet. And nobody could have been more admirably adapted by nature to fulfil this important task, for not

only was Lamb a Shakespearian critic of a very high order, but he knew more than any man of his day about Elizabethan drama in general. In fact it was he who rediscovered many of the Elizabethan dramatists who before his time were mere names: and it is most appropriate that Swinburne should begin his book on the dramatists of the age of Shakespeare with a sonnet to Lamb in which he says:

One eye beheld their light shine full as fame's,
One hand unveiled it: this did none but thou.

The continued success of the *Tales from Shakespeare*, which is a children's classic to-day, makes me regret that the other works for children by Charles and Mary Lamb, such as *The Adventures of Ulysses* and *Mrs. Leicester's School*, have not retained the popularity which they once enjoyed and still deserve. But it is possible that they may yet return to their own.

The *Essays of Elia* with the *Tales from Shakespeare* are the works by which our author is most widely known: but the miscellaneous prose works, which include all the essays and criticisms not contributed to the *London Magazine* under the pseudonym of Elia, are by no means to be neglected, for they contain much that is of the highest order. Lamb's first instinct, or rather perhaps his association with Coleridge, led him to express himself in verse rather than prose; but though he wrote occasional poetry throughout his life, he wisely gave the preference in his maturity to the prose form in which he excelled. His occasional excursions into the dramatic form were unsuccessful; and the little essay entitled, *On the Custom of Hissing at Theatres*, reflects his own experience when his farce, *Mr. H——*, was driven off the boards in 1806. Lamb himself joined good-naturedly in the hissing, and in a delightfully characteristic letter describes the scene to his friend Manning:—"Damn 'em, how they hissed!" he says: "It was not a hiss neither, but a sort of a frantic yell, like a congregation of mad geese, with roaring sometimes, like bears, mows and mops like apes, sometimes snakes, that hissed me into madness. 'Twas like St. Anthony's temptations. Mercy on us, that God should give his favourite children, men, mouths to speak with, to discourse rationally, to promise smoothly, to flatter agreeably, to encourage warmly, to counsel wisely, to sing with, to drink with, and to kiss with, and that they should turn them into mouths of adders, bears, wolves, hyenas, and whistle like tempests, and emit breath through them like distillations of aspic poison, to asperse and vilify the innocent labours of their fellow-creatures who are desirous to please them."

But it is in the *Essays* and the *Letters* that we see Lamb at his best, and at this point it would be as well to enquire what are the qualities in the *Essays* which have given them a permanent place in literature? In the first place there is the intensely individual style in which they are written, a style which is influenced by the quaint old authors whom Lamb admired, Burton, Sir Thomas Browne, Fuller, and others—his "midnight darlings" as he affectionately calls them. But though Lamb's reading is undoubtedly reflected in his writings, this reading itself was the choice of a whimsical, unusual temperament which was bound to express itself in whimsical, unusual language. His style is full of idiosyncrasies and yet in spite of this it is the despair of all parodists and imitators. And this is perhaps not to be wondered at, for he has the rare gift of writing with equal beauty whether the subject he is treating be light or serious. No lover of Lamb can forget the music of that exquisite passage in *New Year's Eve*, in which he dwells wistfully upon the beauty and transitoriness of life: "In proportion as the years both lessen and shorten, I set more count upon their periods, and would fain lay my ineffectual finger upon the spoke of the great wheel. I am not content to pass away 'like a weaver's shuttle.' Those metaphors solace me not, nor sweeten the unpalatable draught of mortality. I care not to be carried with the tide that smoothly bears human life to eternity; and reluct at the inevitable course of destiny. I am in love with this green earth; the face of town and country; the unspeakable moral solitudes, and the sweet security of streets. I would set up my tabernacle here. I am content to stand still at the age to which I am arrived; I, and my friends; to be no younger, no richer, no handsomer. I do not want to be wearied by age; or drop, like mellow fruit, as they say, into the grave."

There has never been anybody in the whole field of English literature who could write quite like this: and these serious reflections lend a special charm to that versatile and many-sided genius. But how to illustrate this inimitable style in a humorous passage! What an ungracious task to tear a passage from its context and read it, when every essay is in itself such a perfect little work of art! A beginner in Lamb should certainly start with the *Dissertation on Roast Pig*. It is difficult indeed to conceive of anybody reading this essay through without, like Oliver Twist, asking for more. But the *Dissertation on Roast Pig* is, I am sure, already familiar to you all; and it would be better perhaps to choose a work less familiar to general readers but finer and greater.

I will, therefore, choose a paragraph or two from the essay called *Captain Jackson*, in which Lamb is seen at his very best: for in the description of the kindly old captain, whose magnificence and hospitality almost persuade his guests that they are banqueting in a palace rather than dining off scraps in a hovel, Lamb has splendid scope for that humour which is born of sympathy and wavers between laughter and tears. We sit with Lamb at the old captain's table as he writes:—

"You saw with your bodily eyes indeed what seemed a bare scrag—cold savings from the foregone meal—remnant hardly sufficient to send a mendicant from the door contented. But in the copious will—the revelling imagination of your host—the 'mind, the mind, Master Shallow,' whole beeves were spread before you—hecatombs—no end appeared to the profusion.

"It was the widow's cruse—the loaves and fishes; carving could not lessen nor helping diminish it—the stamina were left—the elemental bone still flourished, divested of its accidents.

" 'Let us live while we can,' methinks I hear the open-handed creature exclaim; 'while we have, let us not want,' 'there is plenty left,' 'want for nothing'—with many more such hospitable sayings. . . .Then sliding a slender ratio of single Gloucester upon his wife's plate, or the daughter's, he would convey the remanent rind into his own, with a merry quirk of 'the nearer the bone,' etc., and declaring that he universally preferred the outside.

"Wine he had none: nor, except on very rare occasions, spirits, *but the sensation of wine was there*. Some thin kind of ale I remember—'British beverage,' he would say! 'Push about, my boys;' 'Drink to your sweethearts, girls.' At every meagre draught a toast must ensue, or a song. All the forms of good liquor were there, with none of the effects wanting. Shut your eyes, and you would swear a capacious bowl of punch was foaming in the centre, with beams of generous Port or Madeira radiating to it from each of the table corners. You got flustered, without knowing whence; tipsy upon words; and reeled under the potency of his unperforming Bacchanalian encouragements."

Could any picture be more sympathetically rendered? One can imagine how an author less gifted, or rather less understanding, would have felt, what a snob such an author would have made of the captain. What an instructive contrast between Captain Jackson and Ralph Bigod, the prince of borrowers portrayed in *The Two Races of Men*, the man who never borrowed from you without making you feel that he was conferring a very real favour upon you. Lamb never pointed the contrast: to his humorous fancy they were both members of the *great* race of men, both the magnificent borrower whom the stream of money from tributary purses could never enrich, and the magnificent beggar whom Poverty herself could never impoverish.

It would not be difficult to choose from his essays and letters other passages which should reveal equally well that rare power of expression and that sympathy still rarer. "I am a man; nought human do I count indifferent to me," writes a celebrated Latin author: and Lamb might well have taken the words as his motto in life. Lovers of Lamb will remember some of the characters who are to be met in his pages,—George Dyer, the absent-minded scholar who walked from Lamb's house right into the river that ran before Lamb's front gate, the man who on leaving another house picked up a coal-scuttle instead of his hat—or Joseph Paice, whom Lamb had seen "tenderly escorting a market women whom he had encountered in a shower, exalting his umbrella over her poor basket of fruit, that it might receive no damage, with as much carefulness as if she had been a Countess"— or Elliston the actor, the magnificent Elliston who once lunched with Lamb off roast mutton and "preliminary haddock," and when Lamb apologized for the humility of the fare, observed: "I never eat but one thing at dinner"—then after a pause—"reckoning fish as nothing." But I must dwell no longer on these characters immortalized by Lamb, for time passes and there is yet much to say.

Lamb, in spite of his stutter, could talk as well as he wrote. Hazlitt, who was in many ways our greatest essayist, says of him: "He always made the best pun and the best remark in the course of the evening. His serious conversation, like his serious writing, is his best. No one ever stammered out such fine, piquant, deep, eloquent things in half a dozen sentences as he does. His jests scald like tears; and he probes a question with a play upon words." Nobody who has read it can forget the fine essay of Hazlitt's *On people one would wish to have seen*, when, after the assembled company had made their choices and Lamb had contributed many witty and fanciful suggestions, we find the following words: "There is only one other person I can ever think of after this," continued Lamb; but without mentioning a name that once put on a semblance of mortality: "If Shakespeare was to come into the room, we should all rise up to meet him; but if that other person was to come into it, we should all fall down and try to kiss the hem of his garment."

"His jests scald like tears; and he probes a question with a play upon words." There, it seems to me, in two brief sentences is the secret of Lamb's magic power as a humourist. Our greatest dramatists have seen that life is tragi-comedy and that to sever the grave and the gay is to make an unwarrantable abstraction. Socrates in one of the diologues of Plato remarks: "What a strange thing is that quality which men call pleasure! How wonderfully it is related to what seems to be its opposite, pain, in that they will not both come to a man at the same time, and yet if he pursues the one and captures it, he is generally obliged to take the other also, as if the two were joined together in one head. And I think," he continues, "that if Aesop had thought of them, he would have made a fable telling how they were at war and God wished to reconcile them; and when he found that he could not do that, he fastened their heads together: and this is the reason why whenever the one visits us, the other follows after." This is the truth which is apparent in Lamb's finest work. "To see life steadily and see it whole" is a gift given to but few, and it is perhaps too large a claim to put forward for Lamb. London was his world and he seldom travelled far from it: many fields of knowledge were a closed book to him: in science he confesses that he is "a whole encyclopaedia behind the rest of the world," and of geography he had less than a "schoolboy of six weeks' standing." But the sound classical training so much despised today gave him a passion for all that is best and noblest in literature and a curiously intimate knowledge of man. He could penetrate beneath surface affectations, beneath those irritating trivialities which are mistaken by more careless judges for the essentials of the character which they are judging. Not that he was blind to such faults: he was far too discerning for that; but he was far too discerning also not to glimpse the gold in the ore. This explains his friendship with Coleridge, Wordsworth, Hazlitt, and other men of unusual and difficult temperament. He would indulge his jokes at their expense. "You mustn't mind Coleridge," he once said to a friend after they had listened to a long theological disquisition from the poet, "You mustn't mind Coleridge; he's so full of his fun." "An archangel a little damaged," is the famous phrase by which Lamb characterizes him. But his deepest feelings come out when he writes: "He was my fifty-years-old friend without a dissension. Never saw I his like nor probably the world can see again." With Wordsworth his relations were never quite so close as this. The poet's pomposity, however, which would have irritated a lesser man, merely provoked Lamb's mischievous fun. "Wordsworth, the great poet, is coming to town," he writes to a friend; "he is to have apartments in the Mansion House. He says he does not see much difficulty in writing like Shakespeare if he had a mind to try it. It is clear that nothing is wanting but the mind." But in spite of the enormous difference in temperament between the two men they were united by a very real affection; and one loves Wordsworth the more for a single line in the tremendous epitaph which he wrote for Lamb's tomb, an epitaph which would have covered the wall of a church. (If only Wordsworth had suffered a little from writer's cramp! But the one line:

O, he was good, if e'er a good man lived,

says very simply what all of Lamb's friends must have thought about him.)

Then there was Hazlitt, Hazlitt the sensitive, quarrelsome Ishmaelite, who would make friends with many but keep friends with none. They quarrelled at times, or rather Hazlitt quarrelled with Lamb, but the breach was soon healed on each occasion; and at a time when Hazlitt was an object of almost universal hatred, at a time too when he was actually unfriendly to Lamb, Lamb could write publicly of him: "I wish he would not quarrel with the world at the rate he does; but the reconciliation must be effected by himself, and I despair of living to see that day. But, protesting against much that he has written, and some things which he chooses to do; judging him by his conversation, which I enjoyed so long, and relished so deeply; or by his books, in those places where no clouding passion intervenes,—I should belie my own conscience, if I said less, than that I think W. H. to be, in his natural and healthy state, one of the wisest and finest spirits breathing. So far from being ashamed of that intimacy which was betwixt us, it is my boast that I was

able for so many years to have preserved it entire; and I think I shall go to my grave without finding, or expecting to find, such another companion."

Lamb's biographer quotes an interesting little anecdote which explains exactly this feeling of Lamb for his friends and his general sympathy for mankind. "How I hate those Blanks," Lamb on one occasion observed to a friend. "But you have never met them!" the friend replied, "No," said Lamb, "that's just it. That's why I hate them. I can never hate anyone that I've once seen." But there was one exception to this rule of conduct. Mrs. Godwin, the second wife of William Godwin the atheist philosopher, and the stepmother of Shelley's wife, he detested as she deserved. She is immortalized in the little sketch entitled "Tom Pry's Wife." "A very disgusting woman and wears green spectacles," is a description of her which I remember to have read somewhere but cannot place. We will say no more of her except that she must have been peculiarly odious to stir such dislike in Lamb.

But Lamb had many friends besides those mentioned, friends who appear in various disguises throughout the essays. An interesting passage in the *Essays of Elia*, in which Lamb writes of himself under the regular pseudonym, tells us something of the strange variety of these, "His intimates," he says of himself, "to confess the truth, were in the world's eye a ragged regiment. He found them floating on the surface of society; and the colour, or something else, of the weed pleased him. The burrs stuck to him—but they were good and loving burrs for all that. He never greatly cared for the society of what are called good people. If any one of these were scandalised (and offences were sure to arise) he could not help it." There is perhaps a hint of the same attitude as Lamb's in a daring paradoxical passage of Samuel Butler, in which he says: "God does not intend people, and does not like people, to be too good. He likes them neither too good not too bad, but a little too bad is more venial with him than a little too good." Lamb, like Samuel Butler, had found that the faults of one man may be redeemed by some bright, shining virtue, while another who to all appearances possesses no faults is incapable of any of the virtues on a heroic scale. It is after all the story of the Pharisee and the publican once again. In this frail tenement of ours there is not room perhaps for *all* the virtues to live side by side except in very attenuated dilutions: and when Lamb talks of not greatly caring for the society of what are called good people, he is speaking of those whom to-day we should call prigs, creatures invulnerably clad in an armour-plate of virtue from behind which thick skin (and thick-skinned they invariably are) they can peep with superior delight upon the frailty of their fellow-men.

Lamb's letters introduce us to many of these friends of his, and an interesting group they are. Perhaps the most interesting, apart from those who have been already mentioned, are Thomas Manning and Bernard Barton. Manning, a mathematical tutor at Cambridge, distinguished himself by being the first Englishman to penetrate Lhassa, the forbidden city of Thibet: and some of the choicest of Lamb's letters are those which he wrote to Manning in a mock endeavour to dissuade him from going to the East. We do not know what the qualities were in Manning which made Lamb take to him so: he is a very mysterious character and unfortunately no letters from him to Lamb are in existence; but he had a strange power of drawing the very best and wittiest of letters from Lamb. Bernard Barton on the other hand, the Quaker poet and bank-clerk and the friend of Edward Fitz-Gerald, was a very different character; but Lamb's letters to him are equally amusing. Perhaps the best of them is that which was suggested by the execution of an unfortunate man named Fauntleroy for theft and forgery; and a portion of it may well serve as a sample of his epistolary method:—"And now, my dear sir," he writes, "trifling apart, the gloomy catastrophe of yesterday morning prompts a sadder vein. The fate of the unfortunate Fauntleroy makes me, whether I will or no, to cast reflecting eyes around on such of my friends as by a parity of situation are exposed to a similarity of temptation. My very style seems to myself to become more impressive than usual, with the change of theme. Who that standeth, knoweth but he may yet fall? Your hands as yet, I am most willing to believe, have never deviated into other's property. You think it impossible that you could ever commit so heinous an offence. But so thought Fauntleroy once; so have thought many besides him, who at last have expiated, as he hath done. You are as yet upright. But you are a banker, at least the next thing to it. I feel the delicacy of the subject; but cash must pass thro' your hands, sometimes to a great amount. If in an unguarded hour— but I will hope better. Consider the scandal it will bring upon those of your persuasion. Thousands would go to see a Quaker hanged, that would be indifferent to the fate of a Presbyterian or an Anabaptist. Think of the effect it would have on the sale of your poems alone; not to mention higher considerations. I tremble, I am sure, at myself, when I think that so many poor victims of the law at one time of their life made as sure of never being hanged as I in my presumption am too ready to do myself. What are we better than they? Do we come into the world with different necks? Is there any distinctive mark under our left ears? Are we unstrangulable? I ask you. Think of these things. I am shocked sometimes at the shape of my own fingers, not for their resemblance to the ape tribe (which is something) but for the exquisite adaptation of them to the purposes of picking, fingering, etc. No one that is so framed, I maintain it, but should tremble."

To all real lovers of Lamb the letters are as familiar as the essays; and the two combined would alone give us a unique portrait of a unique character. But there are numerous other sources of information as well, containing a whole host of anecdotes of every kind. We read how on one occasion Lamb went to dine with a friend and there standing in the middle of the floor was a gentleman with his shoulders bent and his back turned. The temptation to leapfrog was irresistible; and before anybody was aware what was taking place, Lamb flew over the gentleman's head. We are told how on another occasion, after being sorely plagued by a family of children, Lamb proposed a toast, "to the m-m-much ca-calumniated good King Herod." Characteristic too was the desire which he expressed to draw his last breath through a pipe and expel it in a pun. The essays are full of shrewd remarks such as the following: "The greatest pleasure I know is to do a good action by stealth and to have it found out by accident." And he has a mischievous habit of attributing to others remarks which we may be perfectly certain that he himself made. Who can imagine Coleridge, for instance, saying that "a man cannot have a pure mind who refuses apple dumplings?" And was it really Lamb's brother who remarked, on seeing the Eton boys at play in their fields: "What a pity that these fine ingenuous lads in a few years will all be changed into frivolous Members of Parliament!"? But these are trifles which illustrate only his playful and freakish humour. In his essays and letters and in the loving record of his friends he stands out, a great writer, a great humourist, a great man. It is true that he was occasionally tipsy, a

sin which, in the eyes of some of our sterner critics who are themselves devoid of all vices, might be taken to outweigh his many virtues. But we might, like Abraham Lincoln, enquire what brand he favoured, in order to send a barrel or two to such critics. Living under the shadow of his sister's recurring insanity and never even sure that he himself might not one day succumb to the same complaint, he presented a bold front to the world. He was a loyal friend and a devoted brother; ever ready to see what was best in men and ever a little blind to their faults. It is that gentle tolerance and humanity, qualities not so common after all in men of genius, that make him wear so well. He never sought to cut a figure in the world, content if only he could live happily with his sister and his many friends; but the world is better for his having lived in it.

He passed away in 1834 in his sixtieth year. Both he and Mary had agreed that she must go first, but it was not to be. For thirteen years more she lived on, subject to ever more frequently recurring lapses but lovingly tended by her friends. About eleven years before Lamb's death he and his sister adopted a little girl whose father had died earlier in the year; and they both lived long enough to see her happily married to a close friend of theirs. Lamb's death was perhaps hastened by that of Coleridge, which took place earlier in the same year; but he was never a man of very robust physique and he was never the man to spend much thought on taking care of himself.

It would be ungrateful to conclude this paper without a word or two about E. V. Lucas, the editor of Lamb's works and his biographer. Lucas's little volumes of essays are familiar to many, as are also his contributions to *Punch*. But I like to think that his *Life of Lamb* will itself become an English classic. Lamb himself could not have chosen a biographer with more sympathy and discernment. The story of Lamb's life is told by him as largely as possible in quotations from Lamb. The biography is a book which should be on the shelf of every lover of good literature; it can be read and reread and will never lose its charm. There is in it one statement, however, with which a reader cannot absolutely agree. "It is significant," says Lucas, "of the universality—and particularity—of Elia that everyone thinks that he knows Lamb a little more intimately, and appreciates him a little more subtly, than anyone else." That statement might have been true before Lucas wrote his *Life of Lamb*. It is certainly true no longer.

I find on rereading this paper that I have said little of what I really wanted to say about an author whom I love and admire this side idolatry. But this was perhaps inevitable. To praise Lamb is an impertinence, to illustrate his varied qualities by quotations is a task of unusual difficulty (for, as I said at the outset, he should be read and lingered over to be properly appreciated); and moreover he strikes his roots so deep in his admirers' hearts that they find it difficult to be temperate in their praises of him. But those who know his works well and love them will agree with me when I say that, besides the pleasure of reading him, there is another pleasure almost equally great, the pleasure of discovering occasionally another devotee, another Lamb adept, and discussing with him this essay, and that letter, and what we consider his best and most characteristic work, and all the thousand and one questions which arise at such happy meetings. This after all is one of the greatest of gifts which literature bestows upon us. We are all freemen of the Republic of Letters, even if we do not make use of our privileges; and if we are not afraid or ashamed of our enthusiasms, afraid of that horrible word "highbrow" so commonly bandied about by those who have neither the intelligence to understand nor the taste to appreciate good literature, life will have an added zest for us owing to that most splendid link that can bind us to our fellows, the love of beauty. The old Greeks, who knew more about such things than we do, had a proverb which might very well be written over the entrance of every university (only I fear that today it would often have to be written in translation): "Good things, beautiful things are difficult." "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread," is the message old as Eden; and what we labour to earn is thrice appreciated. A taste and love for what is best and noblest in literature is something that must be built up slowly and the years of apprenticeship are long and arduous. But the reward is so far beyond all description that the toil seems as nothing when compared with the fruit which it promises. Lamb's work is a thing of beauty, the rare product of a choice and gifted nature. There have been many greater writers; but what most endears him to his readers is that he does not dwell aloof upon the mountain tops but lives among his fellowmen, studying them in all their varied moods, teasing them and mocking with good-humoured laughter, but above all loving them as only a man could love who truly understands them because of his own humanity.

The University of British Columbia

DR. J. H. MacDERMOT

The history of this the youngest of our Canadian universities, is of particular interest to McGill men, for as will be shown later, it was McGill University that kept the feeble spark of life glowing in the infant organization that represented a university in British Columbia for many years, before the passage of time and adequate nourishment enabled it to attain adolescence, and become the lusty youth that it now is.

Universities are of various kinds. Some arise from the benefactions of generous-souled men, who are keenly alive to the value of liberal education. Others arise in response to a community need—the State realizing the necessity for a university, builds and equips the institution, not waiting for individual effort. McGill is an example of the former kind of university, the University of British Columbia of the other. Each has its peculiar limitations and difficulties, incident to the nature of its origin. The privately-endowed university, having once owed its existence to private endowment, must look for continued maintenance to the same source, and cannot rely on regular support from the State, but it has the compensating advantages of independence, freedom from the changes and chances of political influence, and so on. The provincial university, on the other hand, lacks the support and reinforcement that come from the large and repeated gifts of wealthy men; these feel that the university is adequately looked after by the province, and do not take the interest that they otherwise might in the institution. The ideal devoutly to be wished for, of course, is that the financial support of a university should come from both sources.

The idea of a University of British Columbia is not a new one. As far back as 1877, the then superintendent of education, Mr. Jessup, suggested its formation and thereby showed a vision and courage of no mean order. For 1877 is almost antediluvian for British Columbia. The Canadian Pacific Railway had not even reached Vancouver, and it is difficult to imagine how a university would have been maintained or who would have entered its walls for study. However, it was not till 1890 that further action was taken by the Legislature, which passed an Act establishing a university and actually held a convocation. But the attempt proved abortive.

It is at this point that McGill's connection with higher education in British Columbia begins. In 1894, school boards were empowered to affiliate high school with recognized Canadian universities—and in 1897, Vancouver High School, or Vancouver College, was affiliated to McGill. Victoria followed suit in 1902.

In 1906, the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning was incorporated by Act of Parliament, and was empowered to establish Vancouver College as McGill University College of British Columbia. Victoria College became part of this in 1908: and these colleges carried on till August 31, 1915, as an extension of McGill, with a total enrolment of 362.

About this time the feeling began to appear that British Columbia should have its own university, and in 1907, the Legislature set aside two million acres of land for university purposes, and next year passed a new University Act.

The new university rapidly assumed shape. One of the loveliest sites in the world for a university was chosen at "Point Grey," and plans prepared.

The smooth prosecution of these schemes was sadly interfered with by the war, which made it impossible to finance such a big, and apparently unproductive, scheme. But to the credit of the British Columbia Legislature be it said, that it has never lost sight of its purpose, and is building and equipping the new university as fast as it possibly can.

In the meantime, during the years of the war, and subsequently, the University of British Columbia has done good work under very great difficulties. The numbers increase in almost geometrical progression, and the last enrolment shows nearly 1,400 students. If the readers of this could see the buildings in which lectures have been given, and laboratory work carried on, for the past ten years, they would begin to realize something of the almost overwhelming task that has confronted the university authorities. Even the old Arts Building at McGill is palatial compared to the University of British Columbia shacks. One stone building, originally designed for tuberculosis patients and lent to the university, and the rest, dilapidated wooden frame buildings. No campus, no dormitories, no gymnasium, no museums.

Yet excellent work has been done, and after all, *per aspera ad astra.*

Moreover, it is a good thing for a young institution to go through its lean times. It brings out the best in the teaching staff, and in the students. They have to show that they have the real stuff in them, and that stone walls do not make a university any more than they do a prison. The university which has never known struggles or poverty, is like happiness, in that it has no history, and we of McGill may sympathize with the early days of this new university, for did not McGill go through some very grim times with the wolf not only at the door, but with head and shoulders inside as well?

There is a very active college spirit among the students. A well-managed Students' Council administers student affairs and co-operates closely with the administration. Games and sports are well to the fore amongst university activities—and when the university has its own playing-fields, immense strides will be made in this direction. And this will be soon—for within the last year, the university buildings at Point Grey have been rushed to completion, and it moves to its new home this fall. And of all the lovely places for a university this is surely the loveliest. A high plateau, running out to the sea, with a sheer drop of hundreds of feet at Point Grey, with a view of mountains and sea and river, north, west and south. The Fraser empties its mighty waters into the Gulf of Georgia southerly; far to the west is Vancouver Island, and to the north, that beautiful arm of the sea, Howe Sound, points its finger to the Lions, the two noble peaks that guard Vancouver; Stanley Park, probably the most beautiful natural park in the world, lies between English Bay and Burrard Inlet, the great harbour of Vancouver. It is an inspiring sight to stand at the site of the university and merely look around.

The growth of the university has been phenomenal. In 1919, its enrolment was 524; this year it is over 1,370. Twice the fees have been raised—in a vain endeavour to limit the numbers—still they grow. It has been felt by some that this is not the best solution of the problem, and that high fees may eliminate many who deserve the

chance that a university gives. But to offset this disadvantage there are certain bursaries and scholarships available, and a Loan Fund for needy students, which has been the means of helping a great many. Only one so helped failed to repay the loan, owing to his death before he could earn enough to do so.

The present Chancellor is a McGill man, Dr. R. E. McKechnie (Med. 1890), and the progress made by the University of British Columbia is in no small measure due to his wisdom and devotion.

Fair is the lot, and goodly the heritage of the new university, and it is pleasant to think that it owes at least some of its present great vitality to the careful nursing it received from its foster-mother, McGill.



McGill Travelling Libraries

Exhibit shown at The British Empire Exhibition at Wembley, last year.

The Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race



THE OXFORD CREW, 1925
Reading from the top: D. C. Bennett, bow; 2, C. E. Pitman; 3, C. T. Edwards; 4, M. R. Grant; 5, G. T. Mower-White; 6, J. D. W. Thomson; 7, G. E. G. Gadsden; A. V. Campbell, stroke; R. Knox, cox.

THE 77th Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race, which was rowed on March 28th last, ended in such a lamentable fiasco that it aroused unusual interest and no little criticism in English sporting circles. For the second time within ten years of racing (the other occasion being in 1912, when both crews sank) a crew has been compelled to retire and the race has been ruined on account of adverse weather conditions. It has long been a matter of comment that on a rough day the present course from Putney to Mortlake gives a very great advantage to the crew that wins the toss for position, but the fate that overcame Oxford this year has made the question of reform a burning one. The columns of the London *Times* immediately after the race contained numerous letters suggesting possible ways of avoiding the present unfairness, but as yet no decision upon the matter has been reached by the Boat Race Committee.

Owing to the rather sinuous course followed by the Thames river, the difficulty which has always confronted the Universities is that of finding a stretch of water sufficiently long to provide a good race and at the same time sufficiently straight to prevent either crew from receiving undue advantage from its position. The first race, in 1829, was rowed at Henley, but the course proved too short and was abandoned. Between 1836 and 1862 various courses were experimented with on the tide-way, none of which were satisfactory. In 1863 the present 4¼-mile course from Putney to Mortlake was adopted. It is straight only for the first part of the distance, the general path of the river being shaped somewhat like a malformed letter S, but the crew which takes the outside of the bend at one curve is on the inner side for the other, so that in theory there is no advantage either way, and in fine weather the course has shown itself to be fair enough. The curves rather add to the interest of the race, giving the oarsmen a chance of displaying their watermanship, and the cox a very great opportunity of showing his skill. But on days when the wind is strong another element enters in to disturb the balance of advantage. Then, as the crews row abreast, the winner of the toss chooses the "inshore" or Middlesex station at the start, and thus is able to row in comparatively calm water near the bank for upwards of a mile, while their less fortunate rivals must battle with the rough water near the middle of the river. The umpire has not the authority to stop the race merely on account of foul weather, and given crews of equal weight and skill the spin of the coin on stormy days will always prove decisive. It is on this ground that the present method of conducting the race has been criticized, for it is obvious that so important a contest should be made as much a test of skill and as little dependent on the weather as possible. Probably in no other sporting event in England does the element of luck enter so largely.

This year the Saturday of the race was particularly stormy. While the crews were paddling to their stations, white-caps could be seen in the middle of the stream. Cambridge won the toss, and very naturally chose the Middlesex starting-post. Oxford's safest policy would have been to let Cambridge get ahead at the start, cross over to the sheltered water, and then to make a struggle for the surrendered lead in the latter part of the course. Instead they kept straight to their own water in the hope of ploughing through the waves successfully. Before ten



THE CAMBRIDGE CREW, 1925
Reading from the top: G. E. G. Goddard, bow; 2, W. F. Smith; 3, H. R. Carver; 4, J. S. Herbert; 5, G. H. Ambler; 6, G. L. Elliott; 7, S. K. Tubbs; A. G. Wansbrough, stroke; J. A. Brown, cox.

strokes had been rowed this error in tactics had resulted in the shipping of three large waves, and at the end of a minute, when they were compelled to seek calmer water, they had already a good deal aboard and were half a length behind the Cambridge boat. In their water-logged condition it was impossible to maintain any speed. They struggled on, however, until the boat was completely awash, when the umpire ordered them to stop rowing. Their boat never actually sank, as was reported in the Canadian press, for she carried the usual supply of inflated football bladders under the seats, and could not possibly have gone to the bottom.

Cambridge reached the winning post with two inches only of water in the boat. Considering the conditions and the fact that they rowed over alone, their time (21m. 50s.) was extremely good. Under ordinary conditions they would certainly have won, though they would equally certainly have been swamped had they attempted what Oxford did. The Oxford crew lost much of the sympathy that would have attended their struggle against odds by their faulty tactics in not seeking shelter at the start. But it is perhaps a little hard to blame them for not surrendering their position at the outset of so exciting a race, and before they had so much as tested the dangerous water.

The rowing world has been watching with great interest the development of the "stream-line" boat, which Dr. Bourne, the Oxford coach, has been experimenting with for some years. This year Oxford rowed in one built according to his latest design, and despite the accident of the race the critics are agreed that the new type is faster than the old. In the course of time it will probably be generally adopted; three American colleges have already placed orders with the firm that builds them.



The above, strange as it may seem, is a scene from the annual game of "American" football held at Oxford each Thanksgiving Day. Observant readers will note the absence of protective dress from the players' uniforms. It serves, however, to initiate interested Englishmen, and does it moreover by easy degrees.

"1884"

E. H. HAMILTON

WHEN reading the *National Geographic Magazine* for May, 1924, in an article on the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, I came across this passage which brought recollections of the class of '84—referring to Lee's Ferry. "But strangely little remains that can be touched save by the imagination. Lee's first log cabin and his four-way lookout on a point above the Paria are still left, but all that we ever found that pointed to one of the early navigators was the name HISLOP pricked in large capitals on the red sandstone of the house now occupied by the Government hydrographer. That could only have been the stout Scotch engineer John Hislop, Stanton's right-hand man on both expeditions. Hislop, after surviving the passage of the Grand Canyon rapids and several years of pioneering railroad in Alaska, was finally killed by a street car while home on a vacation."

This undoubtedly refers to my old classmate of Applied Science 1884. Jack was a natural athlete, who played association for Berlin (now Kitchener), Ont., before he came to McGill. He was on the team of 1881. Of that team the following have passed over the great divide:—Lorne Campbell, son of the late Dean of the Medical Faculty, H. M. Cockfield, J. H. Rogers, Wolf Thomas (captain), Bob Sterling (brother-in-law of the late Dean Moyse), J. L. Hislop, Tom Haythorne, A. W. Smith. The survivors are:—P. L. Foster, George Wright, W. L. Murray, Fred. Hague, and E. H. Hamilton.

J. L. Hislop had great staying power and endurance, and said little. After graduation he drifted to the United States and I heard little of him until a McGill man who was in Colorado on account of the illness of a relative told me, that desiring to get some occupation, he enquired and heard of an engineer who was projecting an irrigation system in the neighborhood. He applied and was put to work. After a long day's work they started to tramp to a small town. The young Science man started off briskly, but for the last few miles the engineer (Hislop) carried him and his kit. Subsequently they both confided they were McGill men, and became very good friends.

Hislop did much irrigation and other engineering work in Colorado. A proposition was put forward to build a railroad to the Pacific from Denver via the Grand Canyon, and thus save the necessity of climbing an altitude of 5,000 feet. A party was organized to survey the route and Hislop was made Stanton's right-hand man.

The risks taken were appalling. The first attempt failed, as most of the party were drowned. On the second attempt many were drowned including the organizer. The photographer went insane. Hislop made his way up a side canyon and found a Mormon settlement, and finally reached the railway and got back to civilization He got through the canyon on a subsequent trip, and I understand he never received any remuneration, as the route was found to be impracticable on account of the numerous side canyons, etc., which would make the whole railroad a series of tunnels and bridges.

He told me many incidents of the cliff dwellings, and where they found remains of irrigation and cultivation, but nothing recent. There was a tradition among the Indians that when they came they found a people living there, with highly cultivated and fruitful lands. The Indians drove the people out and took possession of the land. In time the irrigation arrangements broke down and agriculture perished. The Indians held a council and sent messengers after the original possessors of the soil to bring them back, but they found their skeletons on the desert, where they had died of thirst.

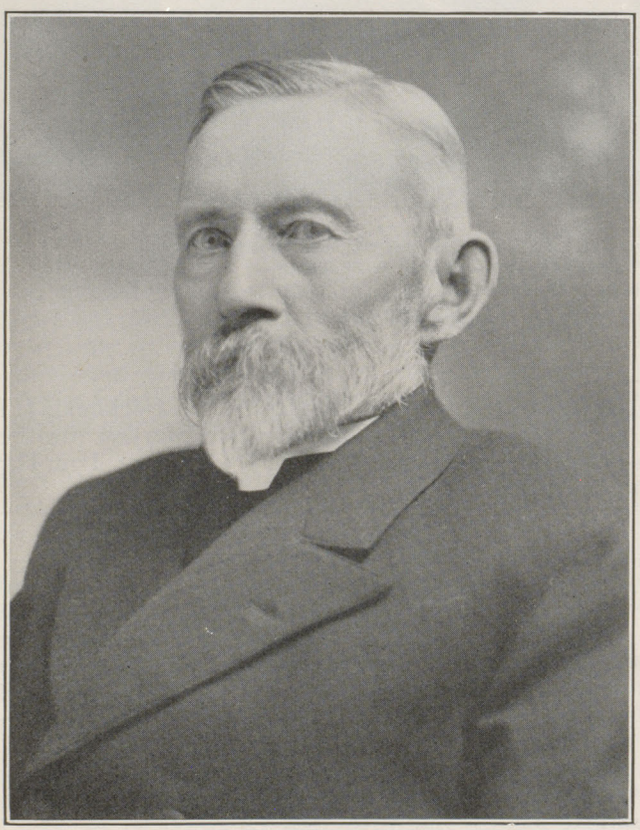
I noticed while Hislop stayed in my house how he practised caution, as if he felt the necessity of care in all his movements while subject to the limitations of a house, as contrasted with his glorious freedom in the open and its infinite space.

We next find him being induced by former associates to build the Skagway and White Pass railway in Alaska. This feat was successfully accomplished, mostly during the Arctic winter, and when men became exhausted from fatigue and the terrible strain, I read how he supported, and in cases carried them through to the journey's end—after an exhausting day's labor in the cold and the snow.

The last letter I had from him was to the effect that the railway was built and operating and that he had the best house in Skagway, and was the "mayor." They expected President McKinley to pay them a visit, and he hoped to have to entertain him. Also, that he intended getting married.

Then I read in the papers that he had come to the United States, and as he hurried to catch a train, slipped on some ice on the platform, fell under the train, and was killed. I understand it was just after his marriage.

John Hislop was a natural athlete, always played the game squarely, never complained, and was always dependable.



Rev. ERNEST TAYLOR, Arts '75

See page 29



J. L. Hislop, P. L. Foster, L. Campbell, A. W. Martin, H. Cockfield, J. W. Rogers, R. F. Smith, G. C. Wright, T. Haythorne, A. P. Low, F. W. Thomas, E. H. Hamilton, A. W. Smith, W. L. Murray, R. Sterling, F. Hague.

McGILL UNIVERSITY FOOTBALL TEAM 1881—1882

The team referred to in Mr. E. H. Hamilton's article "1884." The following are still living, P. L. Foster, A. P. Low, Fred Hague, George Wright, W. L. Murray, E. H. Hamilton. Seven have died, Lorne Campbell, son of the late Dean of the Medical Faculty, H. M. Cockfield, J. H. Rogers, Wolf Thomas (Captain); Bob Sterling (brother-in-law of the late Dean Moyse); J. L. Hislop, Tom Haythorne, A. W. Smith.

The McGill Travelling Libraries

ELIZABETH G. HALL

MANY a McGill graduate who will pick up this copy of the McGILL NEWS will not need to be told what the McGill Travelling Libraries are, as they have already had more than a bowing acquaintance with them in some small Quebec village, or some distant prairie town, or lonely ranch. Others, however, may never have heard of these little red boxes, which now battered and worn after many years' service, are still travelling about, belying by their exterior appearance the up-to-date books which they contain. Unlike Pandora's box, when opened they spread abroad that "sweetness and light" so highly praised by Matthew Arnold, as well as information, entertainment, and all the other possibilities of that liberal education which our McGill professors are now impressing upon us is to be obtained by individual study rather than by merely attending lectures and taking in culture in peptonized form.

The writer never realized, until camping in the Rockies, just what it meant to be without books. After four weeks of moving camp we came upon two game guardians who had two or three magazines. These periodicals our party fell upon and devoured, and ever since I have appreciated what a Travelling Library might mean in an isolated spot. Only this week an Englishwoman came into the Library to see if she could get books. Her husband, in charge of some engineering plant, had to go to a small town where there was no reading of any kind and, accustomed as they had been to reading as a resource when all else failed, they did not know how they could get on, and looked to us to supply the literature necessary to their intellectual existence. Nor is that an unusual incident, but one of many, as the following extract from a letter received last August will serve to show. "As this town is absolutely without an English bookstore (out of its 10,000 population there are only about 50 English-speaking people) I find it impossible to lay my hands on any English reading matter. Having lived in Montreal for many years previous to coming up here, I find this a terrible handicap. Moreover this is the general complaint of all English-speaking people living here."

The Travelling Libraries at McGill were inaugurated in 1901 through the liberality of the McLennan family, who created an endowment fund in memory of the late Mr. Hugh McLennan and who have added to this fund from time to time as the field of service grew broader, They were first thought of by the late librarian, Mr. Charles Gould, and to this university belongs the honor of being the pioneer in this field in Canada. Each library consists of thirty volumes, and may be kept for three months, and the fee is only $4.00 for a library. This covers all expenses, as freight or express charges are paid for by the university.

The libraries are sent to clubs, to schools, and to other libraries. There are over 10,000 volumes now in this department, and the books sent in the boxes or "libraries" are chosen to meet the needs of each place. Some idea of the diversity of tastes catered for will be gathered from a list of the different organizations which have been supplied. Books have been sent to Boy Scouts, Girl Guides, Women's Institutes, Child Study Clubs, Military Camps, and Air Force centres, Lumber Camps, Art Clubs, Musical Clubs, Travel Clubs, Sunday Schools, Schools, Public Libraries, Shakespeare and Browning Clubs, Dramatic Clubs, Teachers' Clubs, Y.M.C.A., Grain Growers' Associations U.F.M. and U.F.W., and many others. Quite recently we have added the C.G.I.T. and Tuxis Square Groups to our list.

When the libraries for the soldiers were first started in Montreal by the McGill Alumnae, the McGill Travelling Libraries were able to supply the necessary books without any delay until books were collected from other sources. Many of the industrial plants at places like Kenogami, Shawinigan Falls, La Gabelle, etc., have drawn on us for many years. Last year a library was sent to the Grenfell Mission at Harrington Hospital. For many years ten to twelve libraries at a time were sent to Portage la Prairie to a library run by the National Council of Women, the number gradually decreasing as they built up a library of their own, until now it is only necessary to send two every six months.

In this magazine it is only right to call special attention to the fact that we have been able to assist in the University Extension work. Libraries on English literature in connection with Dr. Macmillan's course have been sent to Verdun School, the Commissioners' High School in Quebec, and the Technical Institute in Shawinigan Falls. To the latter a library on psychology was also sent in this session, following a request from Dr. Tait.

Have we done our bit in preparing for the drive for membership for the League of Nations Society in Canada? We hope so, for we have been sending out books on the League, and made up a special library for a debating club on that subject. Our aim has ever been to awaken an interest in world topics and to help to strengthen the bonds of Empire.

Lest it should be thought that we are too "high-brow," it is only fair to mention that we also cater to the taste for fairy tales and legends, and even to those who prefer a novel by Ethel M. Dell or Gene Stratton Porter to one by Dickens or Meredith. As however, this is an educational institution, we never send more than half fiction in any library; our circulation would be very largely increased should we allow ourselves to do so.

We had the whole Dominion for our field when we started and have sent to over five hundred places, but as the other provinces grew, they realized what wonderful possibilities there were in travelling libraries, and when they started them on their own account in British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Ontario, we withdrew except in cases where the local needs were not adequately met. In spite of the pre-eminence which Ontario assumes in library matters, we have by special request for several years supplied a number of clubs in that province, and still have one club on our list which finds the resources of its own province inadequate. Our own province presents special problems in this as in other phases of education and library work, but we are glad to report that an increasing number of places have asked to be supplied with libraries this year. One of the most hopeful signs is that our three public libraries in the province, those at Sherbrooke, Knowlton, and Waterloo, take our libraries all the time, and in this way, at a minimum cost, provide their readers with the newer books. The libraries at Summerside and Moncton, run by the I.O.D.E., are also supplied regularly by us. It speaks well for the character of the travelling libraries that we are able to state that we are still sending to some of the same people to whom we first sent over twenty years

ago. The foundation was good and the superstructure has grown to meet the new needs of later years.

The return of nearly every library brings an accompanying letter of grateful thanks. One of these from a telegraph operator who was the only resident in an outlying district in northern Ontario contained the following:—"I was sure glad to get the books. I am all alone. The Station is the only building here. I put in the time reading. I first came in contact with the University Travelling Libraries in the little town of Beaver. Your books were a source of great interest and pleasure to me. It has been less monotonous since I have had these books." This library, made up from his own suggested list, contained only books of travel and adventure, every one of which he read. In contrast to that library we supplied one in another exceptional case this winter to a retired major in a lumber camp who was writing a short story and wished for books on Russia and Russian literature. One of our school libraries had to be sent by post this year to Wreck Cove, N.S., as no express or freight came near them. A teacher in Saskatchewan who is one of our old patrons asked for some of Miss L. M. Montgomery's books which he wanted for a Swedish family. He writes:—"I can lend these books just as fast as they can be read, in fact, I have to limit each family to so many days to give the next a chance."

For some years the Department of Agriculture in Nova Scotia paid for the travelling libraries which we sent to their Women's Institutes, with the result that the Institutes in over sixty different places in that province applied for libraries, and over twenty libraries have been sent to one of these Institutes alone. This was traced to the fact that the Superintendent of Women's Institutes had been a former member of one of our earliest Reading Clubs in Hopewell, N.S., and had there learned to appreciate the value of being affiliated with our Travelling Library Department.

We understand that an offer has been made by the Board of Education for the Province of Quebec to sustain half the cost of all libraries asked for by schools in this province. We hope that any McGill graduate who is already teaching or who knows of a school which might benefit by this offer will hasten to apply for a library. In spite of the advantages and easy conditions that are offered, it has been uphill work trying to get the schools and the Women's Institutes of this province to make use of our libraries, and we are glad of this opportunity of bringing the matter before McGill graduates who are interested in the public service rendered by the university.

An extension of the Travelling Library Department known as the Theological Extension Department was organized in 1922 by a gift from the Misses McLennan and Dr. Francis McLennan for modern scholarly books for clergymen. These may be obtained, three at a time, on payment of postage, or can be made up into a theological library of thirty volumes and applied for by a ministerial association, the fee being $4.00 as for the ordinary library.

We supply also stereoscopic views and have framed pictures which we send free of charge to schools or clubs. Besides this there are lantern slides with lectures which can be had on application and payment of express charges. This phase of our work we hope soon to extend and bring up to date, as it is an important element in the present tendency to visual instruction and in the development of adult education, now so prominently before the public. We have lectures on such subjects as the Life of St. Paul, Egypt, Italy, Paris, Hawaiian Islands, Jamaica, Wood Pulp, Mosquitoes and Disease, etc., but we need slides and accompanying text on subjects dealing with Canadian resources and Canadian history, with modern art and modern science for a popular audience, and good lectures on the Bible and archaeological subjects suitable for Sunday Schools, churches, clubs, and one on birds.

Statistics are apt to be boring, but the following table will show at a glance the number of travelling libraries and the places to which they have been sent in the different provinces up to December, 1924:

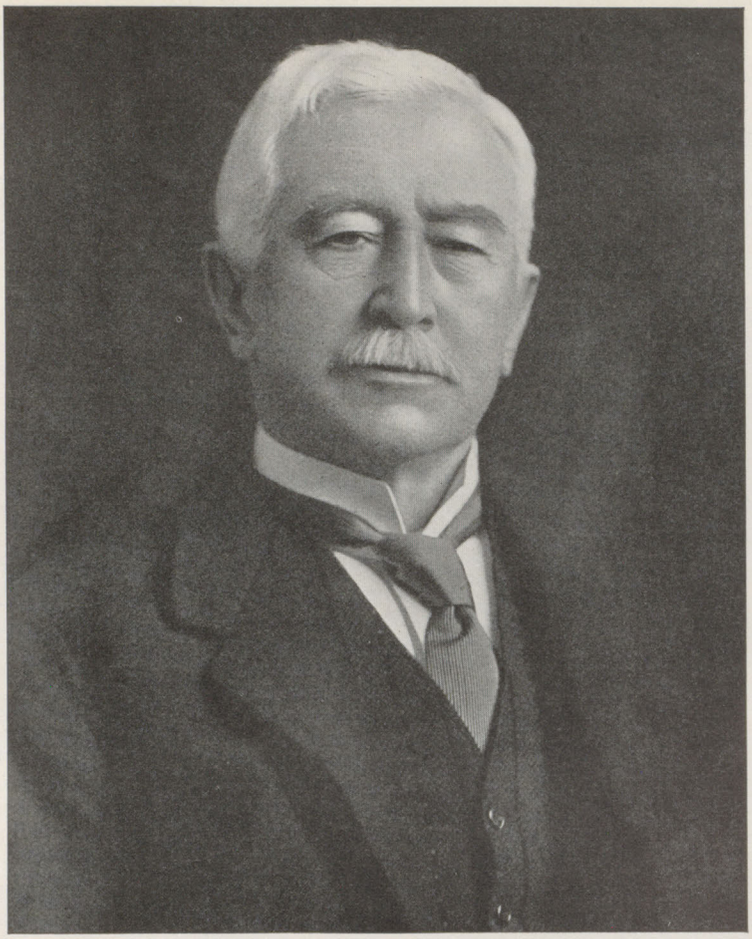
Province	Libraries	Places
Newfoundland*	2	2
Nova Scotia and Cape Breton	299	99
Prince Edward Island	71	21
Labrador	1	1
New Brunswick	68	23
Quebec	794	144
Ontario	106	32
Manitoba	309	63
Saskatchewan	261	117
Alberta	122	48
British Columbia	47	16

*Cut off on account of distance.

This represents a circulation of over 70,000 volumes.

All those in charge of the libraries are asked to keep a record of the number of times the books are read, and it is interesting to find that, in the three months that a library is kept, books like Monckton's "Some Experiences of a New Guinea Resident Magistrate," have been read ten times; Wells' "Outline History of the World," five times; Hamilton's "Vanished Pomps of Yesterday," eighteen times; "Life and Letters of Walter Page," twenty times; "Canadian Stories Retold," to a class of thirty-two children; Grey's "The Lone Star Ranger," thirty-five times. Amongst other encouraging reports are 122 readings for a library on French history and art, and 105 for one on French literature; 115 on Spanish art and music; and 142 on the drama.

These figures may not seem large, but who can estimate what hours of enjoyment, what wealth of adventure, what enlargement of vision and stirring of life to higher aims, have been made possible by means of these books so generously supplied by the McLennan family, and distributed by our *Alma Mater?*



SIR THOMAS GEORGE RODDICK, Kt., M.D., LL.D., F.R.C.S.

Born at Harbour Grace, Newfoundland, July 31, 1846. A teacher at McGill University, 1872-1908. Organized the Hospital and Ambulance Service in the Northwest Rebellion, 1885. President of the British Medical Association, 1898-1899. Appointed Vice-President of B.M.A. for life. Hon. President of the Medical Council of Canada for life. Member of Dominion Parliament, 1896-1904. Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, 1901-1908. Died at Montreal, February 20, 1923.

The Roddick Memorial Gates

GRATTAN D. THOMPSON, B.Arch.

So much has been written of Sir Thomas G. Roddick, and his great life work is so well know, particularly here at McGill, that too much repetition could serve little purpose. His life is a record of achievement, the benefits of which will long be felt by his profession and his country. Few can know what hard work, unselfish devotion to duty, and what charity made this achievement possible. Suffice it to say, that his name, honored from coast to coast, has brought added glory to his *Alma Mater*.

There were two incidents in his life which have remained unmentioned in the many written appreciations and tributes, and it would seem fitting to note them here. As chairman of the Board of the Royal Victoria Hospital, he acted as chief professional adviser to Lord Strathcona and Lord Mount Stephen during the erection of the hospital. But though, in later years, his activities were connected with the Royal Victoria Hospital (and he was proud of this connection), he always referred lovingly to his earlier days with the Montreal General Hospital. Also, if his health had been equal to it he had hoped to make some effort to establish a closer connection between Canada and Newfoundland, thus rounding off the Dominion with the inclusion of the land of his birth.

Honored by his King, his Country and his University, he lived—loved and respected. But no greater appreciation ever came to him than the loving, grateful affection of men, women and children who thought of him as friend and doctor.

One of Sir Thomas' strongest characteristics was his regard for time. Probably he would not have accomplished what he did had it not been for this appreciation of the value of time. Often he expressed the wish that there should be a clock prominently situated in the college grounds, to act as a reminder and a help to the students and others who frequent McGill. This idea was constantly before him and he greatly desired the erection of a clock tower.

This wish, and the lack of a proper entrance to McGill, suggested to Lady Roddick the idea of incorporating them both in a memorial to him.

In the fall of 1923, McGill accepted Lady Roddick's gift, and the Roddick Memorial Gates Committee was formed, with Sir Herbert Holt as chairman. The committee was composed of Sir Arthur Currie, Mr. A. P. S. Glasco, Dr. Harrison, Mr. W. R. Miller, Mr. Cleveland Morgan, Professor R. Traquair and The Hon. Senator George Foster, who represented Lady Roddick. Each member gave freely and willingly of his time and advice and whatever measure of success the gates have attained would not have been possible without the co-operation of this committee.

Several schemes were tried and two were finally shown to the committee in February, 1924. The rejected design indicated a plan similar to the gates as they are now, but, instead of the colonnade, there were stone piers joined together by a wrought iron fence. The design was English in character, but it was thought to be too domestic for a college entrance.

In designing the gates the architect felt that everything should be subordinated to that everlasting joy to McGill, the avenue of trees ending at the Arts Building.



The McGill Gates viewed from Sherbrooke St. looking westwards

Any arch or structure over the driveway would naturally have blocked this lovely vista, particularly if viewed as one approaches up McGill College Avenue. From this point the inspiration of the Greek character of the gates is immediately seen in the portico of the Arts Building. The gates seem to frame this splendid bit of Old McGill.

Extensive foundation work was necessary, owing to the treacherous nature of the soil. Concrete piles were sunk to boulder clay, which was reached at an average depth of thirty feet. On top of the piles was poured the concrete foundation. As water and gas conduits could not be disturbed the piles were omitted under the square piers and the foundation formed into a reinforced girder running from the last column on either side across the driveway, thus supporting the piers and the ends of the colonnade. The sidewalk is supported on a reinforced concrete slab laid over a bed of stone.

The base and sidewalk are of Deschambault limestone, the remainder of the stone being dark grey Indiana limestone. The latter was selected owing to its freedom from defects and its uniformity of color. When one considers that the columns are monolithic and that the architrave is solid stone having no steel supports, it can readily be seen how necessary it was to have a stone from which such large flawless pieces could be cut. With the exception of the columns and capitals the stone is all hand-cut.

Despite the necessity of continuing the severity of the colonnade in the ironwork and the consequent use of some forms usually associated with cast work, the iron is handwrought throughout. The ornamentation, kept at the bottom of the gates, helps to carry out the line of the stone wall and also to give prominence to the two McGill panels on the centre gates.

The bronze door in the rear of the clock tower leads up through the narrow passage to the clock chamber. In this small chamber, only 3′–6″ x 5′–0″ x 10′–0″ are the clock table on which lie the clock works and the four bells which sound the Westminster chimes.

It is hoped that at some future date a new fence will be built, which will bring the Sherbrooke Street front into a complete and harmonious whole and relieve the feeling of isolation which the gates have at present. Yet even now the new entrance pays fitting tribute to him in whose memory the gates were erected. Enclosing, yet not hiding, the beautiful grounds behind, these gates will stand as a lasting memorial to one of McGill's greatest sons.



The scene on the occasion of the opening of the Memorial Gates to Sir Thomas Roddick—June, 1925.
The Convocation procession is entering the grounds.

EDITORIAL

Reunion

When a student enters a university the first sensation he experiences—or should if the university is worthy the name—is that he has become a member of a united body. As the years pass, that vague impression of freshman days becomes a conviction which animates all aspects of the undergraduate's life, and gives that life a vigour and fullness invaluable and unique. The last Convocation is often deeply tinged with a haunting regret, which is difficult to analyze and more difficult to explain, but it is at least reasonable to attribute it very largely to the fact that the graduating process is a wholesale severance of a host of old ties. It is a form of gentle suicide, one which has been the strenuous objective of from four to seven years' toil and one which is now being celebrated, oddly enough, with all manner of gaiety and triumph. At the same time it is a suicide. We are putting a ceremonious end to one of our best selves when we leave our University behind us. We are, in fact, cutting ourselves out of a corporate and living unity where we have had our intellectual and spiritual home for many moons past.

It is unnecessary to enlarge here on the value, the essential joy of the university stage, in most graduates' lives. In proportion to the vitality and worth that is in us, is the richness of those years. What we have in mind more particularly, is the question how far the adventure begun in the freshman year may be resumed by that newly-created being, the graduate.

The answer seems simple enough. In union commenced the undergraduate's life. In Reunion it is resuscitated. It is more. It is enlarged and quickened by the renewal of contacts long since broken, and made all the more delightful on that account. The principal justification of the University Reunion is just that: by bringing old graduates together within the precincts and back to the associations that hold them together with "strong and invisible ties," it revives latent loyalty, enfeebled friendships, and stimulates for a fresh lease of life that side of us which we owe to our university careers alone, and which is inseparable from them.

It may be objected that there is sufficient continuity achieved by Graduates' Societies, contributions to Endowment Funds, the Graduates' Magazine, occasional visits to the university, etc., also that the effort, money, and time required to come to a Reunion are sorely needed in our ordinary existence and cannot be spared.

The first objection breaks down over the word "sufficient." These aids to continuity are indeed indispensable, but when all is said and done, they are apt to become pretty bloodless forms in time (most of them can be dealt with by proxy in any case), and they are absolutely devoid of the personal element for which not even modern civilization has as yet found a substitute.

Touching the second plea, of those who are bidden to the feast and would not come, more explicit reference is needed at this point.

Reunions in general are an integral part of university life. It is with a McGill Reunion in particular that we are concerned. As is announced elsewhere in this issue, there is to be held next year the first of what is hoped will be a long series of Quinquennial Reunions. For all the reasons adduced and indicated above the Graduates' Society would urge that McGill men begin now—after the fashion of princes of the blood—to plan their *Anno Domini* 1926 so as to include in their activities participation in this Reunion.

But for other reasons too. And here we would meet, if we could, the second kind of objection. Keeping up with our university days and friends and recollections is a pleasure and stimulus in which we indulge ourselves. It is also a duty—none the less real because it is a pleasant one—that we owe to our *Alma Mater*. It must be clear to all McGill graduates that their university holds a unique place in Canada. Situated in a province where the English-speaking population is in a marked and growing minority, a private institution independent of government or municipal support, McGill's subsistence, influence, fame, her very life, stands or falls by her sons' and daughters' comradeship and fidelity. This is not a matter for deprecation or apology. It is a proud and stirring fact, the most powerful ingredient in the loyal affection McGill graduates have for their university. Variety is not only the spice, it is the sign of life, and the peculiar position and constitution of McGill in Canada are worth keeping intact. Its maintenance, body and soul, depends on McGill graduates. That it should be otherwise would be a loss to them and to this country. But that it is so, entails a responsibility, as well as confers a privilege.

There is a great deal more then, in a Reunion than the merely pleasurable element. "Rallying round," and "Getting in touch;" dining together and rolling home together; all this has its part—perhaps too conspicuous a part sometimes. But behind these externals there springs higher and stronger a love and ambition for the university without which these amusements would be but Dead Sea fruit.

The work of the graduate is not done when he has taken his degree, or subscribed to his society, or even joined the exalted and honorable ranks of "donors," on the grand scale. To be thoroughly effective these efforts should be accompanied by a persistent, alert championship of the University and a steady endeavour to uphold its ideals in the face of any opposition. It is in the belief that by foregathering at a Reunion that graduates cultivate this, the true spirit of a university, that the Quinquennial Reunions have been conceived.

The News

With this issue of the McGILL NEWS a change in the policy of the magazine, both as regards organization and contents, begins. With a view to stimulating suggestion and comment from our readers we shall outline the general lines of that policy and indicate the extent to which its fulfilment depends upon the good will and active support of the graduates.

The NEWS is styled the official organ of the McGill Graduates' Society. It should, therefore, faithfully reflect the opinions and doings of the members of that Society so far as they are of mutual interest. To that end the quarterly is to contain news items as now, articles descriptive of the work and general activities of graduates wherever they may be, and letters from them on university and kindred topics.

It is not intended to drop any of these features. The new departure will rather be one of continuance along these lines plus expansion and improvement along others. The expansion will lead, it is hoped, to a McGILL NEWS that will provide a medium for the discussion of problems and aspects of all Canadian life, political, social, economic, educational, etc., The university and its graduates, in a thousand ways, maintain a ceaseless and ever-growing touch with the development of this country. Within the walls of McGill, not only are men dealing constantly with the theory and history of the factors that make up the nation's life, from the academic point of view; they are also preparing themselves to become competent and independent thinking citizens, and any instrument by which they may utilize that training and intellectual power is of the utmost value and should be ready for them when they want it. The plan is to make the NEWS just such an instrument. With this object the limits of development are wide indeed. No subject, strictly speaking, is outside the ken or purview of the university graduate, and intelligent observation and criticism on the broadest lines will, we hope, become the chief stock-in-trade of the NEWS.

We have spoken also of improvement in the quality of the matter printed in the NEWS. This is just as important as growth, if not more so, for besides being the mouthpiece of McGill graduates, the NEWS is also very emphatically the representative of the University. The soundness, or otherwise, of criticism displayed in its pages, the accuracy of its information, the dignity of its appearance and literary style—all these reflect on McGill far more perhaps than is sometimes realized. Readers are not confined to graduates, whose judgment might possibly be somewhat lenient. The NEWS goes very far afield, and wherever it is seen, the name of McGill is honoured or belittled in proportion as its pages represent the University worthily or not.

For these reasons a sustained effort will be made by the Editorial Staff to raise the literary standard of the NEWS; to guard rigorously against an excessively Jingoistic tone in its pages; to increase steadily the reliability, substance, even beauty, of what appears within its covers.

Such are the salient points of the new Editorial policy. It may be asked why this—all of it so obviously desirable—should be called new and now propounded with such unction. The fact is, this policy requires organization which hitherto has not existed. It needs direction and supervision, and to get these, other and more tangible changes have been introduced. Hitherto the bulk of the work of publishing has fallen on the Executive Secretary of the Graduates' Society and he has responded nobly, as readers will readily admit, but his other duties conflicted with his editorial work, and if headway was to be made, this accumulation of tasks had to be done away with. An editor has, therefore, been appointed by the Executive Committee to collect matter for publication and to be responsible for each quarterly issue, and generally to focus and co-ordinate the work of the Editorial Board whose members will continue to assist in the production of the NEWS. The financial side of the NEWS, the printing and advertising, has also been under discussion and where improvement and economy are possible, no effort will be spared in achieving them.

These plans are the result of serious consideration on the part of the Executive Committee and Editorial Board during the past few months. It is perhaps impossible to cover fully the ways and means passed under review and adopted, but it will be clear that the complaints that were being made about the NEWS have not been ignored and that their justice is appreciated. In themselves they are an excellent proof of the interest that graduates take in the NEWS. At the same time that interest will be further put to the test under the new policy, for its success depends almost entirely on the graduates themselves. To them we look for the contributions that are going to make for a better McGILL NEWS. McGill men in all parts of the world, occupied in a hundred ways, are able to send in articles, sketches, stories, poems, photographs, letters—anything in fact that bears record of life and experience—which are bound to be of interest to readers of the NEWS. They are hereby urged to do this without solicitation and in this way to add their cubit to the stature of their Graduates' Quarterly.

The NEWS looks to the graduates—let us repeat once more— its success rests with them, and if that fact can once be borne in upon the majority of them, we feel sure that success will be assured.

The following is a letter from Sir Arthur Currie on the subject of reunion.

W. D. McLennan, Esq.,
Executive Secretary,
McGill Graduates' Society.

Dear Mr. McLennan:—

I feel that the proposal of the McGill Graduates' Society for a reunion to be held in 1926 is a most timely one, and I know of no organization better fitted than yours to make such an occasion a great success. It is only by such meetings that the graduates, the staff and the undergraduates can maintain the feeling that they are all integral parts of the University, that "McGill" includes not only those who are now within our gates, but all those who have passed through them.

Reunions at less than five-year intervals would, I think, lack something of the interest of general quinquennial meetings, when many would make a considerable sacrifice to come, with the assurance that they would have an opportunity of greeting the greatest possible number of their old friends. On the other hand, an interval greater than five years would be excessive. I believe that very few things could be of more benefit to McGill than the establishment of quinquennial reunions as a regular custom, and I need hardly assure you that you can count on my cordial co-operation.

Yours faithfully,
A. W. CURRIE,
Principal.

NOTES

Semi-Annual Meeting of the Council of the Graduates' Society

The Council of the Society held its semi-annual meeting at the Engineering Institute of Canada, Montreal, on the evening of Tuesday, May 12th, about twenty members being present. The secretary read a report dealing with the activities of the Society for the past six months. There being no representatives present from any of the branch societies no reports from them were received. The financial state of the Society was shown to be satisfactory, the advertising of the McGILL NEWS having met the cost of publication for the period under review. An announcement of great interest to all graduates was made, namely that a general reunion is being planned for October, 1926. This had previously been discussed by the Executive Committee of the Society and had received the approval of the Principal. After dealing with other matters relative to the running of the Society the meeting adjourned.

Nominations

The following graduates have accepted nominations for the various offices to be filled on the Executive and Council of the Graduates' Society and for Representative Fellows on the Corporation of the University. Elections will be held by letter ballot, which will be mailed to all graduates before July 20th.

According to the Constitution "Additional nominations for any office or for election to the Board of Governors or to the Corporation, signed by at least twenty-five members of the Society entitled to vote for such nominees, shall also be placed on the ballot paper by the Secretary if received by him before July 10th."

Ballots must all be returned to the Secretary by October 1st.

Graduates' Society

2nd Vice-President (to serve for two years), Gordon Stewart Raphael, Sci. '08, and George Stephens, Med. '07.

Honorary Secretary (to serve for two years), Stanley Alexander Neilson, Sci. '16, and William Cedric Nicholson, Arts '13, Law '19.

Honorary Treasurer (to serve for two years), William Gordon Hanson, Sci. '10, and Gordon McLeod Pitts, Sci. '08, Arch. '16.

Graduates' Society Representative on Board of Governors (to serve for three years), James Colin Kemp, Sci. '08, and Walter Molson, Arts '04.

Executive Committee (to serve for one year), Hugh Arthur Crombie, Sci. '18, Harold Le Fetherstonhaugh, Arch. '09, Philip Sydney Fisher, Arts, '16, and Ludlow St. John Haskell, Sci. '07. Miss S. May Idler, Arts '05; Charles Stuart LeMesurier, Arts '09, Law '12; Stanley Graham Ross, Arts '10, Med. '13; and Alfred St. Clair Ryley, Sci. '10.

Council (to serve for two years), Alan Fenton Argue, Arts '13, Med. '14; William Alfred Gordon Bauld, Med. '11; Henry Poole MacKeen, Arts '14, Law '20; George Kinghorn McDougall, Sci. '04; Douglas Lauchlin McLean, Sci. '09; Walter Alfred Merrill, Law '11; George Eric Reid, Arts '15; Roy Hamilton Smith, Sci. '21; Miss Katherine Torrance Trenholme, Arts '10; and Alan Turnbull, Sci. '13.

Fellows of Corporation

Representative Fellows in Arts (to serve for three years), John Colborne Farthing, Arts '21, and Alexander Ogilvie McMurtry, Arts '10.

Representative Fellow in Medicine (to serve for three years), Hugh Ernest MacDermot, Med, '13, and Thomas Archibald Malloch, Med. '13.

Representative Fellow in Law (to serve for three years), Shirley Greenshields Dixon, Arts '11, Law '14, and Chilion Graves Heward, Arts '07, Law '10.

Representative Fellow in Science (to serve for two years), Conrad Dawson Harrington, Sci. '07, and James Cecil McDougall, Sci. '09, '10.

Representative Fellow in Agriculture (to serve for three years), Lawrence Delmar McClintock, Agr. '13, and John Earle Ness, Agr. '20.

Questionnaire sent to Graduates in the Faculty of Applied Science.

In connection with the revision of the courses of study which is now under way in the Faculty of Applied Science, a Committee of the Faculty has recently sent out to all graduates a questionnaire asking for their opinions, and also for information on a number of points. The response has been very gratifying. Between four and five hundred replies have been already received and considerable numbers are still coming in daily. A large proportion of the oldest and most prominent graduates have taken the trouble to respond, and the frankness and thoughtfulness of the replies are such that they will be of very great assistance to the Faculty in shaping its future policy. The writer has been able to acknowledge personally but a small fraction of the replies received, but he wishes to extend the cordial thanks of the Committee and of the Faculty to all graduates who have given their assistance.

So long as the supply lasts, additional copies of the questionnaire will be gladly sent to anyone who has not received it, or who may have mislaid his copy. An analysis of the replies will be made as soon as possible, and if the Editor is sufficiently compliant an account of the salient features will be published in a future issue of the McGILL NEWS.

In the meantime, certain changes in the courses have been decided upon. In 1927 and afterwards Senior Matriculation will be required for admission. This will give students a greater maturity, and will also make it possible to eliminate some of the more elementary work in the First Year. Shopwork in the lower years will be abandoned, but a reasonable amount of satisfactory practical experience in engineering or industrial work will be required of all students before receiving their degrees. Certain lecture courses in subjects in which it seems that the student can, with proper guidance, obtain

the desired information for himself, will be curtailed or abandoned. The broad objects are to insist on greater thoroughness in the fundamentals. to give the student more time and incentive to think, and to dig out things for himself, and to see to it, as far as practicable, that he does so.—H.M.M.

On Thursday, May 28th, the new gates erected by Lady Roddick, in memory of her husband, Sir Thomas Roddick, were officially opened. The ceremony was simple, but impressive, Dr. C. F. Martin, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, giving the address.

Convocation took place on May 29th, five hundred and one degrees, diplomas and certificates being conferred. Among them were two Honorary LL.D.'s, one of the recipients being E. W. Beatty, B.A., K.C., Chancellor of the University and President of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the other Ernest M. Hopkins, A.B., A.M., Litt.D., LL.D., President of Dartmouth College.

At the meeting of the Board of Governors, held on June 1st, Professor Ira A. MacKay, M.A., LL.B., Ph.D., who has been acting Dean of the Faculty of Arts for over a year, was made Dean of that Faculty.

At Peace River Crossing, on April 2nd, the death took place of Hazel Winifred, wife of Harold A. Hamman, Med. '23.

Last year Dr. Hamman, with his wife went into the north and settled at Fort Vermilion, where he made his headquarters under the Dominion Government. Mrs. Hamman was taken ill after the birth of her child, and it was decided that she must be sent to Peace River Crossing. In spite of a record-breaking trip of eight and a half days under the care of the Provincial Police, Mrs. Hamman was unable to stand the hardships of the three-hundred-mile drive in her weakened condition, and some days after her arrival passed away.

Dr. L. W. Bailey

A good many McGill graduates and members of the University will regret to hear of the death of Dr. L. W. Bailey, M.A., Ph.D., LL.D., Emeritus Professor of Natural History and Geology at the University of New Brunswick, and father of Dr. George W. Bailey, Med. '07, at the age of eighty-five, and be interested to hear something of his career which brought him into frequent touch with McGill University, McGill men, and McGill activities generally.

Dr. Bailey occupied the chair of Natural Science at the University of New Brunswick for forty-six years and upon retiring from the University he carried on research work in connection with the Marine Biological Station at St. Andrews as a member of the Board of Directors of the Biological Board of Canada. During his long service in the professorial chair he had many students under him who afterwards came to McGill and continued their work in the faculties of Medicine and Science.

Dr. Bailey wrote extensively on geological and microscopical subjects, mainly in the bulletins of The Royal Society of Canada, of which he was a member, and in the reports of the Geological Survey.

Born at West Point, N.Y., in 1839, he graduated from Harvard in 1859 and received his M.A. later. He was also a Ph.D. of University of New Brunswick, and LL.D. *honoris causa* of Dalhousie.

Correspondence

This column is for the fullest and freest expression of the views of McGill graduates on subjects of University interest. Correspondence must be signed. Signatures will be printed unless otherwise specified.

Friday, May 15th, 1925.

The Editor,
McGill News,
Montreal, P.Q.

Dear Sir:—

May I avail myself of your kind offer, made in the last issue of the News, to use that medium for the discussion of the Lord Rectorship project? It is not with the desire to provoke a controversy on this question that I write, but rather as one who believes fully in the desirability of the immediate institution of that custom at McGill.

A Lord Rector is a representative of the student body on the governing board of the university. His principal official act consists of a formal visit during his term of office, which is usually three years. On this occasion he delivers what is known as his "rectorial" address. The custom originated with the Scottish universities, and to this day the election of the Lord Rector and his address remain the most important and spirited events in the undergraduate life of the phlegmatic Scot. It is, indeed, a high honor to be chosen as Lord Rector of one of these universities, and the greatest men in history have honored and been honored by such selection. Not only the high figures of state have been chosen, but also men outstanding for literary and philanthropic attainments, and many of the rectorial addresses have claimed an immortal place in English literature.

Last autumn, a suggestion was made by the Principal that McGill should institute the custom, and this remark gave impetus to a strong agitation resulting finally in the twice-expressed approval of the student body to such a step. The question, however, received a serious blow in the antagonism of a section of the faculty, and on the first occasion on which the Student's Society's unanimous resolution was presented, it was sent back for further expression by the undergraduates. Accordingly, a ballot was held which resulted in an overwhelming majority in favor, but since that date little or nothing has been accomplished.

During the general discussion of the proposals, I have personally heard but one good argument against, namely, the cost. This argument has been tangibly met, however, in the generous offer, by one who prefers to remain unknown, to completely finance the project for all time. The arguments in favor of the scheme are numerous, the most weighty, in my estimation, being the establishment of a permanent Imperial bond by the election to this office of the outstanding men of the British Empire.

The name of McGill ranks high in other parts of the Empire, and it is probably the best known colonial university. There are, however, sections where she is little known, where even Canada is no more than a name, and the only way in which these essentially varying parts of the Empire can be brought to regard Empire questions from the Imperial point of view is by the establishment of bonds between each other and with the Mother Country. It is obvious that the election as Lord Rector of McGill University of such men as Lord Balfour, General Smuts, Mr. Bruce or Admiral Beatty would be of incalculable benefit in drawing together the

various colonies or the Mother Country so connected. It is, moreover, not unlikely that even the most eminent figures in the British Empire would accept the office. They fully realize the value and the necessity of solidarity within the Empire, and as a matter of duty and pleasure they can be expected to co-operate and approve to the fullest extent.

Secondly, and by no means unimportant, would be the effect upon the morale of the undergraduates of McGill of such an election and the privilege of hearing an address by some celebrated Imperial statesman or littérateur. College spirit is still good at McGill, but it fights an uphill battle. The various diversions of a large city are year by year attracting a greater number of students from those activities which foster the *esprit de corps* of the university. An increasingly large number of freshmen find the Montreal theatres are more attractive than the extra-curricular activities, and having discovered this fact, spend the majority of their spare time in the proving or disproving of this theory. For this reason alone I believe that the institution of the office of Lord Rector at McGill is eminently desirable. It creates an interest which must embrace the whole student body, and the election, if properly conducted, cannot fail to produce enthusiasm, and enthusiasm among the students of McGill is today sadly needed.

There are other arguments, but they are less important. The question resolves itself down to these two main arguments. Firstly, a Lord Rectorship will prove a valuable antidote to the gradual corrosion of interests among the students which is evidenced more alarmingly year by year; and secondly, such an institution at McGill will create another link in the chain of friendship which binds the British commonwealth of nations. At this time, when closer governments are straining every nerve towards Empire consolidation, when relations are being promoted in that great "University of the Empire, Wembley," it is fitting and desirable that the foundations be laid for a tradition, embracing the best side of Imperialism, and which will be, in years to come, a prominent and distinguishing characteristic of a great university.

Thanking you for your valuable space, I am,

Yours very truly,

J. G. GLASSCO.

H. E. Scott, Arts '01, Sci. '02, who has been appointed chief engineer of the Bell Telephone Company of Canada, in the course of recent official changes, has been connected with that concern since 1909. Previously he was with the Western Electric Company. Mr. Scott has lately been assistant to the Vice-President and General Manager of the Bell Company.

Major S. J. Mathewson, M.C., Sci. '15, has been appointed convention manager of the Montreal Tourist and Convention Bureau. For the last five years he has been connected with a large machinery-manufacturing firm as its agent in Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver, Winnipeg and elsewhere in Canada.

Rev. L. W. F. Crothers, Agr. '16, has been appointed rector of St. James Church (Anglican), in Hull, Que. He was previously in charge of the parish of Quyon.

The Reverend Canon F. G. Scott, rector of St. Matthew's Church, Quebec, a past student of the University, in Arts, has been installed as Archdeacon of Quebec.

Albert M. Alberga, Sci. '17, has been promoted from engineering clerk to senior engineering clerk in the Department of the Interior at Ottawa.

Waldo W. Skinner, K.C., Law '01, has retired from the Montreal firm of Markey, Skinner & Hyde, and has opened offices in the Canada Life Building.

Rev. Dr. T. Anson Halpenny, Arts '05, who has been principal of Stanstead College for the last few years, has been made associate pastor of St. James Methodist Church, Montreal.

Dr. Joseph P. Gilhooly, Med. '20, has returned from prosecuting post-graduate studies in Berlin and Vienna.

W. E. Dunton, past student, and J. B. Rutherford, Comm. '21, have formed a partnership and will practice their profession as chartered accountants in Montreal, under the firm name of Dunton & Rutherford.

Dr. E. Johnston Curtis, Med. '23, has been appointed house physician on the staff of the Children's Hospital, at St. Louis, Mo.

Donald M. Morrison, Ph.D. '24, has been awarded the Ramsay Memorial Fellowship to the value of $1,500 by the Honorary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research and will probably carry on research work under Sir Ernest Rutherford, at Cambridge. Dr. Morrison has, until recently, carried on investigations in the Department of Chemistry at McGill, as the holder of the Sterry Hunt research scholarship. Robert S. Jane, M.Sc. '23, who has held a bursary from the Research Council, has been awarded the Fellowship of the British Empire Exhibition and will continue researches in colloidal chemistry in London.

Among those who attended the quinquennial meeting of the International Council of Women, held in Washington, D.C., during May, were Dr. Grace Ritchie England, Arts '88; Professor Carrie M. Derrick, Arts '90, and Mrs. Walter E. Lyman, Arts '99, all of Montreal.

Homer M. Jaquays, M.A., M.Sc., Sci. '96, of the Steel Company of Canada, has been elected chairman of the Montreal branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

Major A. W. Davis, Sci. '98, district engineer for the Department of Mines, of British Columbia, at Kamloops, has resigned to join the engineering staff of A. B. Trites and associates. He has charge of the development of the Emerald Lake mine on Sabola Mountain, British Columbia.

High honor has come to Dr. H. S. Birkett, C.B., Med. '86, with his election to honorary membership in the Scottish Otological and Laryngological Society. He is the first Canadian to be so honored and the second honorary member upon the North American continent.

Dr. Otto Schmidt, Med. '22, who has been in charge of the Tonsil Hospital, East 62nd Street, New York City, has been appointed to the staff of the Manhattan Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital, in the same city.

Fifty Year Graduates

The following is a list of McGill graduates of fifty years standing, and to them the Graduates' Society extend the heartiest congratulations and wishes for the future. We have pleasure in publishing a brief outline of their respective careers, which they have been good enough to assist us with.

Many of these stories, bald in outline as they may be, represent intensely interesting half-centuries of effort and service, and we hope to draw more freely in future on the fund of out-of-the-way history, and personal experience which the lives of our older graduates represent. All over Canada are they scattered, and many are still doing pioneer work in the remoter parts of the country. A glance at such a record as that of Dr. Hume's, for example, will show how remote those parts sometimes are; how much stubborn opposition still meets those who bring with them modern or scientific methods into conservative lives; how much need there still is in Canada for a certain measure of self-sacrifice and self-denial on the part of those who have received higher education in the cities.

Elsewhere we have referred to the contributions which graduates might make to this magazine; here we only allude to it again, in particular connection with those made below:

ARTS—Rev. Ernest M. Taylor, Knowlton, Que.

MEDICINE—Brossard, Jean B. J.; Dowling, John F.; Duncan, Geo. C.; Hume, William L.; Ward, Michael O'B.; Wigle, Hiram; Woods, John J. E.; Woolway, Christopher J.

LAW—Chambers, A. Busteed; Davidson, Hon. Sir Chas. Peers; Messier, Damase.

SCIENCE—Dawson, Dr. William Bell; Ross, George.

Rev. Ernest Manley Taylor, M.A., Knowlton, Que. Born Potton Township, Brome County, Jan. 29, 1848, son of Daniel Taylor and Christina (Bresee) Taylor; great-great-grandson of Eleazar Taylor, of Ipswich, Mass., and great-grandson of Daniel Taylor I., who was one of the associates to whom Government deeded the Township of Bolton in 1797. Educated, Mansonville Model School, Waterloo Academy, McGill Normal School and McGill University; Methodist minister and inspector of schools; winner Prince of Wales medal and prize in McGill Normal School, 1870; B.A., 1875 and M.A., 1882, McGill University; has served as pro-tem principal Stanstead College, principal St. Francis College, Richmond; principal of French Methodist Institute, Montreal; is now school commissioner, Knowlton, member of Corner Stone Lodge, A.F. & A.M., and was Grand Chaplain several years; Secretary Knowlton Conference; Treasurer Knowlton Board of Trade; Secretary-Treasurer Brome County Historical Society, etc.; President Knowlton Fish and Game Club and member of Knowlton Boat Club; Methodist; appointed Government Inspector of Schools for district of Bedford, June 4, 1889; resided in Cowansville for seven years where he served as chairman of School Board for several years; removed to Knowlton in autumn of 1896, where he has since resided; author of *History of Brome County*, and edited two volumes of transactions of the Brome County Historical Society of which society, as well as the Knowlton Conference, he was one of the original founders; edited the transactions of the Dominion Educational Association, first sessions held in Montreal, 1892. He has been a frequent contributor to newspapers and magazines. Married Margaret Louisa Woolls, daughter of the late Col. A. L. Woolls, Marlington, Stanstead County, July 24, 1877; children, Aubrey L. T., Ethel G. L., Helen Emma, Harold E. J., Alfred Reginald Bresee First wife died Dec. 29, 1911. Married second, Miss Miriam M. Frost, daughter of late Daniel Taylor Frost, Jan. 7, 1913.

He is a life member of the McGill Graduates' Society since 1882, and when at the instance of the late Judge Lynch in 1898, a District of Bedford McGill Graduates' Society was formed, Hon. Justice Lynch became the Honorary President and Ernest M. Taylor, the first President. And in 1911, as collector of funds to endow a scholarship he paid over to Mr. Vaughan, then bursar of the University, two thousand dollars the interest of which is paid by the University in perpetuity to a nominee of the District of Bedford Branch Society. Again he collected from district of Bedford graduates over five thousand dollars at the time of the McGill Centenniel.

When a student he was promotor and the first editor of the *University Gazette*, the first publication by students of the University, and when through illness he was obliged to give it up he was succeeded by his classmate, J. S. McLennan, now the Hon. Senator McLennan. In 1912 he was by resolution appointed Permanent Secretary-Treasurer of the District of Bedford Graduates' Society.

Dr. Jean Baptiste Joseph Brossard, born March 8th, 1850. Studied in St. Mary's College, Halifax. Graduated in McGill University on March 31st, 1875, with degree of M.D., C.M. Married in October, 1875, to Emma Goulet, had three sons and one daughter, all living. In 1880 followed the clinics in the hospitals of New York for seven months, and has always practised in Laprairie for these fifty years.

Dr. J. F. Dowling, born at Appleton, County Lanark, Ontario, seventy-two years ago, where his grandfather, father and family resided for one hundred and fifteen years and where his father was a Justice of the Peace and Public School Trustee for a period of fifty years. Educated at Appleton Public School and Ottawa University, then studied under Dr. James Patterson, Almonte, Ont., a former graduate of McGill, who died only a few months ago.

After studying under Dr. Patterson for one and a half years, Dr. Dowling entered McGill, graduating in 1875 and commenced practice in Eganville, County Renfrew. Shortly after married Elizabeth Bonfield, daughter of James Bonfield, M.P.P., a prominent lumber merchant. He represented South Renfrew in the Ontario Parliament for eight years and later removed to Ottawa, remaining in active practice up to seven years ago when failing health compelled him to relinquish active work. He has two sons living, J. E. of New York and J. F., president and manager of the Snelling Paper Sales Limited, Ottawa; and three daughters, Mrs. D. McC. Renihan, Mrs. Major J. D. Fraser, both of Ottawa, and one daughter at home.

D. Lyman Hume, born July 15th, 1850, in the same house in which he is now living, and which was built by his grandfather, one hundred years ago. He was one of the earliest settlers in Megantic County.

He was educated at the Leeds Model School, a French Academy at Plessisville, Quebec High School, under the late Dr. Wilkie, Morin College, and finally graduated in medicine at McGill, the 31st March, 1875. He came second in the honor list, the late Dr. Hannington being first. He was married to Miss Aylwin, on the 23rd December, 1878, had three children, daughters, the eldest of whom died in infancy, one is married to the manager of one of the branches of the Royal Bank and the other lives at home.

His predecessor had retired from practice the year before he graduated; the former was a M.R.C.S., Edin., a gentleman of the old school in every sense of the word, never used a stethescope or clinical thermometer and never administered an anaesthetic. Dr. Hume's practice covered an area of a thousand square miles, and there are now thirteen doctors, and a large mining town on the ground he used to cover. He visited his patients on foot, on snowshoes, on horseback, and in every known vehicle except an aeroplane; has often travelled 70 miles to visit a patient. Though he kept two horses they did not do one half of his driving. He had a very large obstetric practice, but only got the difficult cases, as there were several midwives who were quite skilful. When his services were required he always went with a relay of horses, sometimes six changes, the last at full gallop.

He nearly got into serious trouble the first year of his practice, by administering chloroform in confinement. A number of old women met and condemned him as an unbeliever and infidel, stating he was acting in defiance of the 16th verse of the 3rd Chapter of Genesis; however, he had all the young married women on his side.

He was, unfortunately, born with a love for politics, and was induced to contest the County in the Conservative interest. It was an old-time Liberal constituency and he was defeated by fifteen votes, for which he has since been truly thankful.

The strange thing about it is that his defeat was due to a speech made by Sir Wilfrid Laurier (he was Mr. Laurier then), in which he paid him the nicest compliments he ever had. He persuaded the old farmers that he was the best doctor they could possibly have, that a stranger could never fill his place and so on; and the doctor simply had to grin and bear it.

Dr. M. O'B. Ward describes himself as a rolling stone. He practised a short time in Ontario, at first, then came to Montreal. In 1884 was one of the medical officers under the late Dr. Girdwood, on the construction of the C.P.R., north of Sudbury to Woman River. In 1888, practised as physician on the Panama Canal, until it closed down in 1889. After a year in Paris, expecting the Panama work to start up again, he returned to Montreal. In 1906 entered the service of the city as medical statistician to the Board of Health, his present occupation. Dr. Ward married Ellen Delaney, of Peterboro.

Dr. H. Wigle went to Wiarton in October, 1875. Wiarton was then a small unincorporated village, situated at the head of the Colpoys Bay Arm of the Georgian Bay, County of Bruce. Here Dr. Wigle was for many years the only practitioner on the Bruce peninsula, covering some sixty miles in his duties. Most of the work was done on horseback in very sparsely settled rural districts, and where very often a footpath was the only means by which travelling could be done.

In December, 1876, he married a grand-daughter of Dr. Whicher, of Caledonia, County of Haldimand, two sons and three daughters being born to the union, the eldest son now resides in Goderich, Huron County, and represents Centre Huron in the Provincial Legislature. The second son is a graduate in medicine from McGill.

In 1882, Dr. Wigle represnted the Township of Albermarle as Reeve, and for 1888 and 1889 acted in the same capacity for Wiarton. He served two years on the Quebec School Board and seven years on the High School Board.

Now in the fiftieth years of active practice of his profession, Dr. Wigle enjoys good health and looks forward to many more years of activity.

Dr. J. J. E. Woods, born at Aylmer, Que. Permanent residence at Aylmer, Que., excepting during the years 1901 to 1906 (at Trois Rivieres). M.D., C.M., McGill, April, 1875. Practised medicine at Aylmer, Que., 1875 to 1900. Married, June 1st, 1882, to Corinne, daughter of the late Hon. J. B. Bourgeois, Judge of the Superior Court. Elected Mayor of Aylmer, Que., 1879. Appointed Inspector of Prisons, Province of Quebec, 1900.

Christopher J. Woolway, M.D., C.M., born in London Township, Ontario, October 28th, 1854. When two years old the family moved to St. Mary's, Ont.

His preliminary education was taken at the public schools of the town and in June, 1870, he finished at the Grammar School, receiving several first prizes. In September, 1870, he passed the matriculation examination of McGill, and entered the University session, 1870-71. At the end of his third session, March, 1873, he passed the primary examination and was first in the honor list. Although he could have passed the final examinations at the end of his fourth session, March, 1874, on account of his age he decided to take another year. On the day of the public written graduation examination he was prevented by illness from competing for honors, but was given a special written examination and received special mention as he obtained the full number of marks in his clinical and oral examinations. Dr. Woolway had to wait until he was of age before he received his degree. If he had passed the final examination at the end of his fourth year, March, 1874, which he could have done, he would only have been nineteen years and five months old. Dr. Woolway is probably the youngest person to have passed all the examinations and fulfilled all the requirements necessary for graduation, in the history of the University.

On the day of the public written examination, when he was ill, he sent for Dean Campbell, and he well remembers when he entered his bedroom, his first words were: "Tut, tut, mon, this will never do; we have no competition for the medal." The patient replied, "Well, doctor, I will try and get up," which he did. The Dean at once ordered him back to bed and told him not to worry; that he would not have to wait another year, but as soon as he was able he would be given a special written examination.

Dr. Woolway began practice in Grand Rapids, Mich., June, 1875. In a short time he received the appointment of physician and surgeon to two copper mines in Northern Michigan. In May, 1910, he came to Duluth and was Medical Superintendent of the St. Louis County Hospital and Tuberculosis Pavilion, from then until September, 1916, when he had to resign on account of his health, and he was very ill for the next two years. In

September, 1918, he accepted a position on the staff of Nopeming Sanatorium, Nopeming, Minn., where he remained until September, 1920. He then received the appointment of Superintendent and Medical Director of the Deerwood Sanatorium, Deerwood, Minn.; but in August, 1923, was obliged to resign on account of his health. After leaving the Sanatorium, he resided in Deerwood until last February when he moved to Duluth to spend his last days in retirement from active practice.

Rev. Andrew Busteed Chambers, B.C.L.,D.D., born in County Fermanagh, Ireland, February 13th, 1841. Came to Toronto with his parents in 1847. Received preliminary education in Toronto and York County Schools. Taught school for four years. Was received on probation for the ministry of the Methodist Church in 1864. Ordained in the city of Kingston by the late Rev. William Morley Punshon, D.D., in 1869. On June 16th, 1868, married Louie McCullough, M.E.L., of Hamilton Ladies' College. Spent 43 years in the active work of the Methodist ministry. In 1907 accepted the position of Governor of the Toronto and York County Jail, under the government of the late Sir James Whitney. From this office he retired in 1917. In 1882 Victoria University gave him the LL.B. degree, *ad eundum*, and in 1899 made him a Doctor of Divinity. In the course of his ministry he had the honor of being chairman of the Quebec, Montreal, Napanee, Stanstead, and two Toronto Districts, Secretary of Montreal Conferences, 1883-4. President of Toronto Conference, 1898-9. Dr. Chambers says: "My life has brought me many joys and multitudes of friends. Among the illustrious men whom I have met few were greater than Sir William Dawson, who was Principal of McGill during the years in which I had the good fortune to be a student. Now, at the age of 84 years, 3 months, I am still alive and enjoying life in this world, with happy anticipations of 'The Larger Life beyond the grave.' "

Messier, Damase, born at Marieville, County of Rouville, on the 16th March, of 1851, was educated at the College of Ste. Marie de Monnoir, and studied law at Montreal at the law office of Messrs. Laflamme, Huntington, Monk and Laflamme; graduated from McGill University in 1875, and was admitted at the Bar on the 11th of July of the same year and practised law at Montreal till 1888, at which time he entered the civil service and was appointed deputy-prothonotary at the Court House at Montreal, which occupation he has held for the last thirty-seven years, and still holds.

William Bell Dawson, M.A., D.Sc., is chiefly known in connection with the Survey of Tides and Currents, in the Department of Marine in the Dominion Government service, which he has directed for thirty years, since its inception, in 1893. It has also been in connection with his investigations on these lines, that recognition has come to him from other countries.

He was born in Pictou, Nova Scotia, on May 2, 1854; a son of Sir William Dawson, he was brought up in Montreal, as his family removed there in 1855, when his father became Principal of McGill University. The engineering department was in an incipient condition at the time he attended college, as Professor Armstrong was its only professor. It was thus possible to take both the Arts and Engineering courses combined, in a period of five years. Dawson accordingly graduated in Arts in 1874 and in Engineering in the following year, 1875. There was only one previous graduating class in engineering, in the year before that.

Because of the somewhat elementary character of the McGill course in those days, it was deemed advisable to continue his studies. The Ecole des Ponts et Chaussées at Paris, afforded a very comprehensive course in all branches, intended primarily for the training of public works engineers for France. In their system, the mathematics to the finish (analytics and calculus) were required at entrance; so that the professors were quite unhampered in giving mathematical explanations in any of the courses. After a three years' course, Dawson graduated in 1878, at the head of his class, with a diploma of special merit.

After a few years of general work he was with the Dominion Bridge Company for two years, where he designed the first through cantilever in Canada, erected at St. John, N.B. In this, the problem arose of carrying the wind strain from the upper parts through the main posts exclusively, because the clear train space in the heart of the cantilever precluded cross bracing. The main posts had to take the strain like the handle of an umbrella in the wind. Thereafter, he was nine years with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, from 1884 to 1893; chiefly occupied in bridge construction, at a time of rapid extension and renewal of structures on old lines which the Canadian Pacific Railway purchased and incorporated in its system. He also reported on a scheme for using electrical traction in the Kicking Horse Pass.

When he undertook the Survey of Tides and Currents in 1893, information on the nature of the currents on the ocean steamship routes had long been desired by the shipping interests. At that time also, there were no tide tables for any Canadian harbors, except a crude attempt for Quebec. The survey was organized as a branch of the Marine Department; and the currents around the eastern coasts of Canada and Newfoundland were investigated, and tide gauges were established to operate in winter as well as summer. By 1901, the survey was extended to British Columbia, and later to Hudson Bay. Besides the annual tide tables, which soon began to appear, Dr. Dawson wrote a number of papers on tidal problems for the Royal Society and the Astronomical Society of Canada.

A Watt gold medal has been awarded to Dr. Dawson, by the Institution of Civil Engineers of London, for special features in tide-gauge construction; and two prizes by the Academy of Sciences of Paris, the Gay prize in 1904 and the Becquerel prize in 1923, for his investigations of the tides and methods of dealing with tidal problems. In May of 1922, an International Conference was held in Rome, at which the whole question of the tides was brought comprehensively under Oceanography. The tides are of interest to mariners; tide levels are required by engineers in harbor construction; they are of importance to coastal cities in city works; the mean level of the sea is the basis for extended levelling; and on the side of astronomical calculation and prediction, various methods are adopted in different countries, as well as for the correlation of the movement of currents in relation to the tide. Because of all these varied interests, a unification of the whole matter is highly desirable, which was undertaken by the Conference at which Dr. Dawson was the Canadian representative in the division of oceanography. He has now retired from the Government service, since July of 1924.

George Ross, Science 1875. Born at Beaverton, Ont. 1853. After graduation served apprenticeship with Wadsworth, Unwin & Browne, engineers and land surveyors, Toronto, and received commission as Ontario Land Surveyor in 1879, and in 1882 qualified as Manitoba

and also Dominion Land Surveyor. Was engaged on surveys in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories during 1881 and 1882. Had charge of surveys for Dominion Government during 1883 and 1884. In 1885 opened an office in Welland, Ont., where he had an extensive practice in municipal engineering and land surveying, including drainage, roads, bridges, sewerage works, etc. Mr. Ross continued his practice in Welland until he retired in 1923, although he had charge of surveys for the Dominion Government in Saskatchewan and Alberta during 1903, 1904 and 1907. In the last-mentioned year he was in charge of a base line survey. In 1923 he moved to Prescott, Arizona, where he now resides.

Annual Report of McGill Alumnæ Society for 1924—1925

THE McGill Alumnae Society have held eight meetings during the year 1924-25. At our first meeting, Mrs. Vaughan, one of our own members and President of the Canadian Federation, gave a most interesting address on the meeting of the International Federation of University Women, held at Christiania in the summer of 1924.

The speaker for our November meeting was Dean Ira Mackay who spoke on "Burns." Miss J. B. Sime, who had promised to address the December meeting, was unable to do so owing to illness, but Mrs. Vaughan very kindly filled the breach and gave an us excellent address on "Hardy."

The January meeting was addressed by two recent graduates—Miss Elizabeth Monk, who spoke on "My Experiences at Oxford," and Miss Alice Sharples, who told of "University Life in Paris." We were glad that Miss Sime was able to address our meeting in February. Her subject was a very interesting one, and one that gave rise to much discussion, viz.: "The Romantic and Commercial Heroine in Fiction."

The March meeting, which was held in the evening, proved a delightful one. Miss Donnelly read a clever paper on "Light Opera of Two Centuries." Selections from several of the operas mentioned, particularly those of Gay and Gilbert and Sullivan, were given by well-known Montreal singers, under the direction of Miss Donnelly and Miss Phelan. Dr. Brydges addressed the Society in April on "Mental Hygiene."

Our May meeting took the form of a reception to the graduating class, many of whom attended. We also had the good fortune at this meeting to hear Miss Bosanquet, the Secretary of the International Federation of University Women.

During the year, six graduates of other universities joined our society and we extend a cordial invitation to others who would like to take part in our activities.

To meet our heavy obligations we decided to put on the "Diminutive Dramas" again this year. The plays were very much enjoyed and we feel deeply indebted to Mrs. H. A. Smith and her committee, Miss Monk, Mrs. Ponder, and Mrs. MacDermot, who must have been generous of their time and ability to give so successful an entertainment.

The reports received at our annual meeting show the various activities in which we are interested—the Hospital Libraries, the University Settlement, and our work in connection with the Local Council of Women. We again gave our share to the Federation Scholarship. The Association is in close touch with the Federation, two of our members, Mrs. Vaughan and Miss Mackenzie, being on the executive.

McGill Alumnæ Society

Officers: May, 1925—May, 1926

President: Miss Katherine T. Trenholme; Vice-Presidents: Miss Mabel E. Corner, Mrs. Geo. McDonald, Mrs. H. E. A. Rose, Mrs. Walter E. Lyman; Recording Secretary: Mrs. Cyrus Macmillan; Asst. Recording Secretary: Mrs. J. H. Norris; Corresponding Secretary: Miss Winifred L. Birkett; Asst. Corresponding Secretary: Miss Katherine H. Dawson; Treasurer; Miss E. Christine Rorke; Asst. Treasurer: Miss Louisa M. Fair.

Alumnae News Board:—Miss Margaret F. Hadrill, (Editor), Miss Ethel Hurlbatt, Miss H. S. Gairdner, Mrs. A. S. Eve, Mrs. J. Gordon Stewart.

Local Council of Women:—Mrs. M. Arthur Phelan and Mrs. Walter E. Lyman.

University Settlement Board:—Miss Sara B. Scott.

Convener Library Committee:—Miss Inez M. Baylis.

Appointments Bureau:—Mrs. J. Gordon Stewart and Miss May Idler.

Financial Statement, McGill Alumnæ Library Committee

April 1st, 1924—March 31st, 1925

RECEIPTS

Balance from March	$294.14
Donation Miss E. Armstrong for R. V. H.	5.00
Interest	4.78
McGill Alumnae Society	150.00
Interest	5.77
	$459.69

EXPENDITURES

Books	$120.74
Magazines	89.30
Supplies	5.70
Stamps	.40
Balance	243.55
	$459.69

Total Expenditures $216.14.

Audited and found correct, May 18th, 1925, Marjorie Pick and Katherine H. Dawson.

Helen M. Kydd, Treas., McGill Alumnae Library Committee.

Eighth Annual Report McGill Alumnæ Library Committee

A report must ever be a statement of definite facts with as little comment as possible but it is indeed difficult to give any adequate account of the work of the libraries supported by the Alumnae without bringing in more than mere statistics. Figures to many of us mean very little, but the fact that one human sufferer whom one knows personally has been cheered and helped on to health in mind and body through the libraries does make one realize the real worth of such a work. During the past year letters of appreciation from patients and officials and donations showing their gratitude and interest speak for themselves. Among those received in connection with the Royal Victoria Library was a letter from the Board of Governors voicing their thanks and appreciation. This is the first time such recognition has been shown us. Lord Byng after a visit to St. Annes sent a very fine gift of five illustrated books as a mark of interest—but it is the look which comes over the face of a patient when a worker brings him a book that is the most expressive testimony to the success of the work.

Since the last report the work has been carried on as usual at the Red Cross Lodge, the S.C.R. Hospital at St. Annes and the Royal Victoria Hospital. At the Red Cross Lodge the number of patients has diminished to seven. These men are kept supplied with reading matter by two voluntary workers and this will be continued as long as the men require it. At the Military Hospital at St. Annes at present there are 429 patients and a staff of 202. On the shelves of the main library there are:—

2,221 vol. of fiction
542 vol. of non-fiction
236 vol. of French books

2,999 Total

In the T.B. wards there are 786 books, 270 English books have been added to the shelves this year and 128 French books. The library was moved this year on account of alterations in the Hospital. It is now in a more central location and there is more accommodation for the increasing number of books. In referring to this move Miss Harrington, the librarian, said in her report that one felt in this move the appreciation there is in the Hospital for the McGill Alumnae Library, for Capt. Boyd and all concerned were so anxious to better things for us than to let us feel any annoyance or discomfort in the move.

The report on the work at the Royal Victoria is summed up in the following report drawn up by Miss Baylis for the Annual Meeting of the Board of Governors. It is at the request of the Alumnae Library Committee that this report is given in its entirety.

Fourth Annual Report

McGill Alumnæ Library Committee, Royal Victoria Hospital

I have the honor to submit on behalf of the McGill Alumnae Library Committee, the fourth Annual Report of the Library of the Royal Victoria Hospital.

The machinery and personnel, which were given in detail in the last Report, is the same. There are the 13 regular voluntary workers, and a few "spares" ready to substitute for anyone unable on account of illness or other good reason to be present on her day, with the result that except during the month of August when the Library was closed so that all workers might have their vacations, Christmas and New Year's Day, the Library has been open and books have been distributed in some section of the Hospital—Monday and Thursday in the medical public wards, Tuesday and Friday in the surgical public wards, Wednesday and Saturday in the private wards of the Ross Memorial.

Though the same number of workers have conducted the Library as in previous years, each and every one has had extra work to do. This has been necessary on account of the great increase in the number of books added to the shelves and to the number of books given out and returned.

Specially noteworthy is the increase in the number of books added to the Library and the variety of languages in which they are printed. We have now on our shelves books in ten languages, comprising English, French, Italian, Yiddish, Greek, German, Polish, Norwegian, Czecho-Slovakian, Dutch. During the year, 558 additional books were catalogued for the Library, and a number are still waiting to be catalogued owing to lack of shelf space. This difficulty we hope will soon be overcome by the granting of larger and better quarters to the Library which the Hospital authorities have intimated will be done. Of the books added, 447 are fiction—including 94 children's books—13 non-fiction, 17 French, 42 Yiddish, 1 Greek, 6 German, 18 Polish, 3 Norwegian, 9 Czecho-Slovakian, 2 Dutch. The October inventory showed 2,323 books on the shelves, and many have been added since. 423 of the books were donated by the Consuls of the countries named, friends and patients, the remaining 135 being bought with money granted by the Hospital and "fines" money. Of the Hospital appropriation of $200.00, $150.22 was spent by us in books—including $31.99 on book-binding, the balance being for supplies purchased through the Hospital office. The rule of "fining" all others than patients 2 cents a day for books held over 2 weeks has been strictly enforced, $13.08 having been collected from delinquents. This money has been used in buying new books for the Library.

The number of books given out during the year exceeds the record of the previous year by more than 2,000. The number of books given out per month being 1,353, exceeding by 353 the number of books returned. This shows a reduction in the "overdues," largely owing to the "deposit boxes" asked for in the Report of last year—which the Hospital authorities have placed on each floor of the Ross Memorial—and to the system of "fines;" but the number of "overdues" still exceeds what should be the case in the Library.

Every effort is made to overcome this difficulty, which is chiefly due to the passing on of loaned books from patient to patient or from patient to some other person in the Hospital. If any book due cannot be found by the workers when on tour each morning, regular printed notices demanding the return of the book within 2 days are sent to the borrowers. If, however, the number of "overdues" cannot be materially reduced in a very short time, more drastic measures will be necessary.

Statistics given show in a measure the increase in the Library work but fail to indicate the increased volume of thanks received daily from patients. Many times each day the first question asked the librarian as she approaches the bedside with books is: "How much do you charge?" When told that the only obligation is to return the book undamaged to the Library within 14 days, the happy smile on the patients' faces shows their feelings. A small boy who had spent 9 months of the past year in bed has read 6 books every week of that time, and it is now sometimes difficult to supply him with suitable reading matter—his enthusiasm and cheerful smile in expressing his thanks more than repay for any extra labor. The expression of the face of a Greek, who could speak only a few words of English, when a book in his own language was given him, was worth many hours, even days, of real hard work. Many times the thanks of the well-to-do private patients in the Ross Memorial is also expressed, not only in words but in donations to the Library.

With many of these patients who came from other parts of Canada, and even from across the line, the history and methods of conducting the work have had to be discussed in detail so that if possible a Library might be added to the Hospital in their home town.

(Signed) INEZ BAYLIS,
Convenor Library Committee
McGill Alumnae Society
Royal Victoria Hospital.

Montreal, January, 1925.

As an acknowledgment of this report the following letter was sent to Miss Baylis:

ROYAL VICTORIA HOSPITAL
MONTREAL

12th March, 1925.

Dear Miss Baylis:

At a meeting of the Board of Governors of the Royal Victoria Hospital held on the 10th instant, I was instructed by the Board of Governors to tender you their sincere thanks for the very very able manner in which the library is conducted in the Royal Victoria Hospital.

Sir Vincent spoke most highly of the work and the Governors were deeply grateful.

Yours sincerely,
(Signed) H. G. WEBSTER,
Supt.

Miss I. M. Baylis,
Chief Librarian,
Royal Victoria Hospital,
Montreal.

In conclusion one may frankly say that the work has thrived and prospered and the success is due in no small measure to the never-failing self-sacrificing work of Miss Baylis.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) DOROTHY R. MATHEWSON,
Secretary.

Treasurer's Report—McGill Alumnæ

RECEIPTS

By Balance from 1923-1924	$182.68
147 Resident Graduate Fees at $4.00	588.00
44 Non-Resident Graduates Fees at $2.50	110.00
6 Non-Resident Graduate Fees at $1.00	6.00
11 Honorary Members' Fees at $5.00	55.00
2 Honorary Members' Fees at $6.50	13.00
1 Life Member's Fee at $2.00	2.00
Bank exchange not collected	.59
"Diminutive Drama" Fund	437.05
Bank Interest	5.12
Total	$1,399.44

EXPENDITURES

Stationery and Postage	$ 5.06
Printing of post cards and postage	55.16
Fee for Local Council of Women	2.00
Graduates' Society (McGill News)	400.00
Afternoon Tea Account	148.00
Witness Press (McGill Women Grad. Lists)	69.83
Campbell's for flowers	10.55
Library Fund	150.00
University Settlement (Camp)	115.00
Federation University Women (fee)	35.00
Federation University Women (scholarship)	225.00
Exchange on Cheques	1.45
Balance	182.39
	$1,399.44

Audited and found correct, May 15th, 1925, Marjorie Pick and Katherine Dawson.

Respectfully submitted, Elizabeth E. Abbott, Treas.

Canadian Federation of University Women

That article of the constitution which requires that the President of the Federation shall visit each of its branches at least once during her term of office has recently been fulfilled. Last November and early December Mrs. Vaughan made a tour of the recently organized clubs in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. She returned at the end of April from a six weeks' tour of the West. Travelling directly to the coast, Mrs. Vaughan made her first stop at Victoria and visited on the return journey all those clubs which are scattered over the prairie provinces and Ontario.

Few indeed are the clubs in which there is not a fair representation of McGill women among the members; in many cases they are on the executive, and, according to Mrs. Vaughan's report some of the gatherings in which she participated might well be called McGill reunions. This was conspicuously the case in the far West. In Victoria, Miss Mary Hamilton, Arts '14, President of the Club, introduced Mrs. Vaughan when she gave a lecture in Victoria College, and Prof. Wood of Vancouver, Arts '10, moved the vote of thanks. In Vancouver, besides the functions arranged by the University Women's Club, there was a special rally of the McGill Alumnae of Vancouver and a round of entertainment where the red and white glowed and gleamed and where the days of Auld Lang Syne were recalled and celebrated with true Western enthusiasm.

In Vancouver, too, as well as in Edmonton, Saskatoon, and London, there was always at hand an old friend from McGill to act as guide through the splendid new buildings, all so commandingly placed, which are apt to rouse envy in the breast of the homecomer to aging halls.

In all the Clubs, whether in those situated in university towns or in those remote from such support there was marked enthusiasm for the federation idea, and a ready response to any appeal for support of either national or international solidarity. Such concrete efforts as those for the scholarship and Crosby Hall funds are progressing. As a stimulus to our zeal in the latter, comes recent news that building is to begin this summer.

The international tie has been greatly strengthened lately by the visit of Miss Theodora Bosanquet to Toronto, Ottawa and Montreal. Miss Bosanquet is the Secretary of the International Federation and her address at the Annual Meeting of the McGill Alumnae on Monday, May 18th, was an exposition of the "ideals" of our organization, so clear, so stimulating and so reasonable that it may well have served to convert the sceptical and confirm the faithful.

The Diminutive Dramas

The presentation of a group of short plays by the Alumnae Society, assisted by some of the McGill staff, has now settled down into a regular feature of the academic year. The selection offered in the hall of the R.V.C. on the 6th and 7th of March covered a wide range of dramatic art. "Helena's Husband," described in the programme as a "pseudo-Mycenean comedy," by Philip Modeller, was a pure farce, a burlesque of the story of Helen of Troy, based upon the idea that Metelaus is a "peace-at-any-price" husband, who is greatly relieved when Paris takes Helen off his hands.

"Overtones," by Alice Gersterberg, is a delicate satire upon the insincerity of modern social life. There are no male characters in this play and the chief parts are those

of two society women carrying on a conversation over the tea-table. Each is attended by her own "primitive self," whose interjections give the key to the play.

The third piece was A. A. Milne's comedy, "Wurzel Flummery," which is now fairly widely known, and which will probably continue for many years to be a favourite of the amateur stage. The plot turns upon the eccentric bequest of an old man who leaves the sum of $50,000 to each of two rural politicians on the condition that they assume the absurd name which forms the title of the play. In the long run his cynicism is justified by the fact that both accept.

There was a fair-sized audience on both nights. In a hall which was designed solely for lectures it is obvious that the adequate presentation of plays is hampered by serious material difficulties, and the lack of any proper facilities at McGill entirely precludes from consideration any work of great literary value. It is much to be hoped that in the construction of new buildings the authorities will be mindful of the educational value of the amateur drama, and will provide a small theatre in which the presentation of plays is not impeded by unnecessary difficulties.

Most of the proceeds went to the Scholarship Fund and the sum of $115.00 was allotted to the University Settlement in aid of their Girl's Camp.

ALUMNÆ NOTES

Clara Fritz, M.Sc. (Arts 1914), is now at the Forest Products Laboratory, University St., Montreal.

Emma C. Gibbons, Med. '23, has opened an office at Rochester, N.Y.

Miss Ethel Hurlbatt has been awarded an honorary M.A. from Oxford. She has been spending her year's leave of absence in Southern France and Italy.

Joan Foster, Arts '23, has been awarded one of the Moyse Travelling Scholarships for this year.

R.V.C. Senior Dinner

The Annual Senior Dinner was held this year on May the fifteenth, and was very well attended. Mrs. Walter Vaughan was a special guest and made a short speech at the conclusion of the dinner. A cable from Miss Hurlbatt sending special congratulations for the occasion was much appreciated. It was read by Miss Isabel Nixon, who as president of the junior year, acted as toast-mistress. Mrs. Garside, Acting-Warden, responded most ably to the toast to our *Alma Mater*.

Muriel B. Carr, Arts '98. We offer hearty congratulations to one of our distinguished fellow-graduates, Muriel B. Carr, Arts '98, who last year received the degree of Ph.D. *Magna cum laude* from the University of Chicago. Miss Carr was recently at the R.V.C., lecturing in English there and at McGill. At present she is Instructor in English at the University of Minnesota, where she is giving a course on Chaucer and Metrical Mediaeval Romances.

MARRIAGE

WOODHOUSE, THOMSON—On May 11th at St. Andrews Church, Westmount, Miss Helena Barbara Thomson, Arts '24, to Mr. Douglas Hamilton Woodhouse.

BIRTHS

CHRISTIE—In December, 1924, to the Rev. and Mrs. George Christie (Rae Mowatt, Arts '06), Alberton, P.E.I., a son.

CROCKER—In March, 1925, to Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Crocker (Amy B. Fraser, Arts '06), Vancouver, B.C., a daughter.

MOORE—On April 5th, 1925, to Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Moore (Margaret Taylor, Arts '10), Lewisburg, West Virginia, a son.

HOLMAN—On January 17th, 1925, to Dr. Emile Holman, and Dr. Ann Purdy Holman (Ann P. Purdy, Arts '15), Cleveland, Ohio, a son.

HUNTEN—On March 1st, to Mr. and Mrs. K. W. Hunten (Winifred Mount, Arts '13), a son.

The McGill Women's Graduates' Society, Penticton, B.C.

The McGill Women Graduates' Society entertained at a bridge in Stanley Park Pavilion early in April. There were about thirty-five tables. The President received the guests. It was decided to give the proceeds to Mrs. Vaughan for the Crosby Hall Fund.

The Vancouver Women's Canadian Club, after Mrs. Vaughan's address to the members, voted twenty-five dollars to Crosby Hall.

WITH THE BRANCH SOCIETIES

OTTAWA

On Thursday, April 16th, the Ottawa Valley Graduates' Society entertained at a dinner dance at the Chateau Laurier. The guests were received by Sir Arthur and Lady Currie and Dr. and Mrs. J. T. Basken. The Toast List follows:

TOASTS

The King—Proposed by Dr. J. T. Basken, President; "God Save the King."

Old McGill—Proposed by Justice P. B. Mignault, LL.D. Responded to by Sir Arthur W. Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., LL.D., Principal of McGill University.

Sister Universities—Proposed by G. Gordon Gale, M.Sc. Responded to by Toronto University Representative and Queens University Representative.

Committee in Charge of Arrangements—H. A. Aylen, R. C. Berry, Dr. C. H. Brown, Mrs. J. E. Craig, Mrs. H. Kennedy, Dr. R. Law, J. B. McRae, G. Gordon Gale, Dr. N. M. Guiou, Miss E. A. Smillie, R. de B. Corriveau, Chairman.

In reply to the toast to "Old McGill", Sir Arthur Currie, the Principal, dealt fully and forcefully with the question of what a University's function really is.

Sir Arthur's brief was not for a text-book burdening of the student mind as an equipment with which to begin a professional or commercial career. Instead he argued that the real function of a university was to develop that spirit of mind which laid a greater value upon loyalty and a profound dependence upon hard work as the tools of success. The mere facts that a student absorbed during his course were easily forgotten outside the university walls but the development of a capacity for individual effort, a sense of proper values that permitted of seeing through shams and discarding superficialities was paramount.

TOO MANY LECTURES

At McGill, Sir Arthur proceeded, he had found considerable criticism among the student body of conditions here. The general attitude was that there were too many lectures. "And," he declared, "I agree with them. I think they are right.

"We have many problems confronting us, but what I am most interested in is the young men and the young women who come to us each year. In many cases the entire conditions of their lives are changed. They are removed from immediate parental control; they have, for the first time in their lives, their own latchkeys. There are the sons and daughters of the poor and those of the wealthy; some come from the farms and some from the cities. Some are serious minded; others are not. Some are shy, some interested in sport and athletics and some in developing their social position. Incidentally you will find that while there is hardly a student in the entire university who couldn't tell you that "Bones" Little, of Ottawa, was last year's football captain, I doubt if there are a half dozen who could tell you the name of the student who won the Rhodes scholarship.

THE PROBLEMS OF THE UNIVERSITY

"But this is just our problem. The young man is the excuse for the university; the test of the college. If we fail, we must go out of business." Then Sir Arthur raised the question that lay in his mind as to whether the university was functioning properly.

"Last year," he said, "when I had completed my four years at McGill I made a study of what had happened to the students who entered when I started. I was startled. Of 145 students in Arts four years before, only 67 graduated. The rest had fallen by the wayside. Of 160 students in Applied Science, only 60 graduated; of the 124 students of the 1926 class who began in 1920, only 53 were left last year; in law only 18 students graduated out of 53 who had started; the class of 50 in dentistry was reduced to 15.

"There is plainly a defect. In 1923, 343 students entered in Arts. Of these only 131 were able to successfully make the mid-term test; 212 were conditioned and of these latter 204 were still conditioned at the end of the year. Last year 375 entered the Arts course. At the mid-term test 78 had completely and hopelessly failed. If the tests had been a proper indication of their status and had we applied the rigid rules in these cases they would have been compelled to retire from the university. But we didn't. We did, however, ask 18 to retire, because there was no possible profit in their pursuing their courses.

"We have reached this decision. It is obvious. Not every man will profit by a university education."

But the root cause of the evil Sir Arthur was inclined to trace back to the preparatory schools which lead to the university. At the former, pupils developed the habit of simply memorizing every subject. At the university this highly developed faculty alone was of no avail. Thinking, reasoning and concentration were essential.

FAVORS ANOTHER REUNION

The problem in education consisted not only in an appreciation of resources but rather of the forces that militated against the proper use of such resources, Sir Arthur concluded, and, until such a sense of appreciation of the combative elements was reached, educational efforts would be vain.

Sir Arthur in closing referred to the successful McGill reunion held in 1921 and suggested that another one should be held next year.

Mr. Justice P. B. Mignault, of the Supreme Court, in proposing the toast to "Old McGill," reviewed the early history of the institution, following the bequest of the famous Burnside property of 46 acres in the heart of Montreal. To this had been added a gift of £10,000 with which to commence the construction of the university. "Thus was the seed of mustard planted," he said. "That was 100 years ago, and today the McGill spirit and the McGill soul permeates the entire Dominion of Canada."

TO SISTER UNIVERSITIES

The toast to "Sister Universities," proposed by Mr. Gordon Gale, was responded to by Mr. H. H. Horsey, on behalf of Queen's graduates, and by Mr. S. C. Cooke, on behalf of Toronto University graduates. Mr. Horsey briefly referred to the loss Queen's had sustained when Prof. O. D. Skelton had resigned to become Under-Secretary for External Affairs. What was a loss to the university, however, became a national gain. Closing his

tribute to McGill, Mr. Horsey said: "McGill has played a great part in helping to raise the standard of citizenship in Canada."

MAKES A SUGGESTION

Mr. Cooke referred to the 500 Toronto University, 500 McGill, 300 Queen's and some 300 graduates of other universities who are now residents of Ottawa and suggested that an All-University Association should be organized. He believed such an organization could play a vastly more important rôle in the city's life than its mere numerical strength would indicate.

Hon. Dr. J. H. King, in a two-minute speech, praised Sir Arthur Currie's work since his advent to the principalship of McGill. The dinner was presided over by Dr. J. T. Basken, who introduced the various speakers. At the conclusion of the dinner and the speeches a dance was held in the ballroom.

At the head table were: Mrs. S. C. Cooke, Mr. Donald King, Mme. Mignault, Mr. H. H. Horsey, Mrs. Gordon Gale, Hon. Dr. J. H. King, Lady Currie, Dr. J. T. Basken, Sir Arthur Currie, Mrs. Basken, Judge Mignault, Mrs. (Dr.) King, Mrs. S. C. Cooke, Mr. Gordon Gale, Miss Alison King, and Sir John Wormald.

Botanist and Artist

A. W. S.

It was my privilege, early in March last, to view a small, but unusually pleasing, collection of pictures by Faith Fyles, at Wilson's Gallery, Sparks Street, Ottawa. The majority of the thirty-six shown were in pastel, but a small number were oils.



Miss Faith Fyles

Miss Fyles, who is a McGill graduate, had been known to us here as a capable botanist, being for some time assistant in the botanical division of the Experimental Farm, in which capacity she prepared in 1920 an excellent report on the *Principal Poisonous Plants of Canada*, illustrated by her own beautiful drawings. The results of her valuable and scholarly research work on "Wild Rice" appeared a few years ago in a bulletin issued by the Department of Agriculture, and her article on the "Ergot of Wild Rice" was published in *Phytopathology* (Cornell University). The chapter on "Canadian Wild Flowers," in the Boy Scouts' *Manual*, is from the pen of Miss Fyles, as are also the many fine drawings illustrating it.

In spite of the daily routine of arduous scientific work, she has constantly retained her early fondness for and skill in painting pictures. To Franklin Brownell, R.C.A., of Ottawa, under whom she studied for a year or two, she owes much for the inspiration to develop and improve her natural talent. A year spent abroad lately, with freedom from her regular scientific work, permitted her to concentrate for the time her best energies on art, Stanhope Forbes, R.A., being her teacher at Newlyn, Cornwall, and Lucien Simon, in Paris. The collection of pictures referred to, which was highly praised by competent critics and much admired by the many who saw it, may be said to be the result of that year's work, although occasional landscapes by Miss Fyles have appeared from 1918 on, at the Royal Canadian Academy, the Montreal Art Association, and the Canadian National Exhibitions.

Some of the most beautiful were scenes in Cornwall, that section of England so dear to the hearts of artists. These included *The Picnic*, *Newlyn*, and *The Farmhouse, Perranporth*. The south of France was represented by *The Almond Orchard*, a picture of rare beauty, *Almond Trees at Cagnes*, and others of unusual charm. But especially noteworthy and appealing were the studies of the Gatineau district, near Ottawa, such as *From Wakefield*, which, by the way, was purchased by the Lady Byng, *Leeving Chelsea*, and *Along the Gatineau*. A refinement and subtle delicacy of treatment characterize all Miss Fyles' work; it is restful and sober, and happily free from a striving after ultra-modern effects, which often tend to mar the efforts of some of our talented artists.

Not to many is it granted to excel, as she has done, in two fields so diverse as botany and painting. Her success, as she herself is glad to acknowledge, is no doubt due in part to the influence in childhood of her late father, a well-known entomologist, who was gifted, not only with the scientist's mind, but also the artist's hand. Since 1920, Miss Fyles has fulfilled the duties of botanist and artist, in the Horticultural Division of the Dominion Experimental Farm, where much of her time is devoted to making water-color drawings of Canadian fruits introduced by the *Dominion Horticulturist*.

Ottawa, April 6, 1925.

District of Bedford

R. F. STOCKWELL, VICE-PRESIDENT FOR MISSISSQUOI

The annual meeting of the Bar Association of the District of Bedford, was held at the Court House on May 1st, the doyen of the Association, C. A. Nutting, K.C., presiding in the absence of the Batonnier, Mr. Geo. H. Boivin, K.C., M.P., unavoidably absent, attending the Session of Parliament.

The undernoted graduates of McGill were elected to the following offices for the ensuing year: C. A. Nutting, K.C., Syndic. R. F. Stockwell, B.A., B.C.L., K.C., Councillor and Reporter to the Official Law reports of the Province. W. Francis Bowles, B.A., B.C.L., Treasurer.

Before the conclusion of the meeting a resolution was passed instructing the secretary to convey to the Honorable Mr. Justice Hackett the best wishes of the Association for a speedy recovery from his illness and regretting his absence from the meeting. The Honorable Mr. Justice Hackett is President of the McGill Graduates' Society of the District of Bedford.

Maynard Steven Cook, M.D., C.M., of the Class of 1923 has settled at Frelighsburg and is there practicing his profession.

The McGill Graduates' Society of Victoria and District, Victoria, B.C.

The members of the McGill Graduates' Society were the guests of Professor Percy H. Elliott, President of the Society, and of Mrs. Elliott, at a most enjoyable dance. Someone had said that such affairs are often lacking in enthusiasm, so Professor Elliott took this method of disproving such erroneous ideas. As a result of this successful affair, the society in Victoria and district will meet more frequently, as it was clearly shown that McGill graduates really do wish to get together, and that the opportunity is all they need. With such a host and hostess this success was assured. There is rumor of an outdoor affair before the summer holidays come upon us.

The guests included the Hon. Dr. J. D. MacLean and Mrs. MacLean, the Hon. Dr. W. H. Sutherland and Mrs. Sutherland, Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Willis, Dr. E. B. Paul, Hon. Dr. H. E. Young and Mrs. Young, Rev. Dr. W. Leslie Clay and Mrs. Clay, Miss Margaret Clay, Colonel Lorne Drum and Mrs. Drum, Dr. Douglas W. Graham and Mrs. Graham, Major L. S. Goodeve and Mrs. Goodeve, Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Green, Dr. and Mrs. E. C. Hart, Dr. and Mrs. R. L. Miller, Dr. and Mrs. A. E. McMicking, Dr. and Mrs. M. W. Thomas, Dr. and Mrs. J. E. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Smith, Dr. and Mrs. J. S. McCallum, Mrs. and Mr. D. B. Holden, Mr. and Mrs. Harold A. Beckwith, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Clearihue, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Allwood, the Rev. Dr. Unsworth and Mrs. Unsworth, Mrs. J. K. Redpath, Mrs. D. Ross, Miss Mary Hamilton, Miss Dorothy Hay, Miss Norah Hewlings, Miss Christine Ross, Miss Muriel Bishop, Miss Katie Collison, Miss Audrey Topp, Dr. W. A. Fraser, Dr. M. J. Keys, Dr. Stuart G. Kenning, Mr. Allan McLean, Mr. Ross Wilson, Mr. R. B. Wilson, Mr. French and Mr. Albert Sullivan, while the following graduates resident in Vancouver, were over for the occasion: Professor Fred. G. C. Wood, Dr. Mack Eastman, Dr. J. D. Davidson, Mr. L. S. Robertson, Mr. Auden and Mr. Marshall.

Dr. Ervin A. Center, Arts '20, Med. '23, has left Brockville, Ont., and established himself at Brunswick, Me.

Manitoba College has conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity upon Rev. H. J. Keith, M.A., Arts '99, who is minister of St. Andrews Church, Winnipeg, Man.

Lt.-Col. E. G. M. Cape, D.S.O., Sci. 98, has been appointed to the command of the 2nd Montreal Regiment, Canadian Artillery.

Dr. Joseph R. Dean, Arts '15, Med. '18, of Elnora, Alberta, has been pursuing post-graduate studies in Eastern Canada.

Dr. John A. Street, Med. '19, has been appointed physician (part time) to the Kwawkewlth Indian Agency, in British Columbia, under the Department of Indian affairs.

Alex. A. Anderson, Sci. '11, has received promotion in the service of the Department of Public Works from assistant engineer, at London, Ont., to be senior assistant engineer at Port Arthur, Ont.

Charles F. Sise, Sci. '97, has been appointed president of the Bell Telephone Company of Canada in succession to L. B. McFarlane, who has become chairman of the Board. Mr. Sise has devoted his entire business career to telephony and entered the service of the Bell Company of Canada in 1899, as superintendent of toll lines. Since that time he has been successively assistant general superintendent, general superintendent, general manager, and vice-president and general manager, the last since 1915. The company was organized by his father, the late C. F. Sise, Sr., in 1880.

Among those graduates who served upon the honorary committee in connection with the centenary celebration of the birth of Hon. Thomas D'Arcy, Law '61, held on April 13, were Hon. Dr. J. H. King, Med. '95, Minister of Public Works, Ottawa; Hon. H. J. Cloran, Law '82, Senator, Ottawa; Rt. Hon. C. J. Doherty, Law '76; Dr. J. J. E. Guerin, Med. '78; H. J. Trihey, K.C., Law, '00; F. J. Curran, K.C., Law '93; Dr. F. W. Gilday, Med. '97; Hon. Edmund W. P. Guerin, Arts '78, Law '81; Hon. John D. Purcell, Law '77; H. J. Kavanagh, K.C., Law '78; F. J. Laverty, K.C., Law '97; M. A. Phelan, K.C., Law '04; Dr. F. J. Hackett, Med. '05; Recorder G. H. Semple, Law '99, all of Montreal.

Dr. Henry H. Kerr, Med. '04, of Washington, D.C., professor of neurological surgery, at George Washington University Medical School, figured in the despatches of March because of a delicate operation which he performed in the Garfield Memorial Hospital in that city for angina pectoris. Dr. Kerr is the only surgeon who has ever performed this new and difficult operation in Washington.

Lieutenant-Colonel T. R. Caldwell, O.B.E., past student, has retired from the command of the Lanark and Renfrew Regiment, Canadian Militia, with headquarters at Perth, Ont.

In Toronto, on March 24, the death took place of Margaret Park, widow of Dr. A. Dixon Wagner, Med. '72.

Faculty of Science

Information Required

Graduates and readers would be of great assistance to the Faculty of Science if they would send in any information they may have concerning anyone in the list printed below. Addresses are wanted, but any suggestion as to ways of discovering addresses will be appreciated.

CLASS OF 1904 — 1900-01

Baker, C. Stanley....London, Eng.
Barclay, Charles H...St. Paul, Minn.
Churchill, Cecil.....Hansport, N.S.
Crichton, Gordon L..Halifax, N.S.
Crombie, Henry R...Montreal, Que.
Ferguson, Allan A...Pictou, N.S.
Fraser, Donald McI..Montreal, Que.
Fraser, Thomas C...New Glasgow, N.S.
Fullington, Moses A..Newport, Vt.
Graham, Wendell S..New Glasgow, N.S.
Hall, Marion E.....Toronto, Ont.
Harris, Spencer L.D. Law '05, Ottawa.
Hersey, Herbert S...Montreal, Que.
Hodgson, Cassils V..Montreal, Que.
Kent, George M.....Truro, N.S.
Keyes, Corlis G.....Ottawa, Ont.
Lewis, Burwell B....Baltimore, Md.
Lucas, Harry W.....Lachine, Que.
MacCosham, Edgar..Bryson, Que.
MacLeod, Russell M.Buffalo, N.Y.
Manchester, C. S....Ottawa, Ont.
Marler, Leonard W..Montreal, Que.
McIntyre, Melvil B..Owen Sound, Ont.
Mitchell, Harold C...Ottawa, Ont.
Mundy, Oswald A...Hamilton, Ont.
Pippy, George F ....Springhill, N.S.
Porter, W. J. D. A...Douglastown, N.B.
Robillard, E. G. F...Montreal, Que.
Sheely, William J....Montreal, Que.
Sims, Harold H.....Montreal, Que.
Smith, Joseph.....LaBaie du Fable, Que.
Sutcliffe, Paul.....Poughkeepsie, N.Y.
Sutherland, D. H....River John, N.S.
Vallieres, Henry R...Three Rivers, Que.

CLASS OF 1909 (Entering 1905)

Archibald, Henry D..Harbour Grace, Nfld.
Ash, Ernie C.....Todmorden, Ont.
Austin, John C.....Montreal, Que.
Ayre, Charles R.....St. John's, Nfld.
Baldwin, Harold F...Baldwin's Mills, Que.
Bambrick, Heber....Cranbrook, B.C.
Bancroft, Aubrey G..M.D. Bridgetown, Barbadoes.
Belleau, Joseph.....Montreal, Que.
Best, William P.....Montreal, Que.
Black, Maurice W...Windsor, N.S.
Bowman, Alex. I....St.Therese, Que.
Chessman, Geo. W...Denver, Col.
Chrysler, Philip H...Ottawa, Ont.
Cummins, Philip M..Magog, Que.
Davis, Wm. T.....Ottawa, Ont.
Delgado, Percy G....Falmouth, Jamaica.
Doran, Edward J....Montreal, Que.
Dupuis, N. Armand..Montreal, Que.
Farley, Sidney E....Buckingham, Que.
Farnsworth, C. A....Sawyerville, Que.
Fay, Norman P.....Knowlton, Que.
Gardiner, Samuel M.Chatham, Ont.
Head, Leslie H.....Montreal, Que.
Legget, Charles W...Portland, Ont.
Macdonald, Jay.....Vernon River, P.E.I.
McLachlin, Hugh C..Arnprior, Ont.
Marsh, Fred. W.....Quebec, Que.
Maver, A. McP.....Montreal, Que.
Miller, Wilbert N....Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
Mooney, Harry V...Stardale, Ont.
Paquet, Alfred.....Hawkesbury, Ont.
Rathburn, Adrian S..Deseronto, Ont.
Ritchie, Harold H...Newcastle, N.B.
Singleton, Omer H...Lyndhurst, Ont.
Stevenson, George...Holton Ave.
Taylor, Herbert R...St. John, N.B.
Townshend, C. S....Halifax, N.S.
Vessot, Samuel E....Joliette, Que.
Virtue, Matthew L...Woodstock, Ont.
Watson, James R....Little Rideau, Ont.
Webber, James P....Ship Harbour Lake, N.S.
Williamson, Wm. R..Owen Sound, Ont.

CLASS of 1914 (Former students)

Alexander, Wm. B...St. Leonards-on-Sea, Eng.
Allingham, R. R ....Woodstock, N.B.
Bacque, Fred. H.....Westmount, Que.
Bell, Gerald Gordon..Ottawa, Ont.
Berrill, Fred. C.....Kettering, Eng.
Best, Robert B.....Montreal, Que.
Booker, Harvey D...Kenora, Ont.
Brophy, George P...Ottawa, Ont.
Brown, Thomas A...Victoria, B.C.
Buckman, A. W.....Ottawa, Ont.
Calder, C. Douglas...Westmount, Que.
Cauldwell, Albert L..Westmount, Que.
Chalifour, Simon J...Ottawa, Ont.
Clarke, William T...Ottawa South, Ont.
Cleghorn, Andrew G.Vancouver, B.C.
Collyer, Charles T...Chemanius, B.C.
Copland, Andrew E..Westmount, Que.
Cox, Griffith V.....Kingston, Jamaica.
Creaghan, T. Cyril...Newcastle, N.B.
Dalton, Noel Roy....New York City, N.Y.
Davidson, Gerald H..Ottawa, Ont.
Davignon, Cyrille E..Knowlton, Que.
Davis, Harry B.....Quebec, Que.
Dawson, F. G. T....Montreal, Que.
de Lisle, Alex. M....Montreal, Que.
Dempster, Arthur L..Rossland, B.C.
Dixon, Arch. H.....Hamilton, Ont.
Dodge, John Bigelow.St. Anne de Bellevue, Que.
Farrell, Ralph Guy..Montreal, Que.
Gass, Ronald W.....Montreal, Que.
Gillies, John J. A....Irish Cove, N.S.
Harris, Parker B....Gore's Landing, Ont.
Ingersoll, John N....Ottawa, Ont.
Kilpatrick, Garfield..Montreal, Que.
Kingston, K. J.....Ottawa, Ont.
Kirby, Sidney S.....Ottawa, Ont.
Knowles, James M...Westmount, Que.
McAvity, Clifford....St. John, N.B.
McFadyen, K. A....Tignish, P.E.I.
McLean, John R....Morenci, Arizona.
McLean, Percy F....Coaticook, Que.
McLennan, R. P....Vancouver, B.C.
Millar, Burton.....Peterboro, Ont.
Mitchell, Leslie S....Westmount, Que.
Morkill, G. W.....Lima, Peru, S. Am.
Morton, George P...Hamilton, Ont.
Pearson, C. Chisolm.Buckingham, Que.
Pickel, Follin Eric...Sweetsburg, Que.
Power, E. de Gaspe..Montreal, Que.
Pulford, Fred. M....Winnipeg, Man.
Robins, Fred. G.....Montreal, Que.
Rogers, Harry G.....Peterboro, Ont.
Roy. L. Philippe.....Quebec, Que.
Ryan, John A.....Westmount, Que.
Schneider, George N.Montreal, Que.
Sharman, W. H.....Winnipeg, Man.
Sherlock, Robert H..Lethbridge, Alta.
Simpson, John A....Montreal, Que.
Stevenson, Bayne H.Montreal, Que.
Taylor, Walker L....Edmonton, Alta.
Troop, P. Fred. R...Montreal, Que.
Wall, A. Fraser.....Montreal, Que.
Warwick, Geo. W....Brockville, Ont.
Wickson, George A..Winnipeg, Man.
Young, Richard T...Ottawa Ont.

CLASS of1919 (Former Students)

Bienjonetti, L. A....Montreal, Que.
Blakeney, T. L.....Montreal, Que.
Bryant, Albert E....Sherbrooke, Que.
Cowan, Fred. D.....Ottawa. Ont,
Desy, J. Rodolphe...Outremont, Que.
Dickson, John H....Montreal, Que.
Doran, William H...Ottawa, Ont.
Fotheringham, J. P..Ottawa, Ont.
Heeney, T. J.....London, Ont.
Hinton, Arthur H...Westmount, Que.
Howard, James A....Ottawa, Ont.
Kirk, Edward W. H..Rawdon
Knight, Robert K...Sault Ste. Marie, Otn.
Lee, Arthur Edmund.Westmount, Que.
Lefebvre, J. A.....Montreal, Que.
Low, Richard A.....Ottawa, Ont.
McAvoy, Robert....Maisonneuve, Que.
MacLarty, G. B.....Ottawa, Ont.
Munro, Gordon H...Westmount, Que.
Olney, Jr., Geo. H...Westmount, Que.
Peter, Alan Gordon..St. Lucia, B.W.I.
Potter, Charles D....Valleyfield, Que.
Poulin, Clement J...Ottawa, Ont.
Root, Stephen E.....Sherbrooke, Que.
Roy, Arch. Edgar C..Montreal, Que.
Sawyer, Kenneth V..Coaticook, Que.
Starke, Lyall.....Farnham, Que.
Thomson, Alex. M...Ottawa, Ont.
Tison, Maurice.....Maisonneuve, Que.
Waring, Wm. Leigh..St. John, N.B.
Watt, Hugh N.....Toronto, Ont.
Wickware, Walter H.Ottawa, Ont.

CLASS NOTES

ARTS '99

The Rev. H. J. Keith, minister of St. Andrews Church, Winnipeg, has received the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity, from Manitoba College.

ARTS '24

Secretary, Laurence Sessenwein, 2 Amesbury, Ave., Montreal

Murray Gibson has usually won every scholarship he has gone out for, so that it is nothing unusual to hear that he has won the much-coveted Rhodes Scholarship. Murray has now completed a year's post-graduate course at Harvard and will leave for the other side shortly.

John Fotos has recently arrived home from Athens where he was studying in the School of Commercial Studies. John and his sister Helen have both won teaching scholarships under Dean Laing at the University of Chicago.

Laurie Tombs, after spending a year in study at Oxford with considerable travelling on the continent for amusement, expects to return home about July 25th to enter the firm of Guy Tombs Limited.

Alex. Alexander, who is now at Harvard, intends to take up the study of Law either at McGill or Osgoode.

Pete Bethel who is also at Harvard intends to go home to the Bahamas for the summer and will be back at Harvard next year to continue studying for his Ph.D.

Henry Silverstone is now at the University of London pursuing a course in International Law.

Howard Layhew who recently joined the ranks of benedicks and seems quite happy, is now working for the Sun Life Insurance Company and writing off his M.A. on the side.

Charlie Brownstein and Harold Blumenstein who both won Economics Scholarships last year and who both have their M.A.'s by now we hope, expect to join the Law Faculty next year.

Buster Hampson after studying for months at the University of Dijon is now back home here at work with the Robert Hampson Company.

"Cece" Teakle is pursuing a course in Theology at Bishop's College.

MED. '09

Dr. Fred. M. Auld, who was Interne at the Montreal General Hospital, 1909-10, writes from the Weihei Hospital, Honan, as follows:

We are always glad to see the McGILL NEWS. This is a fine move towards keeping in touch with graduates and keeping them informed of progress in our *alma mater*. We have several McGill men in this mission as well as other missions and commercial life in different parts of China.

SCIENCE '85.

E. P. Mathewson, 42 Broadway, New York

Samuel D. Fortier. Having reached his 70th milestone on April 24th, he was remembered by his associates with a very fine watch and chain. Dr. Samuel Fortier, for the past eighteen years in charge of the west Missouri river of the irrigation investigations of the United States Department of Agriculture, and for the past seven located in the Berkeley Federal Building, received telegraphic advice last Saturday that his request to be transferred to a consulting basis had been granted by the Department of Agriculture.

Dr. Fortier has long been known as one of the outstanding authorities on irrigation in this country. Prior to becoming connected with the Department he had been successively chief engineer of the Denver Union Waterworks, chief engineer of the Bear River Canal Company of Utah, professor of civil engineering in the Utah Agricultural College, director of Montana Agricultural Experiment Station, and a consulting irrigation engineer of note. From 1903 to 1907 he was in charge of irrigation investigations on the Pacific coast and a member of the University of California faculty. He is still a member of the University of California faculty as consulting professor of Irrigation Investigations in Practice.

E. McC. Macy has been extremely busy during the past few months getting abstracts of titles, etc., in connection with the new bond issue of the International Paper Company and its combine with the Riordan Company of Canada. This has taken him many times into Canada and all through the New England States.

E. P. Mathewson, had the pleasure of addressing the mining students at Yale University, Sheffield Scientific School, on April 27th.

SCIENCE '85

T. W. Lesage reports that he is in good health and continues to attend regularly to his duties in the Waterworks Department, Montreal.

SCIENCE '99

S. G. Blaylock is now general manager of the C.M. and S.C. of Canada, Trail, B.C.

SCIENCE '00

A. F. Byers

The circular letters covering the second year of the McGill Graduates' Endowment Fund are being issued this month. The appeal last year was liberally responded to by members of our Class. We understand that Science 1900, took a top place as subscribers to the good cause. Your secretary hopes that this year the subscriptions will be more numerous and the amount much larger.

It is a matter of interest to report to the Class that your Class Secretary, A. F. Byers, has recently been appointed to the Montreal Protestant Central School Board. This Board is newly created (April, 1925), by an act of the Provincial Legislature for the purpose of administering the finances of the Protestant communities in and around Montreal. Your secretary represents the Municipalities of Outremont, St. Laurent, Pointe-aux-Trembles, Sault au Recollet, and Hampstead.

SCIENCE '15

Secretary, E. C. Little, 350 Mackay Street, Montreal

During Easter week the Secretary visited Ottawa and was very glad to see two members of our class, T. A. Williams, and R. W. Guy. Tom is in the lumber business in Ottawa while Dick is with the Department of Trade and Commerce, Electric and Gas Testing Branch.

Mel Taylor is with the American Bank Note Company, in Ottawa.

George Gilchrist is with the Civil Service Commission in Ottawa.

The Secretary is still on section of the Welland Ship Canal.

SCIENCE '16

Secretary-Treasurer, Stanley A. Neilson, 353 West Hill Ave., Montreal, Que.

Two of the members of the class have recently suffered bereavement, John Bishop having lost his mother, and Walter Hunt his father. The sympathy of all the class goes out to them.

Considerable interest has been aroused by the questionnaire which has recently been received from the office of the Dean. It is hoped that all members of the class will fill out and return the papers as soon as possible so that the views of all may be taken into consideration.

On another page of this issue appears an announcement of the Reunion which is being planned for the Fall of 1926. As next year will mark the tenth anniversary of the graduation of the class this Reunion should appeal particularly to us. The announcement is being made a long way ahead of time so that everybody will have ample time to arrange things so that they may be on deck. We understand that the committees in charge are going to make the arrangements so perfect that the 1926 Reunion will be not only one to look forward to, but also that when it has passed into history, it will be one that will be long remembered. There is also a rumor afloat that the football team has already gone into training to beat Varsity.

As we look through the list of members of Sc. '16 we wonder why some of them don't occasionally favour us with a line or two so that it would be possible to make up some class notes that would be of real interest. Now *you*, who are reading this, hoping probably to find something of interest about the other fellows, sit down and let us know what you have been doing in the last nine years. If each one of you did this, think what a lovely lot of material we should have for the next issue of the NEWS. It is no joke trying to write up class notes when there are no notes to write. One can't be a miracle worker and make something out of nothing.

We would be glad to hear from anybody of the whereabouts of the following:—George Carrol, Allan Clark, Harvey W. Harris, B. H. T. MacKenzie, Bill McLean, A. W. Murdock, Sidney A. Ord, Edgar Penny, C. B. Sears, W. H. (Harry) Smith, J. E. (Dick) Sproule, P. S. Swenson, J. O. Twinberrow, C. L. (Chuck) Waterous, and Geo. M. Williscroft.

NOTES

Andrew T. McIntyre, Arts '23, has been ordained to the ministry and inducted into the pastorate of the United Church, at Youngstown, Alberta, at the completion of his course in theology at St. Andrew's College, Saskatoon, Sask. For several months prior to his induction by the Presbytery of Castor, Rev. Mr. McIntyre acted as supply at Youngstown.

Guy H. Blanchet, Sci. '08, has been transferred in the service of the Department of the Interior, at Ottawa, from Chief of Party (General Survey) to Survey Engineer, grade five.

The Colonial Auxiliary Forces Officers' Decoration and the Colonial Auxiliary Forces Long Service Medal have been granted to Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. Jenkins, D.S.O., Med. '12, of the Canadian Army Medical Corps.

At her home in Montreal, on April 25, the death took place of Agnes E. Little, widow of Charles MacLean, Woodstock, N.B., and mother of Dr. A. R. M. MacLean, Arts '11, of J. T. Donald & Co., chemists, Montreal and assistant professor of chemistry at McGill University.

Upon the occasion of his retirement as officer commanding the Canadian Grenadier Guards, Brigadier-General Frank S. Meighen, C.M.G., Arts '89, was in March, the guest of honor at a dinner tendered by the officers of the regiment and old friends of Brigadier-General Meighen.

Yves Lamontagne, Sci. '15, Assistant Canadian Trade Commissioner, has charge of the Information Bureau, of the Department of Trade and Commerce, at the British Empire Exhibition, Wembley Park.

L. Dana Wilgress, Arts '15, Canadian Trade Commissioner at Hamburg, has recently been in Canada endeavoring to promote trade with Germany and Russia.

Prof. Herschell E. Reilley, M.Sc., Arts '13, and A. F. Byers, Sci. '00, have been elected to the newly-created Montreal Protestant Central School Board, Mr. Reilley, representing Montreal West, Verdun, Lachine and Mount Royal and Mr. Byers, Outremont, St. Laurent, Sault au Recollet, Pointe aux Trembles and Hampstead.

W. L. Bond, K.C., Arts '94, Law '97, has been elected treasurer of the Montreal Bar, two of its councillors, elected without opposition, being H. N. Chauvin, K.C., Law '00; and Errol MacDougall, K.C., Law '04.

Dr. James W. Duncan, Med. '01, of Montreal, attended the International Congress of Gynaecologists and Obstetricians, held in London.

Dr. Frank G. Boudreau, Med. '10, who has been practising in Columbia, Ohio, has been appointed statistician-epidemiologist to the Health Centre of the Secretariat of the League of Nations, at Geneva.

ATHLETICS

Championships 1924-1925

Football	Queen's
Track	McGill
Hockey	Toronto
Tennis	McGill
Harriers	R.M.C.
English Rugby	Toronto
Soccer	McGill
Golf	Toronto
Rifle	Queen's
Swimming	McGill
Waterpolo	McGill
Basketball	Toronto
B. W. & F.	Toronto
Gymnastic	McGill

The 1924-1925 athletic season has come to a close and fourteen senior intercollegiate championships have been decided. McGill with six championships to her credit again led the other intercollegiate entries, while Toronto with five victories in the various forms of athletics came a close second. Queen's University were successful in winning two trophies, while R.M.C. with a single victory to their credit hold fourth place.

The three trophies emblematic of the three major sports were divided equally among the senior members of the Canadian intercollegiate athletic union. Queen's University winning the football for the third successive year. Toronto retaining the hockey, while McGill demonstrated their superiority on the track.

Of the minor sports six championships changed hands this year, while five were retained by their previous winners. The victory of R.M.C. in the Harrier meet, the winning of the rifle championship by Queen's University and the success of the McGill Soccer team were, perhaps, the greatest surprises of the season.

The standing of the three senior members of the C.I.A.U. in the number of championships won, since intercollegiate competition was inaugurated in the various forms of athletics is as follows:

	Major	Minor	Total
McGill	23	53	76
Toronto	29	37	66
Queen's	10	6	16

McGill Win Waterpolo

The senior waterpolo team gained the intercollegiate polo championship for the twelfth consecutive time, when they defeated the 'Varsity mermen by a score of 4-2 in Toronto and duplicated their performance the following week in Montreal by a score of 4-1.

The Herschorn trophy has been at McGill ever since intercollegiate competition was inaugurated in this sport in 1910. The red and white representatives, however, have not always had easy victories and on many occasions the Toronto waterpolo team were able to pile up a two or three-goal margin in their game in Toronto. The McGill players, however, on the return game, were always successful in overcoming their opponents' lead, but many championships were decided by only a very slight margin.

The graduation this year of George Vernot and "Clem" Anson, two stalwarts of the team for many years makes a forecast for future victories very doubtful indeed.

Queen's Riflemen Win

Queen's University made an auspicious entrance into the Dominion intercollegiate rifle meet by winning the championship this year. The splendid shooting on the part of Desmond Burke, the King's prize winner for 1924 at Bisley, was a great assistance to the winners.

The red and white representatives amassed a total of 716 points out of a possible 820, a higher score than that which won the trophy for them in 1923.

The shooting on the 200 and 500-yard ranges was especially good and several marksmen came only one point short of a possible perfect score.

The 600-yard range was shot under very trying conditions. A failing light and a treacherous wind proved disastrous to many of the aspirants for the team, many of whom spoiled a very good chance of making the team.

The standing of the various universities was as follows:

Queen's	734
McGill	716
Toronto	688
University of Manitoba	667
University of Alberta	637

McGill Gymnasts Won

The red and white gymnastic team defeated their old rivals from the Queen city, by the narrow margin of thirty-four points and recaptured the trophy which was won by Toronto last year.

Reg. Delahay, of McGill, captured the individual championship for the fifth time in as many years and his loss through graduation this year will be keenly felt.

The individual scores of the five highest men are as follows:

Delahay	McGill	682 points
Chorolski	Toronto	653 "
Mix	Toronto	618 "
Kim	Toronto	618 "
Conseglio	McGill	571 "

The team scores were: McGill, 2902 points; Toronto, 2868 points.

NOTES

Dr. Harold A. Whitcomb, Med. '21, has been elected president of the Great War Veterans' Association, of Smith's Falls, Ont.

L. C. McOuat, Agr. '15, of the Livestock Branch of the Department of Agriculture, at Ottawa, has been appointed one of the Canadian representatives upon the Imperial Economic Committee, formed to consider the question of improvements in the marketing of overseas food products in Great Britain.

Colonel H. M. Jacques, D.S.O., Med. '94, who has been chief medical officer for Military District No. 6, at Halifax, N.S., has been promoted in the Canadian Permanent Force to be Director-General of Army Medical Services at Ottawa.

Dr. Duncan G. MacCallum, Med. '06, has been appointed assistant physician on the staff of the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal.

S. C. Davidson, Sci. '23, has been awarded the fellowship in geology, offered by Dr. H. M. Ami, Arts '82, of Ottawa. He is studying for his M.Sc. degree in geology at the University.

Howard F. J. Lambart, Sci. '04, of the Geodetic Survey of Canada, Ottawa, was deputy leader of the Canadian Alpine Club's Mount Logan expedition, as representative of the Government. Mr. Lambart is an experienced climber and spent seven years in the Mount Logan region with the International Boundary Survey.

Arnold Wainwright, K.C., Arts '99, Law '02, and J. A. Mann, K.C., Law '01, have been elected directors of the Crown Trust Company.

Arthur L. Mudge, Sci. '94, lately with Messrs. Kerry & Chace Limited, Toronto, has been appointed to the staff of the joint board of engineers, Canadian section, St. Lawrence Deep Waterway Project. His duties in connection with the investigation will be the preparation of plans and specifications for four possible power plants, as well as the preparation of estimates of the cost of the necessary electrical and hydraulic equipment.

Upon the occasion of his retirement from the post of provincial mineralogist of British Columbia, W. Fleet Robertson, Sci. '80, was presented with a salver, tea set and set of pipes by the members of the Vancouver branch of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.

L. W. Jackson, Sci. '23, has joined the staff of the Toronto office of the Canadian Westinghouse Company Limited.

A. L. Farnsworth, Sci. '23, is now a member of the engineering staff of the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Company Limited, at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

John S. Whyte, Sci. '99, until recently chief engineer of the Dominion Coal Company, at Glace Bay, N.S., is now residing at St. Petersburg, Fla., where he has entered the contracting field.

Paul E. Cooper, Sci. '23, is topographical engineer and senior draughtsman with the Singer Manufacturing Co., at Ottawa.

Lincoln Ellsworth, past student in Science, was a member of the Norwegian Aero Club's expedition to the Arctic. His career since his undergraduate days at McGill has included mining engineering in Alaska, work as a biologist in Mexico and the Yukon, as an army aviator in France and as a geologist in Peru. In addition, he has also been national amateur wrestling champion of the United States.

H. B. Little, Arch. '20, has recently opened practice in Ottawa, in partnership with L. Fennings Taylor, and with offices in the Fraser Building. For two years after graduation he was in architects' offices in Montreal and for another period in New York offices, after which he made a nine months' trip studying architecture and sketching in England, France and Italy, from which he has recently returned.

Dr. Edward W. Archibald, Arts '92, Med. '96, professor of surgery in the Faculty of Medicine and surgeon at the Royal Victoria Hospital, has been chosen vice-president of the American Surgical Society and president of the American Association for Thoracic Surgery. These are very high honors in the profession and have been well won by Dr. Archibald, who is recognized as an authority in surgery, particularly surgery of the chest. In May, he spoke to the American Medical Association, in convention at Atlantic City, upon the operative treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis and this month he is to address the National Tuberculosis Association, in Minneapolis, upon the same subject.

Murdoch M. MacOdrum, M.A., '24, has been chosen by the committee charged with the selection of a student teacher for appointment to a teaching fellowship in Scotland, under the new scheme for the reciprocal interchange of student teachers between the National Committee for the Training of Teachers, Scotland, and McGill. Mr. MacOdrum obtained his bachelor's degree at Dalhousie University.

Dr. D. Wade Davis, Med. '09, has removed from Myrtle Point, Ore., to Kimberley, B.C., where he is engaged in practice in partnership with Dr. D. P. Hanington, Med. '06.

As secretary of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada, Dr. Arthur S. Lamb, Med. '17, Director of Physical Education at the University, attended the Olympic Congress held at Prague, on May 25, as one of the Canadian Olympic representatives.

In May, Gregor Barclay, K.C., Arts '06, Law '09, was presented by the French consul, in Montreal, Baron de Vitrolies, with the insignia of an officer of the French Academy.

Alex. M. Lindsay, Sci. '09, has been appointed superintendent of rolling stock, Montreal Tramways Company Limited. Until recently he was in charge of the inspection department of the J. T. Donald Company, Montreal.

Victor M. Meek, Sci. '10, is now in charge of irrigation administration at Ottawa, under the Director of the Water Power and Reclamation Service of the Department of the Interior.

J. S. Godard, Sci. '22, has been promoted in the mines branch at Ottawa, from engineer, grade 1, to engineer, grade 2.

The Moyse Travelling Scholarships, donated to the University by Lord Atholstan, in memory of the late Dr. Charles E. Moyse, Dean of the Faculty of Arts, have been awarded to Stanley M. E. Read, Arts '23, of Sherbrooke, Que., and Miss Joan M. V. Foster, Arts '23, of St. John, N.B. The former has been assisting in the Department of English at the University, while proceeding to his Master's degree and Miss Foster has been assistant to the Warden on the resident staff of the Royal Victoria College. She also received her Master's degree this year.

At an ordination held in St. John's Church, Huntingdon, Que., on June 7, the Bishop of Montreal admitted Arthur Radmore, Arts '23, to the diaconate. He is a graduate of the Montreal Diocesan Theological College and will become deacon-in-charge of the parish of Campbell's Bay, Que.

A. Douglas Gurd, Sci. '06, managing director of the City of San Paulo Improvements Company, San Paulo, Brazil, was in Montreal in May on the first stage of a holiday of several months which will be spent in Canada and Europe.

Dr. Walter A. Wilkins, Med. '99, has resigned from the position of director of the department of radiology at the Montreal General Hospital, to devote all his time to private practice in radiology.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. E. Gendron, past student, who has been manager of the Quebec branch of the Travellers' Insurance Co., has been transferred to the New York office of the same concern.

Rev. Douglas H. Woodhouse, Arts '23, a graduate of the Montreal Presbyterian College, was in May inducted into the ministerial charge of the Presbyterian Church, at Tetreaultville, Que.

Among those who became Fellows of the Royal Society of Canada, at the annual meeting held in Ottawa, in May, was John J. O'Neill, M.Sc., Ph.D., Sci. '09, Professor of Geology at the University.

The Hon. Calixte LeBeuf, Law '73, Chief Justice of the Circuit Court of Montreal, retired from the Bench on May 22, the eve of his 75th birthday. He has been senior judge of the Circuit Court since January 18, 1908, and previously was active as a Liberal campaigner and as editor of *La Patrie*, Montreal.

W. L. Bond, K.C., Arts '94, Law '97, has been appointed Chancellor of the Diocese of Montreal, in succession to the late Dr. L. H. Davidson, Arts '63, Law '64. Mr. Bond, who has been vice-chancellor of the diocese for a number of years, is a son of the late Most Rev. W. B. Bond, LL.D. '70, Archbishop of Montreal and Primate of all Canada.

Dr. Victor O. Mader, Med. '23, has returned from a period of post-graduate study in Europe, and is now associated in practice with his father, Dr. A. I. Mader, Med. '91, in Halifax, N.S.

Dr. Robert H. Allan, Med. '03, who has been practising in Estevan, Sask., is now in practice at Coronation, Alberta.

Dr. Robert Elder, Med. '03, formerly of Granby, Que., is now in practice at McLeod, Alberta.

A course in medical ethics has recently been given at the University of Alberta, by Dr. F. H. Mewburn, Med. '81, Professor of Surgery.

Dr. W. W. Chipman, Med. '11, has recently been elected vice-president of the American Societv for the Control of Cancer.

F. Clyde Auld, Arts '17, has been sworn in as a member of the Ontario bar.

James Edward, divisional freight agent, Canadian National Railways, Montreal, who died in April, was the father of Arthur J. Edward, Sci. '20, connected with the engineering staff of the International Paper Co., New York.

Dr. H. H. Cheney, Med. '14, assistant head of the X-ray department of the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, for the last eleven years, has been appointed to the staff of the Civic Hospital, Ottawa, where he will be in charge of the Department of X-ray and Physiotherapy.

Dr. George D. Little, Med. '20, has joined the staff of the Montreal General Hospital, after two years' post-graduate study in London and Edinburgh.

James M. McCarthy, Sci. '87, of Quebec, has been appointed a member of the Honorary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research for a period of two years. Dr. H. M. Tory, Arts '90, President of the University of Alberta, has been re-appointed to the Council for a further period of three years.

Lt.-Col. A. Lorne C. Gilday, Arts '98, Med. '00, Montreal; and Lt.-Col. C. A. Young, Med. '05, and Lt.-Col. A. T. Shillington, Med. '94, both of Ottawa, have been elected members of the executive committee of the reorganized Association of Officers of the Military Medical Services of Canada.

Upon graduation from the Montreal Presbyterian College, Henry R. C. Avison, Arts '22, and Douglas H. Woodhouse, Arts '23, have been licensed by the Presbytery of Montreal, as ministers of the Gospel.

Rev. James E. Fee, M.A., Arts '03; Brigadier-General G. Eric McCuaig, C.M.G., D.S.O., Sci. '06, and Major George C. McDonald, M.C., Arts '04, have been appointed representatives of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners of Montreal, on the newly-created Montreal Protestant Central School Board, which will have jurisdiction over Protestant school finances on the island of Montreal.

Dr. C. R. Gilmour, Med. '03, has been appointed head of the department of internal medicine in the hospital at St. Boniface, Man.

Dr. Dudley E. Ross, Med. '21, is continuing post-graduate studies in Vienna after a period at Berne.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

BIRTHS

BOURNE—At Montreal, on March 28, to Dr. Wesley Bourne, Med. '11, and Mrs. Bourne, a son.

BRITTON—At Boston, Mass., on May 6, to Dr. Sydney W. Britton, Med. '24, and Mrs. Britton, a son, Douglas Bayard.

BURKE—At Montreal, on April 30, to Michael T. Burke, Law '13, and Mrs. Burke, a daughter.

CHISHOLM—At Cowansville, Que., on April 14, to A. H. Chisholm, Sci. '17, and Mrs. Chisholm, of Grand 'Mere, Que., a son.

COWLES—At Benoni, Transvaal, on January 29, to Eugene P. Cowles, Sci. '10, and Mrs. Cowles, a daughter.

CUTTLE—At Montreal, on April 20, to W. G. Cuttle, Sci. '23, and Mrs. Cuttle, of Grand 'Mere, Que., a daughter.

DICKSON—On March 17, to Dr. B. T. Dickson, Ph.D. '22, and Mrs. Dickson, Macdonald College, Que., a daughter.

FISHER—At Montreal, on May 15, to Philip S. Fisher, Arts '16, and Mrs. Fisher, 2 Belvedere Road, a daughter.

FITCH—At Montreal, on March 14, to Louis Fitch, Arts '08, Law '11, and Mrs. Fitch, a son.

FORBES—At Montreal, on May 4, to Karl Forbes, Sci. '21, and Mrs. Forbes, a daughter.

FREEDMAN—At Montreal, on March 13, to Dr. Morris Freedman, Med. '21, and Mrs. Freedman, a son.

GEGGIE—At "The Maples," Wakefield, Que., on May 2, to Dr. H. J. G. Geggie, Med. '11, and Mrs. Geggie, a son, Norman Stuart.

HADLEY—At 210 Lasalle Road, Montreal, on May 5, to Henry Hadley, Sci. '06, and Mrs. Hadley, a son.

HALL—At Winnipeg, on March 11, to Norman M. Hall, Sci. '07, and Mrs. Hall, a daughter.

HAMMAN—At Fort Vermilion, Alta., on March 5th, 1925, to Dr. Harold A. Hamman, Med. '23, and Mrs. Hamman, a son (Bruce Alfred Lawrence).

JEAKINS—At Montreal, on April 26, to John W. Jeakins, Arts '13, and Mrs. Jeakins (Dorothy G. Hicks, Arts '17), a son.

JOHNSON—At Ottawa, Ont., on May 20, to L. I. Johnson, past student, and Mrs. Johnson, a daughter.

KAY—At Montreal, on February 27, to Stuart E. Kay, Sci. '21, and Mrs. Kay, of Pyrites, N.Y., a son.

LITTLE—At Montreal, on March 11, to Dr. H. M. Little, Med. '01, and Mrs. Little, a son.

LOMER—At Ottawa, on March 6, to Dr. T. A. Lomer, Arts '04, Med. '06, and Mrs. Lomer, a daughter.

MACLACHLAN—At 167 Carling Avenue, Ottawa, on May 14, to D. W. MacLachlan, Sci. '06, and Mrs. MacLachlan, a daughter.

MALLOCH—At Montreal, on April 30, to Dr. J. Archibald Malloch, Med. '13, and Mrs. Malloch, a daughter.

MATHER—At Montreal, on March 8, to Richard H. Mather, Sci. '13, and Mrs. Mather, a daughter.

McCAFFREY—At Ann Arbor, Mich., on February 24, to Dr. L. E. McCaffrey, Med. '21, and Mrs. McCaffrey, a daughter.

McDONALD—At Montreal, on April 1, to Dr. John O. McDonald, Med. '22, and Mrs. McDonald, of Sudbury, Ont., a daughter.

McGILLIVRAY—At Cornwall, Ont., on April 19, to Dr. Alexander M. McGillivray, Med. '21, and Mrs. McGillivray, Martintown, Ont., a son.

McNABB—At Ottawa, on March 14, to Dr. A. M. McNabb, Med. '22, and Mrs. McNabb, a daughter.

MOYSE—At Montreal, on March 10, to Dr. M. D. Moyse, Med. '20, and Mrs. Moyse, of Waterloo, Que., a daughter.

NOLAN—At Montreal West, on April 6, to C. P. Nolan, Law '21, and Mrs. Nolan, a daughter.

OSLER—At Ottawa, on April 5, to Colonel S. H. Osler, Sci. '04, and Mrs. Osler, a daughter.

PARSONS—In Shanghai, China, on March 17, to Dr. Dr. W. S. Parsons, Med. '17, and Mrs. Parsons, a son.

RICHARDS—At Ottawa, on May 6, to W. A. Richards, past student, and Mrs. Richards, a daughter.

ROBBINS—At 4042 Dorchester Street West, Montreal on March 12, to Dr. C. Douglas Robbins, Med. '14, and Mrs. Robbins, a son.

ROSS—At Montreal, on March 29, to Dr. Colin E. Ross, Med. '08, and Mrs. Ross, a daughter.

SHULMAN—At Montreal, on April 25, to S. A. Shulman, Law '21, and Mrs. Shulman, a son.

SILVER—At Montreal, on April 1, to Dr. P. H. Silver, Dent. '16, and Mrs. Silver, a daughter.

SOLOMON—At Montreal, on April 8, to Dr. Myer Solomon, Dent. '18, and Mrs. Solomon, a son.

SPERBER—At Montreal, on February 27, to Marcus M. Sperber, Law. '06, and Mrs. Sperber, a daughter.

SPROULE—At Hamilton, Ont., on May 4, to Stanley M. Sproule, Sci. '10, and Mrs. Sproule, a son.

STOCKWELL—At Cowansville, Que., on March 25, to R. F. Stockwell, Arts '08, Law '11, and Mrs. Stockwell, a daughter.

SUMMERSKILL—At Montreal, on March 28, to John H. Summerskill, Sci. 14, and Mrs. Summerskill, a son.

TILDEN—On April 24, at 909 Grosvenor Avenue, Montreal, to S. F. Tilden, past student, and Mrs. Tilden, a son.

TYNDALE—At Montreal, on May 1, to O. S. Tyndale, Arts '08, Law '15, and Mrs. Tyndale, a daughter (still-born).

VIPOND—At Montreal, on March 22, to W. Stanley Vipond, M.Sci., Sci. '08, and Mrs. Vipond, a daughter (still-born).

WILLIAMSON—At Montreal, on March 17, to Dr. Norman T. Williamson, Med. '20, and Mrs. Williamson, a son.

YEO—At Vancouver, B.C., on March 15, to Emsley L. Yeo, Arts '15, and Mrs. Yeo, a daughter.

MARRIAGES

ANGLIN—At St. John's Church, St. John, N.B., on June 2, E. Catherine, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John A. McAvity, and William Arthur Ives Anglin, past student, son of Dr. J. V. Anglin and Mrs. Anglin, all of St. John, N.B.

BROUGH—In St. Paul's Church, Abbotsford, Que., on May 23, Charlotte Victoria, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. A. Crossfield, of Abbotsford, and Frank Sheldon Brough, Sci. '23, son of the late Frank Brough and of Mrs. Brough, Westmount, Que.

CASSIDY—At Lachute, Que., on March 28, Christina Janet, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Campbell, Lachute, and Dr. Halton Creighton Cassidy, Arts '17, Med. '20, son of Rev. T. C. and Mrs. Cassidy, Montreal.

DuVERNET—At St. George's Church, Vancouver, B.C., on March 25, Alice, daughter of Mrs. H. A. Bayfield, and Dr. Edward O. DuVernet, Med. '21, all of Vancouver. Mrs. DuVernet is a daughter of the late H. A. Bayfield, Sci. '96, and Dr. DuVernet, a son of Dr. Edward DuVernet, Med. '93, of Digby, N.S.

FRASER—At Atlanta, Georgia, on March 26, Alexandra Williamson, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Alex. W. Stirling, Atlanta, Ga., and Dr. Wilbert Grieve Fraser, Med. '10, of Ottawa, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Fraser, Pembroke, Ont. Mrs. Fraser was formerly Women's Amateur Golf Champion of both Canada and the United States.

HAMMAN—At the Church of St. James the Apostle, Montreal, on March 6th, 1923, Hazel Winifred, eldest daughter of Mr. L. A. Piché, of Montreal, and Harold Alfred Hamman, Med. '23, son of Dr. and Mrs. Alfred Hamman, of Taber, Alberta.

HOWARD—At the Church of the Messiah, Montreal, on April 3, Jessie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Pilling, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, Manchester, England, and Waldorf V. Howard, M.Sc., Ph.D., Arts '16, son of Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Howard, Montreal.

KENT—At Brown Memorial Church, Youngstown, O., on April 29, Anne Dorothy, daughter of Rupert Bligh, Lakeville, N.S., and Archibald David Kent, Sci. '24, of the engineering staff of the Republic Iron and Steel Co., Youngstown, son of Mr. and Mrs. David Kent, Tatamagouche, N.S.

LITTLE—On March 21, at Christ Church, London, England, Constance Pretoria, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Frederick Wells, Adelaide, Australia, and Dr. George Douglas Little, Med. '20, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Little, Rockland Avenue, Outremont, Que.

MACAULAY—On May 27, at St. Paul's Church, St. John, N.B., Althea, youngest daughter of Sir Douglas and Lady Hazen, of St. John, N.B., and Douglas Lawson Macaulay, Arts '14, son of T. B. Macaulay, Montreal.

MACOUN—On April 13, at the Dominion Methodist Church, Ottawa, Audrey Carmen, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hopewell, and John M. Macoun, past student, only son of W. T. Macoun, all of Ottawa.

MAXWELL—On April 18, at the Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul, Montreal, Ruth Catherine, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Ballantyne, Ballantyne Avenue, Montreal West, and Edward Blythe Maxwell, Sci. '21, son of the late Edward Maxwell, and of Mrs. Maxwell, Peel Street, Montreal.

McKEE—At the Methodist Church, Kerrisdale, B.C., on March 10, Eva, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Garvin, Kerrisdale, and Dr. William Boyd McKee, Med. '21, of Central Park, B.C., eldest son of the late William McKee, and of Mrs. McKee, Rossburn, Man.

McNICOLL—At St. Paul's Church, Lachine, Que., on May 21, Margaret, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Percy Taylor, Dorval, Que., and David Roy McNicoll, Sci. '15, son of the late David McNicoll, and of Mrs. McNicoll, Forden Avenue, Westmount.

MILLAR—On April 4, at Lachute Mills, Que., Pearle, daughter of L. E. Parsons, Lachute Mills, and Thomas Boyd Millar, Sci. '20, of Montreal, son of Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Millar, Portage la Prairie, Man.

MOODIE—At Westboro, Ont., on February 7, Laura Gracie, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Bradley, Vankleek Hill, Ont., and Dr. George Earl Moodie, Med. '23, son of Mrs. Bertha Moodie, Campbell's Bay, Que.

NOTMAN—On June 2, at the Church of St. James the Apostle, Montreal, Grace Caroline, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Williamson, and James Geoffrey Notman, Sci. '22, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Notman, all of Montreal.

ROBERTON — On April 22, at Erskine Church, Montreal, Carol, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Dakers Paterson, Mountain Street, Montreal, and Kenneth Baillie Roberton, Sci. '20, son of the late G. E. Roberton, and of Mrs. Roberton, Crescent Street, Montreal.

ROBERTSON—On June 6, at St. George's Church, Montreal, Louie, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. McI. Spackman, Bishop Street, Montreal, and Randal Kilally Robertson, Sci. '14, son of the late George E. Robertson, Sci. '74, and of Mrs. Robertson, Montreal.

ROUSSAC—At St. Paul's Church, Timmins, Ont., on April 13, Dorothy Maud, daughter of Rev. and Mrs. Henry M. Little, Westmount, and John Augustus Stewart Roussac, past student, of Timmins, formerly of Glasgow, Scotland.

SMITH—On June 4, at St. Matthias Church, Westmount, Agnes Isabel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Norman Macfarlane, Arlington Avenue, Montreal, and Dr. Emerson Charles Smith, Med. '15, of Edmonton, Alta., son of the late Dr. Charles G. Smith and Mrs. Smith, Ottawa.

WOODHOUSE-THOMSON—At St. Andrews' Church, Westmount, on May 12, Miss Helena Barbara Thomson Arts '24, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Thomson Sherbrooke Street West, Montreal, and Rev. Douglas Hamilton Woodhouse, Arts '23, of Tetraultville, Que., son of the late Wyndham Woodhouse, of London, England.

DEATHS

ALGUIRE—Dr. Duncan Orestes Alguire, Med. '73, who took a most prominent part in the professional and public life of Cornwall, Ont., died there on May 4, after a short illness. He was born on the South Branch, Cornwall Township, in August, 1853, a son of Daniel Alguire, and obtained his education at the Cornwall public and high schools and at McGill. After a year in practice at Osnabruck, Ont., he moved to Cornwall, where he had since remained, a continuous practice in one community of nearly 52 years. His professional career was one of singular success and this practice was shared in recent years by his son, Dr. A. Ross Alguire, Med. '05.

For almost a quarter of a century, Dr. Alguire served as a high school trustee, being also at one time chairman of the Board. He was a town councillor in 1885 and mayor of the town in 1899 and from 1911 to 1917, he sat in the House of Commons as the Conservative representative of Stormont. Dr. Alguire was also a member of the staffs of the Cornwall General and Hôtel Dieu hospitals, physician to the gaol of the United Counties, an elder in Knox Church and teacher of the Mizpah Bible Class and honorary president of the Christian Men's League.

On April 15, 1923, the fiftieth anniversary of his graduation from McGill, Dr. Alguire was honored by his colleagues in the profession and at the time of his death flags on public buildings throughout the town were half-masted.

Dr. Alguire was married to Louise, daughter of A. P. Ross, Cornwall. She died in 1911, and there survive four daughters and one son, Dr. A. Ross Alguire, Med. '05, of Cornwall. J. C. Alguire, Law '80, Registrar for the County of Stormont, is a surviving brother.

ARCHAMBAULT—Joseph Louis Archambault, K.C., Law '71, former Batonnier of the Bar of Montreal and city attorney, died on May 26, at his residence, 235 Clarke Avenue, Westmount, at the age of 75 years. He was born at Varennes, Que., on June 15, 1849, the son of J. N. A. Archambault and his wife, Aurelie Mongeau, and received his preliminary education at Ste. Hyacinthe College. His law studies were pursued at McGill and in the office of Sir Georges Etienne Cartier. Mr. Archambault was known as both a criminal and civil pleader and appeared in a number of celebrated cases. He became a Queen's Counsel (Dominion) in 1887 and a King's Counsel (provincial) in 1908. For a number of years he was identified with the city of Montreal's law department and also acted as Crown Prosecutor. He was named Batonnier in 1913. Besides several children, he is survived by his wife, formerly Miss Ernestine Rolland, daughter of Hon. J. B. Rolland, Senator.

AYLEN—Dr. Peter Aylen, Med. '86, died on May 5, at his ranch, Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta. A son of Peter Aylen, Aylmer, Que., he left Ottawa 40 years ago to become a medical officer with the Royal Northwest Mounted Police and upon leaving the force remained at Fort Saskatchewan engaged in the practice of medicine until about ten years ago, when he retired to a large ranch which he had purchased. Dr. Aylen was predeceased by his wife, formerly Miss Maud Shibley, of Kingston, Ont., and is survived by two sons and three daughters.

BOUDREAU—Rev. Moses Frank Boudreau, who died in Montreal on April 18, was a past student of the University and the father of Dr. Frank G. Boudreau, Med. '10, statistician epidemiologist with the health section of the League of Nations, at Geneva. Rev. Mr. Boudreau was born at St. Anne, Ill., on March 1, 1853, and after having attended McGill, Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Pa., and the Montreal Presbyterian College, was ordained to the ministry in 1877. Among his charges were those of Danville, New Glasgow and St. Hyacinthe in the Province of Quebec; Merrickville and Westport in Ontario; and Lafleche and Melaval in Saskatchewan. A few years ago he retired. He is survived by his second wife as well as by five children.

BROWN—The burial took place in Beechwood Cemetery, Ottawa, on April 8, of Lawrence Elliot Brown, Arch. '23, who died in Florence, Italy, while pursuing studies in architecture. He was born in Aylmer, Que., on July 1, 1898, and attended the Ottawa public schools and Collegiate Institute before entering McGill, where he was a popular undergraduate. After graduation he gained practical experience for a number of months in the architectural offices in Ottawa, Montreal and New York and then decided to visit Europe to study styles of architecture. He had made an itinerary through England, Scotland and France and had reached Italy, when he contracted his fatal illness. With him at the time of his death was his aunt, Mrs. Brown, wife of Dr. G. A. Brown, Med. '89, of Montreal. Besides his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Brown, Ottawa, he is survived by one brother, Arthur A. Brown, Sci. '18.

COCKFIELD—Henry Mackay Cockfield, Arts '82, for many years prominently identified with institutions of the Montreal Protestant School Board, died very suddenly, on April 23, at the corner of Park Avenue and Laurier Avenue, Montreal. Dr. G. A. Berwick, Med. '92, who was summoned, pronounced death to have been due to syncope of the heart.

The late Mr. Cockfield was born in Montreal 64 years ago, and received his education in that city. For over 30 years he was a school teacher in Montreal, during parts of that period being principal of the Ann Street School, Lorne School and Aberdeen School. Nine years ago he retired. In his student days he was a member of the McGill football team. At a later date he served as master of St. George's Lodge, A.F. & A.M., and as an elder of Knox Church.

Mr. Cockfield is survived by his wife, whose maiden name was Helen Reid, and by Dr. William E. Cockfield, Arts '13, Sci. '14, of the Geological Survey, Ottawa; H. R. Cockfield, Arts '10, of the Advertising Service Limited, Montreal; A. E. Cockfield, Sci. '21, of Canadian Explosives Limited, Brownsburg, Que.; and Miss Helen R. Cockfield, Arts '21, of Montreal, sons and daughter.

DAVIDSON—Leonidas Heber Davidson, M.A., D.C.L., Arts '63, Law '64, a widely known authority upon canon law, died on May 3, at his residence, 760 Shuter Street, Montreal. He was in his 83rd year.

At the time of his death, Dr. Davidson was Chancellor of the Diocese of Montreal, an office which he had held since 1910, and before infirmities compelled him to withdraw from active connection with church affairs, he was one of the best known Anglican laymen in Canada. For over 50 years he was a member of the Synod of the Diocese of Montreal and also a delegate to the General Synod, where he had served as assessor to the prolocutor and had directed much church legislation. Dr. Davidson was at different times editor and proprietor of both the *Church Guardian* and the *Canadian Church Magazine*, lay secretary of the Provincial Synod, active in the formation of the General Synod in 1895 and a member of its chief committees. In 1924 his great services to the church were recognized by the unveiling of his portrait and the presentation to him of a purse of $1,000.

Born at Toronto, on July 3, 1842, the fifth son of Rev. John C. Davidson, rector of Cowansville and Sweetsburg, Que., he was educated by his father, at the St. John's and Cowansville High Schools and at McGill, from which he received the degree of B.A., 1863, that of B.C.L., in 1864, and that of M.A. in 1867. The University of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, granted him the honorary degree of D.C.L. in 1884. Called to the bar in 1864, he was created a Queen's Counsel of Canada in 1887, and one of the Province of Quebec in 1899, and for many years he practised in Montreal, for some time in partnership with the late W. F. Ritchie, Arts '75, Law '79. He served as professor of Commercial Law at McGill and as Dean of the Faculty of Law in 1896-7. He had also been a leader in the movement towards political and municipal reform in Montreal, was one of the founders of the Citizens' League and of the Good Government Association, a life governor of the Montreal General Hospital and a director of the Protestant Hospital for the Insane.

In 1865, he was married to Eleanor Crowther, youngest daughter of John Pawson, Montreal. Mrs. Davidson survives him as well as one sister and two nieces.

DOWLING—Dr. Donaldson Bogert Dowling, Sci. '83, who died very suddenly at his residence in Ottawa, on on May 26, was not only a distinguished alumnus of

McGill, but also one of its most loyal friends in the Ottawa valley. As scientist and explorer, he was widely known. Born on November 5, 1858, in the township of Camden, County of Addington, Ont., a member of a family long settled in that section, he received his early education at the Napanee High School. When he graduated in Applied Science, he won the Governor-General's medal for the highest general standing and shortly afterwards he entered the service of the Geological Survey of Canada with which he continued a connection for the remainder of his life. As an officer of the Survey, Dr. Dowling carried out a number of important explorations in the then little known regions of Northern Ontario, Manitoba and the Northwest Territories and subsequently turned his attention to a study of the coal and petroleum resources of Western Canada in which field he attained international distinction. It was through his instrumentality that discovery was made of the artesian water supply which rendered two million acres of semi-arid land in Southern Alberta capable of profitable cultivation and as late as 1921, he made an exhaustive examination of petroleum deposits at Fort Norman, close to the Arctic Circle.

Dr. Dowling gained abundant recognition at the hands of his professional friends. He was a member of the Geological Society of America, a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada, and attached to various other learned societies. In 1917 he was elected to the presidency of the Canadian Mining Institute and four years later he was granted the degrees of M.Sc. and D.Sc. by his *Alma Mater*. He was also a member of the Geographic Board of Canada and of the Dominion Fuel Board—both important organizations.

In December, 1885, Dr. Dowling was married to Miss Lucy Isabella Perry, of Tamworth, Ont. Besides his wife, there survive one son, Allan P. Dowling, past student, of Ottawa, and one daughter, Mrs. Walter Davidson, of Montreal.

GRAHAM—At the age of 76 years, the death occurred in Winnipeg, on March 25, of John Graham, Arts '76, a prominent lawyer and pioneer resident of that city. He died after an illness of only a few hours.

Born at South Mountain, Ont., on Christmas Day, 1848, the late Mr. Graham, a son of John Graham, received his education at the Grammar School, in Iroquois, Ont., and at McGill where he won the Shakespeare gold medal at graduation. After three years as principal of the high school at Alexandria, Ont., and two years in a similar position at the Williamstown high school, he moved to Winnipeg in 1881, and seven years later was called to the bar. There he practised at first in partnership with Hon. A. D. Dawson and Hon. S. E. Biggs and latterly with his son John Holmes Graham. For many years he was treasurer of Knox Presbyterian Church, Winnipeg. He was married to Florence G. Holmes, daughter of James Holmes, Montreal, by whom he is survived, as well as by two sons, both barristers in Winnipeg.

KLOCK—Suddenly at his home in Shawville, Que., on May 24, the death took place of Dr. Robert Henry Klock, Med. '82, who was 65 years of age and a native of Aylmer, Que. After graduation he practised in Western Canada for about five years and then returned to the east to become a citizen of various communities in Pontiac County, before settling at Shawville, 30 years ago. He was a past master of Pontiac Lodge No. 40, A.F. & A.M., Shawville, and active in other directions. Dr. Klock was married to Miss Margaret Thompson, of Campbell's Bay, Que. He is survived by her and by three sons.

LAMB—Henry M. Lamb, Sci. '07, Associate Professor of Civil Engineering at the University, died on April 1, in the Montreal General Hospital, after a short illness, following a visit to Florida, for the sake of his health. Mr. Lamb was born in Montreal 42 years ago and received his preliminary education at the High School of that city. He became a lecturer in the Faculty of Applied Science after graduation, an assistant professor in 1911, and an associate professor in 1920. A great deal of his time was spent in research work and he was a member of the Engineering Institute of Canada and of the University Club. He always took a great interest in the Graduates' Society, and held office as honorary treasurer from October, 1921, until the time of his death. In 1914 he was married to Miss Ruth Stevens, of Stanstead, Que., by whom, as well as by five children, all under ten years of age, he is survived.

MATTICE—Pneumonia contracted at the funeral of his friend of undergraduate days, John Graham, Arts '76, resulted in the death, in Winnipeg, on Mar. 31, of Dr. Richard Ira Mattice, Med. '75, for the last 21 years a resident of that city. Dr. Mattice was born at Moulinette, Ont., 79 years ago, a son of George Mattice, and after graduation practised for a few years in the nearby town of Cornwall before moving to Omaha, Neb. There he continued in successful practice for 20 years until his departure for Winnipeg. Burial was made in Woodlawn Cemetery, Cornwall, Ont.

MILLER—Dr. George A. Miller, Vet. '91, collapsed on a New York Central Railroad train as it left the Grand Central Terminal, New York City, on the night of March 11, and died a few minutes later. He was 63 years old and entered McGill from Granby, Que.

McALPINE—Dr. Donald McAlpine, Vet. '94, died on May 12, at Brockville, Ont., where he had been in practice since 1895. He was born at Vankleek Hill, Ont., 55 years ago and received his early education there, opening practice in Cornwall, after graduation in comparative medicine. A year afterwards he moved to Brockville, which constituency, as a Liberal, he represented in the Ontario Legislature from 1919 to 1923. He had been both president and honorary president of the Central Canada Veterinary Association and secretary for Ontario of the American Veterinary Association. In both private and professional life he was highly regarded. Besides his wife (formerly Miss Lena Le Clair, of Brockville), he is survived by a young daughter.

McINTOSH—After a short illness, Dr. James Alexander McIntosh, Med. '03, died on May 12, at Chippawa, Ont., where he had practised for some years. A son of Dr. Donald J. McIntosh, Med. '70, of Vankleek Hill, Ont., he was born there 40 years ago, and received his early education in the public and high schools of that place. Upon graduation he opened a practice in Vankleek Hill, where he remained for ten years before moving to Chippawa. His wife and one son survive.

PATTERSON—Dr. James Patterson, Med. '64, one of the oldest living graduates of the University, passed away at his home in Perth, Ont., on March 12, at the age of 83. Dr. Patterson was born in Almonte, Ont., in 1841, a son of John Patterson, J.P., and before attending McGill, was a pupil of the schools of that town. Establishing himself in practice at Almonte, he became one of that town's leading citizens and at its incorporation was its first mayor. In 1882 he joined in the trek to Winnipeg, where he continued to take an active interest in civic affairs and where he did valuable work as an officer of the health department during a severe smallpox epidemic. He was one of the founders of the Manitoba Medical College, its registrar for a number of years and

also a lecturer therein. In 1911 he gave up active practice and, following the death of his wife (formerly Miss Isabella Gemmill, of Perth) assumed residence in that town. Dr. Patterson is survived by two daughters.

POWELL — After he had been missing for several months, the body of Dr. Fred. Hamilton Powell, Med. '85, was in April, recovered from the Ottawa River, and burial was made in Beechwood Cemetery in that city. Dr. Powell was a son of the late Col. Walker Powell, sometime Adjutant-General of the Canadian Militia, and after graduation joined the expedition which proceeded to the Northwest to suppress the Riel Rebellion. At the conclusion of this service, he spent some years in Buffalo, N.Y., specializing in diseases of the ear, eye, nose and throat and in 1896 returned to Ottawa, where he continued to practise. He was unmarried.

ROBERTSON—Dr. Andrew Armour Robertson, Arts '90, Med. '94, lecturer in the Faculty of Medicine and a specialist in nervous and mental diseases, died on March 25, in the Montreal General Hospital, as the result of blood poisoning.

Dr. Robertson was born in Montreal 54 years ago and at his graduation in 1894, was the Holmes Gold Medallist. For two years afterwards he acted as a house physician at the Royal Victoria Hospital, a position which he resigned to pursue post-graduate studies in Vienna. Upon his return to Montreal he entered private practice and also became an associate physician at the General Hospital. This position, as well as his lectureship, at McGill, he held until the time of his death. He was also neurologist to the Children's Memorial Hospital and to the new Shriners' Hospital. During the war he was a member of the Standing Medical Board and later he did much for the benefit of ex-service men.

Dr. Robertson was one of the founders of the University Club and a member of the Royal Montreal Golf Club. Freemasonry found in him an enthusiastic craftsman. He was a past master of Royal Alberta Lodge, No. 25, A.F. & A.M., and a Past First Principal of Royal Albert Chapter No. 8, R.A.M. In Scottish Rite Masonry, he had attained the 32rd degree and he was presiding officer of Rose Croix Chapter, Montreal. He was a member of Knox Crescent Presbyterian Church.

Married to Helen, daughter of E. C. B. Fetherstonhaugh, Montreal, he is survived by her as well as by two daughters, the Misses Margaret Armour and Elizabeth Armour Robertson.

SMELLIE—Dr. Thomas Stuart Trail Smellie, Med. '77, died on May 20, at Guelph, Ont., after a long period of ill-health. Born at Fergus, Ont., on February 13, 1849, he was educated at the University of Toronto (where he obtained his Master's degree in Arts) at McGill, and at Edinburgh. In Port Arthur, Ont., he established himself in practice in the early eighties and there was also engaged in business. For a number of years he represented, as a Conservative, the riding of Fort William in the Ontario Legislature and subsequently occupied the position of Deputy Registrar of the High Court of Justice at Port Arthur. Dr. Smellie was a son of the Rev. George Smellie, D.D., and his wife, Margaret Logie. In 1879, he was married to Janet Eleanor, daughter of William Lawrie, Port Dalhousie, Ont.

SPRINGLE—Dr. John Anderson Springle, Med. '88, Chief Surgeon of the Western Hospital, Montreal, died on April 8, in that institution, after a long illness. An operation, which was performed in December last, proved unsuccessful and, complications setting in, he slowly declined.

Dr. Springle celebrated his 60th birthday a few days before his death. He was born in Montreal, a son of James Key Springle, C.E. His grandfather was Dr. William Hall, F.R.C.S., of Quebec. At McGill he pursued brilliant studies and was equally well known as an athlete, being proficient in football, hockey and gymnasium exercises. After graduation he became a house surgeon at the Montreal General Hospital, and in 1896, became a demonstrator in anatomy at the University. In the following year he was promoted to be lecturer in anatomy and in 1902 to be lecturer in applied anatomy. During the year 1900, he acted as professor in anatomy during the absence of Dr. F. J. Shepherd, Med. '73. In 1909, he severed his connection with the teaching staff of the University to devote his entire attention to his duties on the surgical staff of the Western Hospital, where latterly he was chief surgeon. As both diagnostician and operator he attained marked success and he was well known by the profession throughout the Dominion.

There survive, Mrs. Springle (née Ella B. Horne) and one daughter, Miss Mary Springle. Hobart A. Springle, Law '01, of Walkerville, is a brother.

WALTERS—James D. Walters, past student, in Medicine, died on May 19, at his residence, 7 Willow Street, Ottawa. He was born there 35 years ago, a son of Mr. and Mrs. James Walters, and after leaving the University, entered the motor business in Ottawa. Dr. Lawrence J. Walters, Med. '21, of Ottawa, is a brother.

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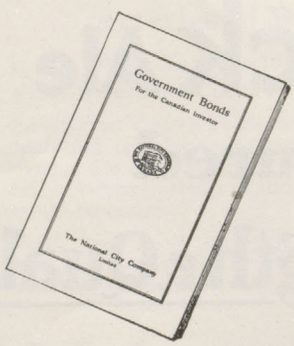
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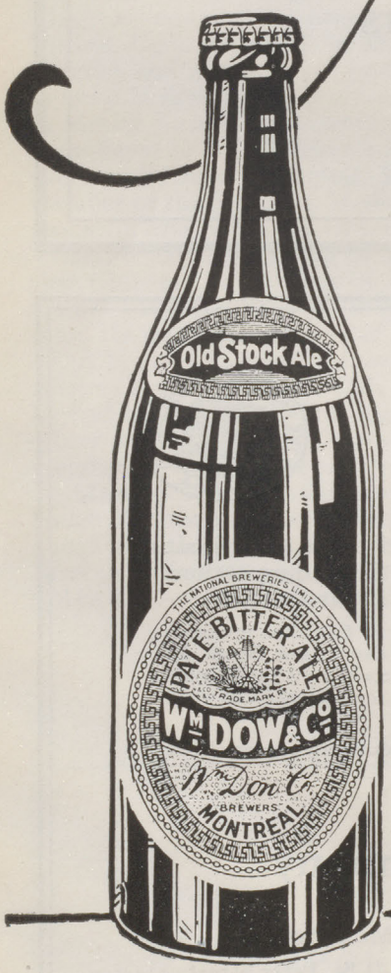
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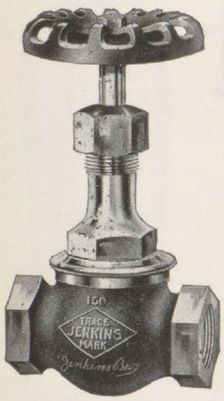


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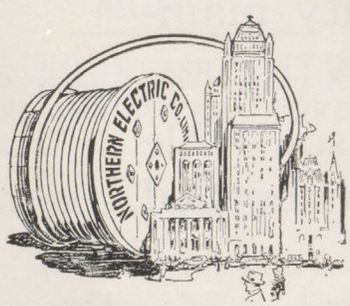
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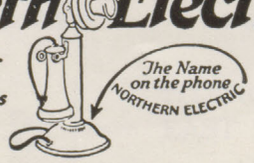
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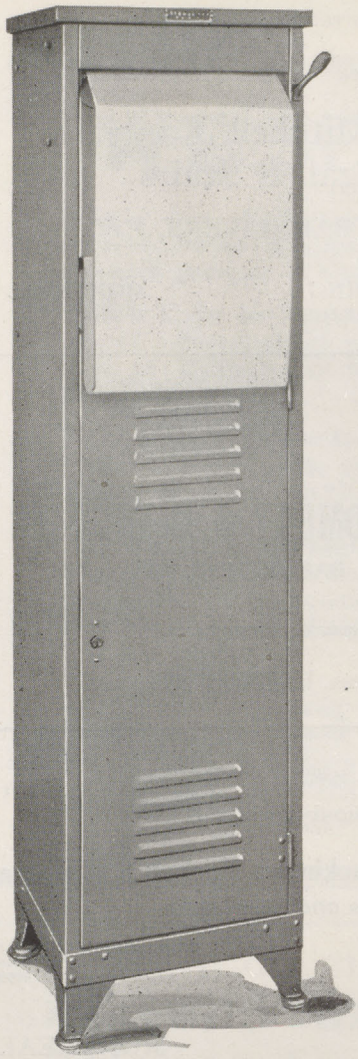
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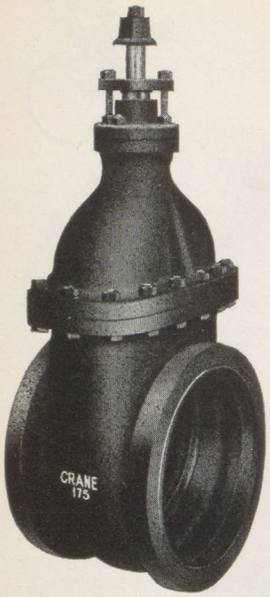
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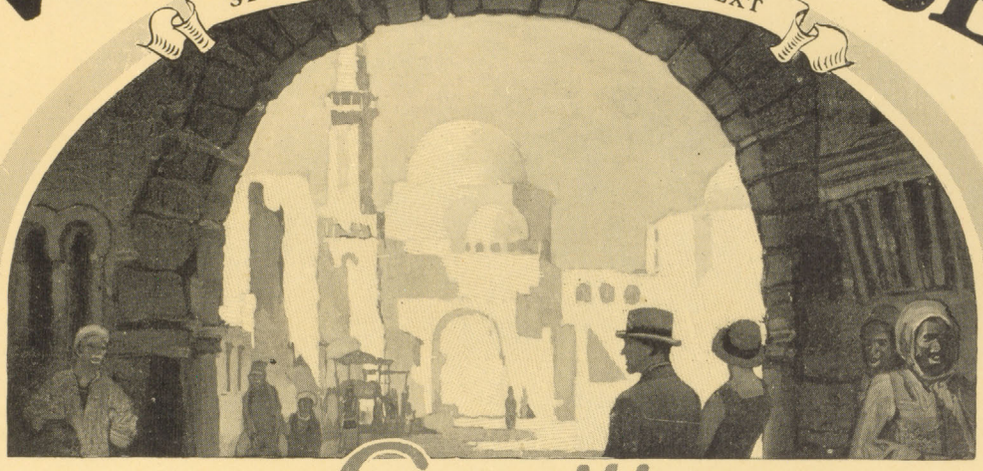
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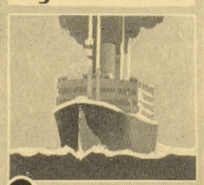
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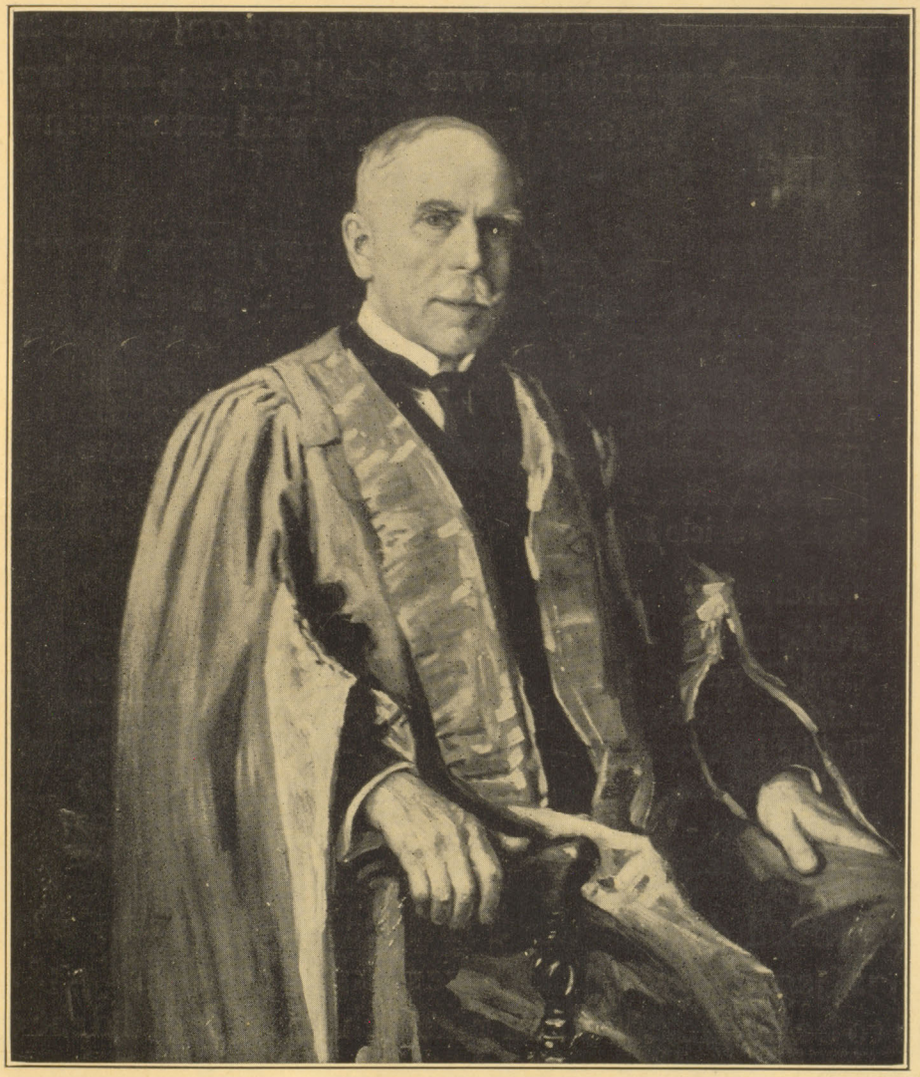
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THE McGILL NEWS

Vol. 6 Montreal, September, 1925 No. 4



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Published quarterly by the
Graduates' Society of McGill University

P.B. '16.

THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC finished the fiscal year, ending 30th June, 1925, with a surplus of ordinary revenue over ordinary and extraordinary expenditure amounting to $743,136.57.

The ordinary revenue was $25,021,328.81, and the ordinary expenditure was $23,629,390.00, while the extraordinary expenditure was $648,802.24, making a total of $24,278,802.24 for ordinary and extraordinary expenditure.

Some of the principal items of ordinary receipts were:

Dominion of Canada Subsidy	$2,315,654
Lands and Forests	4,853,230
Licenses: Hotels, Shops, etc.	1,797,236
The Alcoholic Liquor Act (Trade Account)	2,400,000
Taxes on Commercial Corporations	2,461,010
Duties on Successions	2,423,149
Motor Vehicle Law	2,532,472

The principal Expenditures were:

Public Debt	$4,415,438
Civil Government	1,223,362
Administration of Justice	1,790,237
Public Instruction	2,668,829
Public Works	1,729,826
Agriculture	1,721,200
Roads: Maintenance and Repairs	3,732,446

The funded debt of the Province amounted to $81,944,926, against which there are sinking funds of $19,581,821 to be deducted, which places the net funded debt on the 30th June, 1925, at $62,363,104. The per capita net debt of the Province, based on the 1921 census, was $26.41

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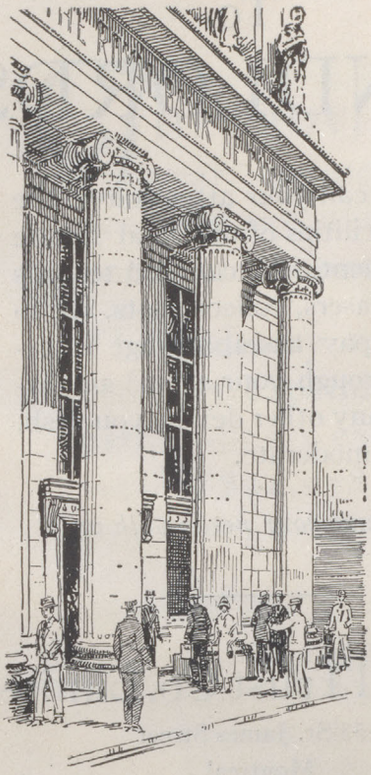
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VOL. VI SEPTEMBER, 1925 No. 4

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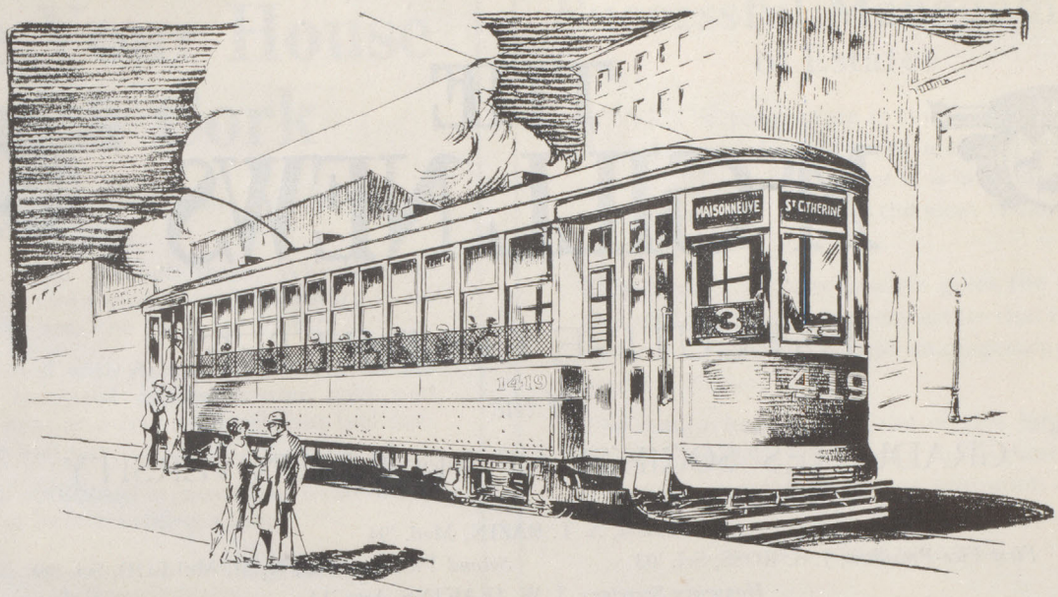
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The University and Literature

By H. W. JOHNSTON

"The true university, in these days," said Thomas Carlyle, "is a collection of books." However doubtful this thesis be, none can deny the amazing effects of Master Gutenberg's invention. A breach was made in the barriers of time and space, behind which Ignorance lay entrenched, a breach which no Caliph Omar could hope to close. The rising tide of information began to trickle through the gap, not very loudly at first, but ever swelling with a roaring rush until the old barriers have either crumbled before the flood or are buried far beneath its ever-rising waters. Still, the real wonder of this inundation is to be found, not in its solvent action upon the aforesaid bulwarks of ignorance, but in the very increase of the flood. Open a dam; after a time the flood subsides. Stand by a tideway and watch the unerring precision with which ebb and flow in successive alternations accomplish their appointed cycle. Trace some mighty river from its estuary to the source and learn that each drop of water delivered to the sea was painfully wrung from the ocean by the rays of the sun. But you may seek in vain for a diminution in the rising tide of literature.

Whether we accept the significance of "literature" as something to be read, or seek a narrower definition, we hesitate to embark on the literary ocean without a pilot or at the least a chart. While all books were still published in manuscript the procedure was simple. Few friars could resist the temptation to annotate and comment upon the works which they copied, and there is a saying, ascribed to Francis Bacon, to the effect that as no stream rises above its source, so must the content of truth in a commentary on Aristotle be less than that content of truth in Aristotle himself. With the advent of printing and the coming of the periodical news-sheet the commentators, undaunted by the warning of Bacon, increased and multiplied and divided and subdivided in an infinite series, ranging from the lampooner and the critic through the reviewer to the historian of literature, who contributed books upon books, and lastly, in the seclusion of some academic cloister, the grammarian himself.

A salient feature of literature forces itself upon our attention. Literature, whether English or foreign, whether modern or classical, is not a science, but an art, and resolutely declines to be poured into the moulds of mass production or to be classified neatly under the microscope. Like the famous Topsy, literature "just growed." There is an endless source of mirth, tempered with chastening thoughts, in the perusal of criticisms, directed by once recognized arbiters of literary elegance against young and temerarious writers, who presumed to spoil good paper with their outpourings, and yet somehow achieved to a not inconsiderable portion of immortality. It is sad to think that the rhadamanthine critics who doomed to oblivion Chatterton and Shelley, Scott and Thackerary, Keats and Byron, Browning and Tennyson and Swinburne, have themselves sunk without trace beneath those same waters of Lethe whence the intended victims rose unscathed. We can even picture some Piercie Shafton mincingly insinuating that "this Master Shakespeare is a vastly o'er-rated fellow, while Master Spenser hath no more wit than to pursue spent fashions with barbarous rhyme."

But let us leave Master Gigadibs to pursue with frantic grasp the two points in Shakespeare's soul which the conscientious German has left him. One thing shared by all writers is incontestable: every great writer has been a great reader. The history of any author is largely comprised in what he read, and afterwards what he saw and heard and said and did. For here lies the secret of the mystery: Literature is meant to be read; not to be written about, not to be dissected, not to be analyzed—useful though these may be—but to be read, so that we too may share the experience of the author, see what he saw, hear what he heard, and if we may not always agree with him, yet can at the least say that we have breathed with him the air of Fableland. We may and do require guidance in our quest. Not all of us can venture unaided with Malory into Joyous Gard, or, bolder yet, ride with Dan Chaucer to Canterbury in a forgotten April.

Yet what we need is rather a boon companion than the conductor of a continental tour, a guide who may be a preceptor, but never a prig.

And where should we turn most naturally to find the keeper of the gate who whispers for us the magical "Open Sesame?" Is it not from the university that we look for help?

And what is the answer that awaits us in the cool grey buildings under the spreading elms? Shall we find there the fountain flowing with waters to slake our thirst? Alas! all too often we receive not even a good, honest uncompromising "No!", but a vaguely tantalizing and evasive "answer in the negative."

For the truth is that the preceptor is frequently submerged in the pedant, and we are delivered over bound hand and foot and gagged into the clutches of Master Gigadibs and his loathsome crew. Let us be honest and make an exception at the outset. Tongues other than our own are generally rather better taught. Whether this be due to the natural spirit of hospitality in which a foreigner gives us the freedom of a city and makes us welcome, or whether our desire to enter the portals makes us regard the difficulty and drudgery more lightly, we know not. Let it suffice that we enquire diligently into the history of our grandmother's red cow in the hope that the Divine Comedy and Faust and the Doctor in Spite of Himself will some day reveal themselves, and we will flee with Jean Valjean or ride pompously with the Knight of La Mancha into Fableland. Certain it is that in learning a foreign language we are taught to feel it, to dream in it, so that we can the better hope to express in it the feelings to which we wish to give utterance.

With respect to the so-called "dead languages" we are a little less fortunate. Our friends in Great Britain are somewhat better off since they commence their study earlier and pursue it farther in the public schools than many of our graduates will ever do. Even the torturing of English ideas into Latin words and the fashioning of barbarous hexameters or ungainly elegaics with the aid of a gradus has its merits. The glorious fellowship of British poets owes to Ovid and to Vergil an enormous debt in rhythm, in elegance and in musical expression, a debt which alas! some tone-deaf iconoclasts contrive to ignore. The late Thomas Huxley once said that if you took a well-educated young Englishman, born during the latter half of the nineteenth century, and translated him to Rome under a Christian Emperor, he would not find a single inharmonious idea (saving some minute differences of liturgy), once his ear had become attuned to the Roman accent!

However true this may be, it is safe to say that the Society of Jesus have "gone Mr. Huxley one better." To their credit, be it said, that they teach Latin, and even Greek, as living languages, and their classical pupils can and do converse as well as write, and argue as well as read in the language of Cicero and of Vergil, of Plato and of Aristophnes. This much is certain: the surest way to determine the death of a man is to place him on a dissecting table, and to render beef unpalatable it is amply sufficient to embalm it.

But when we come to our common heritage of English literature, instead of the bread we crave we are too often given a stone. We may count ourselves fortunate if it be not a tombstone. For Master Gigadibs has essayed the elevation of the art of writing into what may be likened to a systematic science, and has engineered the apotheosis of the Muses into full sisterhood with Pallas Athenè.

Those two points in Master Shakespeare's soul, ay! and ten thousand others to boot, are duly catalogued in his museum, regardless of the extreme improbabilty of their ever having occurred to the playwright. Like the great hunchback who was to follow, the Elizabethans "lisped in numbers and the numbers came," while we have chains of association rivetted about our mental processes and open our gullets to be crammed with the œdipus complexes of Herr Sigmund Freud.

But Master Gigadibs and his worthy co-adjutors the Reverend Doctor Wind-of-Doctrine and the Learned Herr Doktor Dummkopf of Einsiedeln, have not merely provided for us charts to guide us on the tempestuous seas of literature. They have mapped out the entire universe of letters with ordinates and abscissae, and have taken altitudes and soundings galore and even analyzed the chemical composition of its waters. The efforts of these worthies for our guidance do not stop there. The scholiasts have enlisted the services of others like unto themselves who have been duly indoctrinated with the inward meaning of Sordello and the unutterabilities of Beowulf. Let us but show our noses in the door of a university, and ten chances to one we will be seized upon and guided with ruthless skill through the wilderness of Middle English IV and Early Saxon VIII and the pitfalls of the Romantic Revival, with a constant series of pick-me-ups (lest our wits should wander) in the form of interim examinations and tests. Do you wonder if some of us quail, and transfer our allegiance somewhat hastily to Terpsichore or Thespis or even to the somewhat dubious goddess of Chance? It is beyond doubt a glorious adventure to stare with Cortez at the Pacific, and stand with him "silent upon a peak in Darien." Is it anything but bathos to scale that peak in a species of literary funicular, and at that to have the silence of contemplation marred by the "explanations" of the guide?

"This much is certain, and the rest is lies," that except to the philologist and the grammarian, who are by nature archeologists and in whom, therefore, a measure of epeolatry and even ancestor worship may be forgiven, the true significance of Browning is not what "somebody says somebody thought Browning thought," nor does it matter whether we prefer our Bewoulf annotated by Doctor Doe or Professor Roe. What does matter, and what is of consequence is how we are affected by Browning when we read him, or by Beowulf (if we can read him). It is far more essential that we do read Browning, and do read Thackeray and Shakespeare and Spenser and Malory and the Authorized Version, than that we reflect correctly the presumably prejudiced opinions of a professor, who at the best can but give us literature at second hand. Above all, when we have read the Tale of Sir Thopas or the Quest of the Sangreal or the catalogues of Omnium Gatherum that worthy Doctor Francis Rabelais has set down for us, let us not roll our eyes upwards and say "Ah! the Italian influence" (or as the case may be). Let us rather try to see through his spectacles what our author is trying to show us, and if we find, after a fair trial, we don't like it, let us say so fairly and squarely without thought as to what Mr. Middleton Murry will say or whether the Sitwells would endorse us. After all, as we have said, literature is meant to be read, and if we are to prostrate our judgment headlong beneath the uneven wheels of the Intellectual Car of Juggernaut, there is no hope for us in this incarnation and we may as well betake us to Master Gigadibs and enlist under his banner.

Now there is a corollary to the theorem of Master Gigadibs, *et al*, concerning the quasi-science of literature, and that is to the effect that anything capable of being reduced to a science may be practised as an art.

Granted (which we deny emphatically) that literature is a science, it should be possible to become budding Shakespeares by applying the results of analysis to the art of writing, a proposition patently absurd.

Yet there is frequently that grain of truth in a gross error which warrants the purging of the dross to regain the button of fine gold from the cupel. While there is no royal road to success in any art, all arts are learned in the doing and understanding and reverence thereby. So it is with literature: to understand it we must practise writing ourselves. Only thus can we learn to appreciate that excellence in others which appears so deceptively facile and is learned, if at all, with infinite labour. Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch has in an admirable little volume advanced the thesis that to write prose well you must practice verse assiduously, since by learning a game where every move is governed by some rule or condition a degree of skill is achieved not otherwise to be attained. There is much to be said for the suggestion. Certainly it is worthy of note that of late years a general loosening of the bonds of style has tended to obscure the message of the writer instead of liberating him from his fancied shackles. No effort is wasted which confers upon the writer added freedom in his chosen medium of language.

Noteworthy in this respect are the dramatic groups at Harvard, Princeton and Yale, who have each year each produced, at least, one readable (and playable) play. Of lesser fame, perhaps, though of equal importance, are the short story groups of Chicago and Columbia and the schools of journalism at the same institutions. This is the handwriting upon the wall.

It is idle for the university to deplore the fate of English at the hands of the magazine and newspaper, and to pass by on one side. It is notable that degrees from English and Scottish universities never appear to have prevented their possessors from writing good English, and, which is more, getting it published. The extent to which academic control of a language can be exercised is always limited. Nevertheless, if the graduates of a university cannot make themselves felt in the world of letters, and if even the pass man cannot be counted upon to write the King's English with force and conviction, there is something radically wrong with the teaching of English in that university. It will not do to add more "courses" to already crowded curricula. The deadening influence of the letter is already felt and English in the hands of many a teacher of English is fast becoming moribund. Small wonder if the publisher turns to James J. Montague and Ring Lardner in relief from such "chesty speech."

There is but one remedy. If those in charge of teaching the English language in our schools and colleges cannot inspire their pupils with the desire to read, if they cannot gather about them their students as the immortal Ben gathered his cronies about him at the Mermaid Tavern, the fault is not with the student nor is it with the English language. The fault is with the teachers. They may be translated to the Elysian fields of philology or archaeology, but they cannot continue to inspire in our youth a lasting loathing for literature. If the rising generations are not to be deprived of their heritage in English letters the kill-joys and herr-doktors with their methods of infinitesimal analysis must be replaced by teachers who can lead their charges into Fableland and induct them into the mysteries of Bohemia. Delenda est Carthago!—Gigadibs must go!

Good Friday at Ravello

By L. MABEL KING

Somewhere in the world there may be a more beautiful road than the one which leads from Vietri sul Mare to Ravello, but I doubt it. When I found myself on an April afternoon, driving through terraced lemon plantations, beneath a sunny Italian sky, climbing higher and higher on the way to Ravello, getting glimpses of the Mediterranean and losing sight of it again—then I felt that this indeed was Italy. Not the Italy of my dreams, but much more lovely, for I had never imagined that the Mediterranean could be so luminous in its blues, greens and purples, nor did I know how picturesque were the old stone houses clustered together at every little harbor, nor conceive of the rugged grandeur of the watch-towers standing guard at intervals on the coast, telling of defence against pirates and Barbary chiefs.

The road was almost deserted. Now and then as we climbed up the hills in our one-horse carriage, a motor-car whizzed past us, laden with tourists returning to Naples with a sense of duty accomplished, having "done" Ravello in three hours. But, as we drove slowly up, or walked to spare the horse, we felt that we had chosen the better part. Our vetturino was a friendly soul, and chatted amicably on the way, while I strained my ears in order to understand him, and strained my scanty supply of Italian to answer. He was most interested in our plans and asked which hotel we intended to go to. We told him. "Yes, that is a good hotel," said he, "but why not go to the Albergi del Toro? They speak no English there, but that does not matter for 'la signorina parla tan bene italiano.'" May the Lord forgive him, but who could resist such flattery? And when he added that there were no tourists there it settled the matter.

We found that the Albergo del Toro overlooked the piazza and was as Italian as even we could desire. Our immense bedrooms had lofty ceilings decorated with frescoes of angels and cupids. The floors were covered with tiles, icy to the foot in the month of April, as we discovered, if we inadvertently stepped off the friendly strip of carpet near the bed. At night a real Italian brazier vainly tried to heat the room. Our host, Signor Schiavo, and his wife, were friendly and obliging, as all Italians are, it seems to me, for in my two months' stay in Italy, I came to the conclusion that Samuel Butler was right when he said the Italians are the most amicable people in the world. Signor Schiavo waited on us himself, and as we breakfasted out of doors under a trellis of roses, used to come and talk to us with his brown-eyed bambina in his arms. We discovered that he was a versatile person as, besides his ordinary duties, he was the chief electrician of the town, a popular amateur actor, and also played in the band.

Our first walk about the Ravello was by moonlight. The sea glistened far beneath us, and the ruins with cypresses towering above them were so majestic in that pale light that it seemed worth while that this great mediaeval city should have risen and fallen, if only to create such loveliness in its decay. For Ravello, in the zenith of its prosperity in the 13th century was a city of thirty-six thousand inhabitants, whereas now it has two thousand only. Its churches, monasteries and palaces are crumbling away, but the children still play on the piazza and the maidens gather at the fountains.

Perchance that April moon cast a spell upon us and gave Ravello glamour all its own, for afterwards we compared each beautiful place with that enchanted spot, only to decide that it was very lovely, but not quite as lovely as Ravello.

Besides it was spring, and spring in Italy! Up and down we walked in the narrow streets of the town, where each turn revealed some new beauty—a campanile against the blue sky, a mass of flowers overhanging a wall, a green lizard vanishing into a cranny, a tree covered with pink almond blossoms. We loitered in the gardens of the Palazzo Rufolo until forced to depart at the noon hour, and smiled at the American lady who not knowing the way out, kept shouting, "Exit, exit!" to the gardener, thinking that this Latin word should perforce convey some meaning to Italian ears. We hung over the edge of the belvedere of the Villa Cimbrone, feeling almost giddy as we looked down the sheer cliff on which it is built, with a view of the Mediterranean that is perhaps unequalled. We often wandered into the cathedral to see the famous bronze doors of the 12th century and the quaint mosaics, of which my favorites were those of Jonah and the whale, representing the entrance and exit of the prophet. Into the valleys and up the hills we went, along footpaths where we met no one but barefooted peasants, through meadows blooming with cyclamens, anemones and wild hyacinths, lured on and on by some village we wished to reach or some view we wished to obtain.

It was Easter week—everyone we met wished us a "buona Pasqua" and Easter in Ravello is an important festival. On Holy Thursday there was a penitential procession of which the central figure was a man in the rôle of Christ, dressed in white and masked, who walked barefooted carrying a cross. He was followed by white-robed men, also masked, who marched to the sound of lugubrious chanting.

The Good Friday procession was much more animated. In the afternoon little girls of three or four years of age dressed as angels, were to be seen going in and out

of the cathedral. They were certainly angels. There was no mistaking them, for they all had wings—blue, green, red or yellow to match their frocks and they all had fair curls. Little girls with fair curls are rare in southern Italy, so they wear fair wigs. Some of the wigs must have been handed down for generations, as they were of a greenish hue which made the little brown faces look a sickly yellow. But who ever heard of a dark angel? It is contrary to all the best traditions in poetry and art (although this distinction has always seemed to me most unfair). So the angels were fair and very proud of their winged garb, the gift of the Madonna, as any little girl in Ravello will tell you.

It was about five o'clock when the procession left the cathedral. There was a figure of Christ on a bier and a statue of the Virgin escorted by twenty or thirty angels. Each little angel's hand was held by her father, a necessary precaution, for the way was long and rough from one shrine to another. The band in uniform was playing, (we recognized our host) choristers chanted and masses of people followed, evidently the greater part of the population. We saw the procession arriving at one of its stopping places. By this time the little angels were carried in their father's arms and put down just before reaching the shrines, where they stumbled along, dead tired, on the stony road. Late at night we heard the chanting from afar. The procession was still going on, but I think the little angels must have been asleep.

An Early Essay by Sir William Dawson

The following essay was written by Sir William Dawson when he was a boy. It is one of a series, which he appears to have written while at the Pictou Academy; but unfortunately only one of them is dated, the date being August, 1835, before he was quite fifteen years of age. From the character of the handwriting, this one must have been written about the same date; and it shows his early thoughtfulness upon the meaning of life and moral questions.

On Self Regard

Man is an active being. Some of his actions relate to things, as the Appetites and Desires; others relate to persons, as the Benevolent and Malevolent affections; and a third class relates to the agent himself. This is denominated Self Regard, and to it I would particularly direct your attention.

In all living creatures there is an attachment to life. This is useful as it induces them to use those means by which life may be sustained. Connected with the use of these means, there is also a sensation of pleasure. But between the exercise of self regard in the inferior animals and man, there is a material difference. In the inferior animals it incites to use those means which while they prolong life, will be connected with the greatest present enjoyment without regard to the consequences. But in man, the case is different; he views all the means of gratification within his reach, considers the ultimate ends which will be promoted by their use, and which will afford the greatest amount of happiness with the least amount of misery. He then forms a rational plan for obtaining that which seems most advantageous. This is effected by reason. That reason may make a just estimate, it is necessary that it consider all the goods within man's reach. Upon this account, philosophers have classed them into three kinds; viz, goods of the body, goods of the mind, and goods of fortune. In each of these, men expect to find happiness; but if either the goods of the body or of fortune be exclusively pursued, they will cause misery. Upon this account, the wisest of men have considered the goods of the mind preferable.

Self Regard is a principle which has been bestowed upon man by the Supreme Being for the preservation of his existence; for without this, man would never undergo the toils which they suffer for the preservation of their existence, and the human species would in consequence of this, soon become extinct. Many of the improvements in society must be attributed to the principle of Self Regard, inducing men to exercise some abnegation individually for the purpose of rendering themselves comfortable. But with these advantages, Self Regard when allowed to guide our whole conduct, without regard to our duty to others, degenerates into selfishness.

A Winter at the Sorbonne

By F. H. WALTER

The chauffeur who drove me and my household goods to a *pension* in the *Quartier* was a comic-opera Russian looking exactly like Mr. Racey's (of the Montreal *Star*) idea of a Bolshevik. He had imbibed at various *bistros* and, being in a communicative mood, informed me in most execrable French that there were too many foreigners in Paris, that it was a shame and that the Government should do something about it. I soon felt inclined to agree with him, for the *pension*, where I took up my abode in search of native atmosphere, turned out to be Cosmopolis run mad. At the first meal I was introduced to several Poles, a Peruvian, a Siamese fresh from London University, a Greek, a Roumanian Princess—I put this in for swank—and the inevitable Americans. *La belle France* was represented by a Corsican, a Moorish Jew from Oran and the Bretonne wife of an American professor. Of course I fled and took an apartment where my neighbors on one side were Egyptian medical students and on the other the members of a Chinese club. But that is Paris in the present year of grace.

More especially is this state of affairs typical of the *Quartier Latin*. In the narrow little streets about the Sorbonne this racial complexity becomes overwhelming. The long-haired, "arty" looking youth who haunts one of the two big show cafés of the Montparnosse by night, and who drinks in the Victor Hugo lectures at the *Faculté des Lettres* by day, is probably fresh from Iowa. Flocks of bright-eyed little Easteners with their black student hats just a hair's-breadth too wide at the brim, chatter on the steps of the Law Faculty. Semi-Europeanized sons of Senegambian chiefs strut down the *Boul. Mich.*, that entrancing artery of the University quarter, with the prettiest *midinettes*, one to each arm. Shades of Henri Murger and his *Vie de Bohème!* Out of the November fog in the shadow of the Great Cardinal's chapel clang the depressing nasalities of erstwhile co-eds from Toronto or Chicago, attempting to lap up culture in the city their professors told them was the Capital of the World. They are many of them living on the fat of the land, these foreign students, for their indulgent papas were lucky enough to hoard up yen or dollars or cowrie-shells—anything but francs.

With all these people trying their hardest to look Parisian it is a bit of a job to find the real students of Paris submerged by the post-war invasion in this their ancient university. They are perhaps chiefly to be distinguished by their enthusiasm. The others, the outsiders, have their own special ones, whether it is shopping in the Opéra quarter, or spending money in the expensive booby-traps of Montmartre. The French students may be discovered by their love for hard work and picturesque politics; both tastes which must appear startling to the average Canadian graduate student. With regard to the latter trait it is only necessary to reflect that little blood is ever likely to flow down the gutters of McGill College Avenue on behalf of either Mr. King or Mr. Meighen. At the Sorbonne things are more rudimentary. There they know not the blessings of organized athletics, professional and amateur uplift, together with the many mushroom manifestations of college spirit, and they must content themselves with lesser passions. It is a common sight when the morning lectures are over to see eager students picketing the main exits and distributing leaflets which proclaim that France can only be saved by the speedy return of His Most Christian Majesty or by the Dictatorship of the Proletariat and the Extermination of the Bourgeoisie.

Most of the political battles are merely wordy. They take place for the most part in the Rue Danton, down near the Quai des Grands Augustine. There the little hall of the *Sociétés Savantes* is packed nearly every night in the week with political gatherings of students. At one time Léon Daudet, Charlie Maunos or the acid Pujo may be on the platform orating before a mob of frenzied Royalists; at another the hall may be filled with Socialists imbibing the doctrine of Ferdinand Buisson or Victor Bosch, while outside on reconnaissance duty lurk a few *Camelots du Roi*, who were perhaps present in an entirely different mood at the latter's lectures on the Philosophy of Aesthetics that very morning.

The Royalist is an interesting specimen to study. He is quite the most bizarre of the student-types to be found in the Sorbonne today. There are literally hundreds of them, with a majority enrolled in the Faculty of Law. These columns are not the proper place to discuss the reason why they exist at all, but it does give one furiously to think that the home of lost causes may have shifted from Oxford to Paris. Your Royalist student has one point of contact with the McGill freshman in that he generally wears a copy of *L'Action Française*, cunningly folded back to display the name, just as our verdant ones do with their *Dailies* during the first week of the session. He dresses elegantly and carries that loaded stick—Fascism's contribution to the civilization of Europe. His following is to be found largely among the small boys of some of the Paris *lycées*, who perform deeds of daring such as chalking up *Vive le roi!* all over the *Métro* stations, together with delicious Rabelaisian epithets concerning Ministers of State. It must not be thought that he is not a pleasant fellow at heart, at his pleasantest, perhaps, when he sips Benedictine with his fellows in the *Café du Panthéon* of an afternoon, a rite which he performs there in opposition to the Socialists, who prefer beer and drink it in the *Brasserie Steinbach* further down the boulevard. I mention these facts for the benefit of future historians and not as a guide to any Canadian students who may be tempted to meddle in French politics. Such things are better left undone as there is a very efficient branch of the *Sureté*, whose function it is to escort meddlers to the frontier.

The discussion of the collegiate sport of politics leads on to the most interesting occurrence of last session—the great students' strike. The origins of it were political, but they were quite lost sight of in a few hours. Somebody in the Ministry of Public Instruction blundered and the Government was presumed to have committed a tort against the corporate dignity of the students. College spirit, that nebulous virtue beloved of the phrase-making editors of college papers, does not exist at the Sorbonne. One would as soon root for the aged *Musée du Cluny* or for the Obelisk in the Place de la Concorde. But there is a half-slumbering guild spirit which has persisted from the Middle Ages. This caste-consciousness became thoroughly aroused. In a few hours the headquarters of the

"A" (*Association Générale des Etudiants*), a dingy little monastic relic on the Rue de la Bucherie, bearing the same proportion in grandeur to, say, Strathcona Hall that that institution does to Hart House, was alive with committees and perfect trades union efficiency. Next day the strike was on all over France. With the exception of the intelligent elite of the *Ecole Normale Supériéure* political affiliations were forgotten and all the students made common cause. Then one fine afternoon when the first chestnut buds were bursting in the gardens of the Luxembourg, I stood on the steps of the Panthéon in the cautious quality of a neutral foreign observer and watched a battle royal wage back and forth, which sent eighty policemen to the infirmary. It was really a gorgeous sight. The week after that the Government fell.

But the paramount impression left after a sojourn at the Sorbonne is not of any of these externals; it is of a vast beehive of industry, of a place where citizen-students have no time for games, mock parliaments or other make-believes, however excellent these things may be. To give one an idea of what an incredible place it is, I shall merely mention that most of the women students dress as plainly, and many more shabbily, than factory-girls. The money goes on books. Among their number may be found some of the best names in France. A clean wind seems to have swept through the place since the war. There is little that is musty or hopelessly pedantic and what a blessèd air of freedom! The grey-beards of fiction are sloughing off and giving place to an entirely new generation of professors, astonishingly young and boyish some of them, highly charged with that amazing French eloquence, possessed of a great zeal for scholarship and encumbered with very few of the usual national prejudices.

All this anyone may share in if he or she has (*a*) the necessary qualifications, (*b*) the equivalent of $3.50 in our money for the sessional fee, and (*c*) the patience to wade through the preposterous mass of red-tape that is a prelude to registration, for from the wives of concierges, post-office officials and the Parisian bureaucracy in general, good Lord deliver us! Thanks largely to the efforts of the Quebec Provincial Government, Canadians are getting better known there. There are about a hundred and twenty of our students there now with a club of their own, meeting once a month. Over half that number are from this Province and on the rolls are to be found the names of at least half a dozen McGill men. We are no longer lumped together with American millionaires or English *milords* in either the popular or the official imagination, and it is all to the good.

I have met people who swear that Paris is only habitable in summer and that a winter at the Sorbonne must be an unpleasant experience. But the city must be shockingly full of the disciples of Herr Baedeker in summer. It is bad enough to have to endure the innocent invasion of wide-trousered, hatless, undergraduate Oxford at Christmas, or the unlovely specimens of the English tripper that Good Friday to Easter Monday excursions bring. Give me Paris in December, a long afternoon to browse over fat volumes in the stately *Bibliothèque Nationale*, a walk home across the bridge through a pungent fog, which tints both banks an exquisite shell-pink in the sunset, and then in some noisy, disreputable restaurant near the *Boul Mich.* a dinner washed down with the good wine of France.

"Abroad—in Montreal"

By J. G. WALES

"Did this happen in London?"

"Oh, no. It was abroad—in Montreal."

In a novel, once, I came upon these sentences. I have forgotten the name of the book, and who wrote it, and whether as a novel it was bad or good. I dimly recall a background of romance and adventure; but what occurred in Montreal I do not know.

It is an old and never outworn trick of the poet and the romancer to conjure with the names of distant lands and cities. What may not Montreal have signified to the mind of our author and his characters, dwellers in that prosaic London where these events did not deign to happen? They had heard travellers' tales of river and forests, an ancient town of bloody and heroic history; narrow streets, soaring spires, lengths of convent wall, black-coated priests, people of many nations, a free land of uncertain customs and vaguely recorded happenings. By way of seeing life, our hero sought Montreal. What he found there, we dwellers at the ends of the earth, inhabiters of parts unknown, are by a strange irony never to find. We may travel to all other cities and behold the wonders of the world; only to Montreal, it seems, we cannot come journeying.

It is often assumed that the charm of distance is a fact somewhat uncomplimentary to human nature; the realist brings against us a charge of susceptibility to illusion, the romanticist that of blindness to the immediate, and petty discontent with our lot. There may be truth in these ideas, but they are not the whole story. The gain of the faraway is the mathematical and real gain of putting two and two together. It is not being here or there that matters, but the miracle—less exclusively modern than we of the age of radio and the Einstein theory are sometimes led to suppose—of being in two places at once.

Distance of time serves the same purpose. The Montreal of our college days did not look like this. Even we can shut our eyes and be abroad in that old university city: green avenue and white portico in a light of morning that

> "broke fair as those
> On the dim clustered isles in the blue sea;"

the backwoodsman donning the gown, conscious at once of his solitudes and of the teeming city; lecturers of undisputed title to fame, whose disciples boast afar that they studied under So and So; high windows, shafts of light, books with strangely illuminated pages; comrades whose faces are

> "exceeding fair to see
> Like a lady of a far countree."

All this is no romantic illusion, but plain fact of the past seen in a due perspective.

Another way to circumvent the natural law that the real Montreal must ever be a closed book to the Montrealer is to come back from both time and distance and look at the old city with new eyes of our own. Come to it from across the Atlantic and it has some of the pointed crystal brilliancy, the sharp color, penetrating tones, and anarchic variety that the Old World sees in the New. Come to it from the south or southwest, and it assumes a new and foreign character. The tang of the air and a sudden sense of spaciousness flash a picture on the memory of Edinburgh tweeds and golf sticks that must be an impression caught on leaving the London train in Waverley station. But the present impression is still keener—the sharp light of this northern morning, the height, vigor of body, and high coloring of these northerners, their free and energetic but unhurried pace, their booming but not strident voices, something deep-chested, a profounder and steadier life, more varied and individual than what we have left behind, an order of things at once less conscious and more characteristic, less artificial and more traditional, less standardized and more critical, not uncultivated, but unforced, native, spontaneous.

In odd contrast with its northern energy is the mediaevalism of the city. We pause to look with fresh realization at dome and tower and endless walls enclosing green acres, symbols of a power not alien and forgotten, but founded deep in the soil and unshaken as ever. Hardly less astonishing is the reminder in countless spires of a new and vigorous Protestantism, bent on the conservation and welding, the reinterpretation and mutual enrichment of varied traditions. It seems to express a national instinct to see the practical task as a thing of the spirit. To have been present at a meeting of a Canadian Club in any American city and to have seen some Canadian, pointer in hand, before the unrolled map of the Dominion, talking of national resources, is to have puzzled with baffled brain over the nature of this mystical racial quality—a knack of making imagination and action into one thing.

How startling to return anywhere from anywhere else! This once familiar speech has become a style, these confused streams of tendency have become a civilization.

Quite aside from the law of distance, which governs the imagination of most of us, there are people to whom all parts of the earth, even those they see every day, are foreign and arresting. It is not of far-off, enchanted Montreal, but of his own habitual surroundings that Fra Lippo Lippi has to say,

> "Do you feel thankful, aye or no,
> For this fair town's face, yonder river's line,
> The mountain round it and the sky above,
> Much more the figures of man, woman, child,
> These are the frame to? What's it all about?
> To be passed over, despised? or dwelt upon,
> Wondered at?"

If to learn something about other people, is to find something new in ourselves, the romanticist is none the less right in insisting that to see the universal human in our next-door neighbour is to discern it anywhere. Romanticism may be out of fashion, but poets are still poets and speak with authority. However, he achieves it, it is that "rare, extravagant spirit" endowed with power to be a stay-at-home sightseer who most perfectly escapes from provincialism. If we could learn his secret, we might wake some morning to find that many of the substantial problems of the age had evaporated overnight.

Macphail's Book

By LIEUT.-COLONEL WILFRID BOVEY

It is almost five years since Sir Andrew Macphail was commissioned to write that section of the official history of the Canadian forces in the Great War which was to deal with the Medical Services, and no one who has read the book which appeared during the present summer can help feeling that the time was none too long for the work to be done.

Sir Andrew's two years in the field (he was probably the only senior physician to serve for any such period with a field ambulance) gave him an intimate knowledge of the operations of the medical service in actual warfare. When there was added to this a knowledge of history, military and civil, such as is possessed by few and a literary skill of which even those who dislike his statements must involuntarily display their admiration, his selection as historian of the Canadian Medical Service was obvious. The distinction which had rewarded his contributions to the causes of education and of literature, as well as his service to the country, bore witness that the Government which selected him was not alone in appreciating his worth.

No book written recently has provoked more debate, for Sir Andrew has spoken frankly of many things little discussed and has recounted at length, carefully and without rancour, if with keen criticism, the extraordinary story of the medical, political and military controversies which led ultimately to the resignation of Sir Sam Hughes. At first thought one is inclined to wonder, with many of Sir Andrew's critics, why the dust of forgotten quarrels should be dragged to the light; why in especial, a history of the medical services should be made the vehicle of a general attack on the administration of the Canadian forces by the Minister of Militia. We may have been inclined, as some other critics have done, to attack some individual statement such as the author's remark that "at Valcartier military training in a general sense was negligible," and find plenty of commanding officers to agree.

Nearly all Sir Andrew's critics, however, have failed of adhering to two cardinal principles of criticism and before we come to any conclusions ourselves it is only fair to recall these principles to our minds.

Sir Andrew's book must be taken as a whole. No history worthy of the name is meant to be read by paragraphs and no statement can fairly be condemned except upon a study of the context. While, for example, the first Canadian contingent was at Valcartier it was not mobilized in the proper sense of the word. It was not properly armed, nor fully equipped. It bore very little resemblance to the division which took the field in 1915. Sir Andrew has made this very clear and it is in this sense of the words that we must take his statement of the relative unimportance of military training at Valcartier. It would not have been out of the way if he had gone further and said that, with certain notable exceptions, the units which arrived at Valcartier had no military organization—very little knowledge of drill and few notions of obedience, that the most useful training done there consisted in the instilling of those ideals of discipline and fighting spirit which were to make the first Canadian Division one of the proudest formations of the British Expeditionary Force.

The second principle which we must remember is that a book must be considered with relation to its object. This book is a history of the medical services, not of their performances. Its aim is to give us such a knowledge of those services as was possessed by their best instructed and best informed officers, in order that by the light of this knowledge we may read our history and be guided in the future. To put the matter in a slightly different form Sir Andrew has enabled us to understand the medical officer's point of view on Canada's part in the Great War. Having this in mind it is easy to see that it was no part of his task to give detailed descriptions of military operations. The action of the medical services in battles and in trench warfare must form part either of the general narrative of those events or of books compiled in such detail as to be part of the literature of training, such as the invaluable account of the last Hundred Days prepared by Colonel A. E. Snell. Sir Andrew's part has been to turn the searchlight on may a scene of warfare in such a fashion that we are left with a series of vivid pictures to illustrate all other accounts of medical operations.

Another and a most interesting section of Sir Andrew's book deals with the history of medical treatment and with its success in what is, after all, its primary duty —that of getting wounded and sick men back into the field. The immense amount of research, the results of which are concentrated into less that 100 pages, can scarcely be appreciated by anyone not acquainted with the material which had to be gone over and the care with which the selection had to be made. One chapter alone, dealing with the mortality of war and the strength of services, is of immense value and interest to those charged with the duty of finding replacements for killed and wounded. The notes on the diseases of war are useful and instructive, not only to the medical officer, but to the staff officer and to the general reader. It would be presumption for a non-professional writer to comment further, but it is more than worth while to quote a few paragraphs from Sir Andrew's remarks on shell shock:

> "They alone jest at scars, who never felt a wound. The best of soldiers after several years service had moments of misgiving, lest in some supreme trial they might behave themselves unseemly—'anxiety neurosis,' it was called. At such times were born those most intimate confidences of the war; and there are many who will always remember a firm and friendly word of assurance, and possibly a draught of rum, from an experienced medical officer whose own hour of 'fear-emotion' had passed.
>
> "Under cover of these vague and mysterious symptoms the malingerer found refuge, and impressed a stigma upon those who were suffering from a real malady. The medical officer was bewildered in his attempt to hold the balance between injustice to the individual and disregard for the needs of the service. Especially was he haunted with a dreadful fear when he was called upon to certify that a man was 'fit' to undergo punishment for a 'crime,' and most especially when it was his duty to be present alone with minister or priest to certify that the award of a court-martial for cowardice in the face of the enemy, confirmed by the Commander, had been finally bestowed. This attendance at executions was the most painful duty of the medical officers' many unpleasant duties."

It is perhaps enough to say regarding this portion of his work that Sir Andrew has given us something that is neither a text-book nor a series of generalities. He has given us exactly that information which is necessary for the student of military history and at the same time an invaluable guide by which the medical officer may direct his own research.

We come now to that portion of Sir Andrew's work concerning which has been waged the most violent controversy—his criticism of the administration of Sir Sam Hughes. Anyone who was a member of the Canadian Staff in England, during the year 1916, was thoroughly well aware that all was not as it should be. Indeed by the autumn of that year the administration of the Canadian forces in England and the relations between the Canadian Government and its forces in France had got into such an incredible muddle that no one knew how anything should be done. There were two headquarters in England —one, consisting of General Carson and his office staff, appointed under an Order-in-Council, and thus representing the Privy Council of Canada, and the other the famous Sub-militia Council organized by Sir Sam Hughes without authority and in the full knowledge that his action might not be confirmed. Under the latter was the staff at Argyll House. The Canadian troops at Shorncliffe were under Major-General J. C. McDougall. He in turn was subject to the command of Sir Sam Steele, who had been appointed by the War Office to the British Command of the same place and naturally felt a special responsibility regarding the Canadians. Sir Sam Steele's immediate superior was the General Officer Commanding Eastern Command. General McDougall bowed to the new headquarters at Argyll House which were under the Sub-militia Council. General Steele continued to correspond with General Carson and a distracted War Office received letters and recommendations from the Dept. of Militia in Canada, the Minister personally in England, General Carson, G.O.C. Eastern Command, and the new Canadian Headquarters at Argyll House. It is hardly to be wondered at that they did everything they were asked by everybody so far as it was humanly possible to do so. Some of the occurrences were almost worthy of Gilbert and Sullivan. General Carson appointed one Judge Advocate General and the Argyll House Headquarters appointed another. One of them had a certain more or less notorious offender arrested and the other immediately released the same gentleman to collect material for his defence. The minister, who had then returned to Canada, cabled Lord Beaverbrook, who had nothing whatever to do with the matter, and no official status, to intervene and straighten it out, which he did.

Let us give Sir Sam Hughes his due. Without his driving force, his enthusiasm, his violent loyalty to Canada, the Canadian contingent would never have left when it did. They had indeed a plan of mobilization, but no plan of mobilization could produce an army without a strong man to administer the department responsible. The best staff officer is none the worse for an urgent and imperious commander and a man like Sir Sam Hughes was needed and badly needed to get matters started. It is worth remembering that it was not his habit to claim for himself any praise for what was done. More than once he has told me that his son deserved the whole of the credit. The experiment in London, however, failed. The new Headquarters staff, which the Minister tried to create to operate under the Sub-militia Council, was formed as was (for the most part) the council itself, of men with little military experience and less staff training. That trouble would arise was quite apparent, how it arose and what happened Sir Andrew Macphail has told us and for the object with which he has told it we may look to his own words:

> "It would be a waste of time and mis-spending of public funds if one engaged upon a work of history were to fill the allotted pages with a mere chronology of events and personal eulogy of those who had part in them. History is something more than record and something less than praise; it demands selection and judgment, judging events as if they were far in the past, and men as if they were already dead; it implies censure as a warning, lest those who read may be misled. History is for the guidance of that posterity which follows and finds itself involved in historical circumstances, which always recur in identical form; for history is the master to which all must go—history with its pensive and melancholy face."

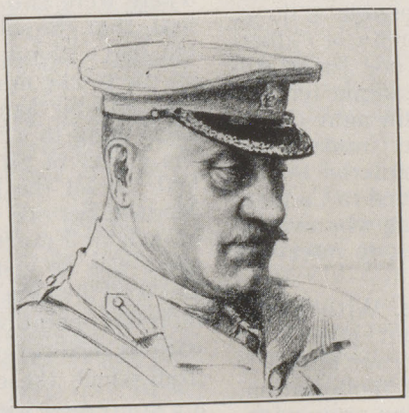
The new Canadian Headquarters in London had scarcely begun to function when it was perceived that one of their primary duties was to maintain the supply of reinforcements by getting wounded men cured and back to the colors with as little delay as possible. That they entered on this task with energy cannot be denied, but unfortunately they only understood part of the situation. They realized that Canadian soldiers must be got out of hospital and into training camps, and jumped at once to the conclusion that the whole task would be perfectly simple if all the hospitals were Canadian ones. Then began a definite effort to segregate the Canadian Medical Service in England from the R.A.M.C. and to segregate Canadian wounded into Canadian hospitals; the opposition to this effort was the rock on which the ship of the Minister and his Sub-militia Council was split. It is true that the reason given by the Premier for asking Sir Sam's resignation was that in establishing the Sub-militia Council, even though in doing so, he stated that his action was subject to the approval of the Government, he had gone beyond his powers, but the *causa causans* was the outcry against the segregation proposals. There were two very good reasons for this outcry. The first, that the soldiers of the Empire were all of one people, had without doubt great force and the greatest effect on the public mind as well as on that of the Prime Minister and Sir Sam's attacks on English hospitals brought everything to a head. But there was another reason, as the reader of Sir Andrew Macphail's work will quickly find. Of all the branches of the Army in England the Medical Service was most closely linked with the same branch in France; practically indeed, if not in theory, there was no distinction between the two: the work in England and the work in France formed part of a single military operation. The flow of casualties through the various medical units has nothing to do with the troops from which the casualties come, the medical personnel are concerned with the evacuation of the wounded men who come into their hands by the nearest casualty clearing station, the nearest train and the nearest boat to the most convenient hospital in England. It is perfectly obvious that anything else would only lead to hardship and loss of life for the wounded. The Canadian forces in the field were closely interlocked with the British forces. They used the same lines of communication, the same railways, the same boats, any other plan would have resulted in incredible waste of effort. Sir Sam Hughes' advisers would never have recommended the segregation proposed had they thoroughly understood the system of co-operation with the forces in France or had a complete appreciation of military organization.

The appointment of Colonel Herbert Bruce as Special Inspector-General of the Medical Service, in order that he might report on its weaknesses, was made by the Minister on his own authority and this alone, since the Minister had actually no authority to make any appointment of the sort, put Colonel Bruce in a false position from the start. The fact that those to whom he was entitled to look for advice on matters of general military organization of which he himself could know nothing, were themselves not conversant with the needs and methods of the medical services in the field, put him at such a disadvantage that we cannot but sympathize with him. If, in some of his criticism of the work of Colonel Bruce and his associates, Sir Andrew Macphail seems at times to be over stern, we must remember that he is a doctor as well as a historian. He cannot pass over actions which, whatever their merit or demerit in themselves, were part of a great error, and if his knife is sharp it is clean. When the only logical result happened and Colonel Bruce was ordered to take over the duties of D.G.M.S. the Special Inspector-General found himself in a position where, as Sir Andrew says, he had no desire to be, and it was probably as much to his satisfaction as that of anyone else when Sir George Perley, the new Minister, terminated his appointment and cancelled the order for the return to Canada of General Jones.

For the full story of the dispute, of the Bruce Report, the Jones Report, and Baptie Report, the last of which was made by a board of medical officers thoroughly trained in the field, headed by a perfectly impartial English officer, the reader must turn to Sir Andrew's book. In his description of this controversy Sir Andrew Macphail has made a real contribution to military literature. He has shown very clearly where the functions of the civil power must end and where the military power must be left to itself; he has shown, too, how essential is unity of command and organization of the forces in the field, a lesson which even the greatest of the allied chiefs never fully learned till 1918.

To the questions which suggest themselves—first, why the subject has been dealt with at all, and second, why it has been dealt with in a book on the medical services, the replies are simple: The only place in which the difficulties of 1916 can be discussed without dispute as to facts is in a book on the medical services, since only in the case of the medical services were there so many public disclosures that all the facts in the controversy are known. The reason for the discussion is to ensure that no Government, no Minister and no staff may ever again fall into such errors as ultimately resulted in the resignation of Sir Sam Hughes and the replacement of the staff in London by Sir Richard Turner and his associates. It is, if anything, more important that a history of the war should be a record of our mistakes than that it should be a chronicle of our triumphs, and Sir Andrew Macphail's work, if it is read with the care it deserves, leads us not more to criticize a minister, who did a great work, than to accept for ourselves a share of the blame for the methods of government which led to his downfall.

We hope that the peace for which so many died may last our time, it would be sorrowful if it did not; but should Canada ever again face the dread test of war, it may be that we shall thank Sir Andrew Macphail for his essay on the relations of the State to its Army and on the prime importance of unity in the field.



SIR ANDREW MACPHAIL

Some Notes by Lord Milner

For the ordinary man political beliefs nowadays are as hard to define as religious and moral beliefs; they exist, no doubt, and play some small part in directing or at least in providing an estimate of our actions, but how far they may be summarized so as to suit one's own judgment and appeal to others, is always an interesting test of clear thinking.

Canada's position in the Empire and in the world generally is an extraordinarily difficult one to define at the present moment. Since the war we have become more self-conscious of our own national individuality and perhaps more anxious to insist upon it, sometimes perhaps unprofitably insistent. Generally speaking, however, this conviction, however strong, however mild, is vague in its content, and if we were asked to write down (1) our political wants, (2) and what place we fill or would fill in the British Empire consonant with (1) I daresay we should be totally incapable of doing so. Certainly the first result would be a messy affair—the roughest of scaffolding—for a truly well-ordered and statesmanlike profession. Indeed, it would by no means appear to be a waste of time for all of us to make the attempt; it would dull the insatiable appetite for criticism, and might ultimately give us each a glimmering of what in truth we are aiming at as a nation.

What value such an exercise might have we may judge from the example set by Lord Milner, who all his life seems to have continued to grow mentally, in the imperial sense. No doubt affected by the old attitude towards the "colonies" and perhaps as a young man accustomed to regard them with a benignant little Englander's eyes, Lord Milner decidedly moved away from this position as he grew older and by the end of his life was probably as broad-minded an imperialist as we could find anywhere. In fact, he himself claimed another title than imperialist in order to describe more accurately his precise position.

It is highly interesting then to see along what lines Lord Milner was moving towards the end of his life, and how earnestly he strove to express and clear up his own ideas about his country and the British Empire. Both the effort and the result are worth considering; the first because it shows how ceaseless must be our thinking if it is ever to be fairly called alive and intelligent; and the second, for the ideas and assumptions contained in it. The extract is taken from the July files of the London *Times* and comes from some notes found among Lord Milner's papers after his death. Lord Milner intended to develop his thesis in a volume of opinions; the fragmentary nature of the extract is thus merely a text upon which the sermon was never delivered.

"Credo"

(By the late Lord Milner)

Published, by Lady Milner's permission, exactly as it was written

CREDO. Key to my position.

I am a Nationalist and not a cosmopolitan. This seems to be becoming more and more the real dividing line of parties.

A Nationalist is not a man who necessarily thinks his nation better than others, or is unwilling to learn from others. He does think that his duty is to his own nation, and its development. He believes that this is the law of human progress, that the competition between nations, each seeking its maximum development, is the Divine Order of the world, the law of Life and Progress.

I am a British (indeed primarily an English) Nationalist. If I am also an Imperialist, it is because the destiny of the English race, owing to its insular position and long supremacy at sea, has been to strike fresh roots in distant parts of the world. My patriotism knows no geographical but only racial limits. I am an Imperialist and not a Little Englander, because I am a British Race Patriot. It seems unnatural to me—I think it is impossible from my point of view—to lose interest in and attachment to my fellow-countrymen because they settle across the sea. It is not the soil of England, dear as it is to me, which is essential to arouse my patriotism, but the speech, the tradition, the spiritual heritage, the principles, the aspirations of the British race. They do not cease to be *mine* because they are transplanted. My horizon must widen, that is all.

I feel myself a citizen of the Empire. I feel that Canada is my country, Australia my country, New Zealand my country, South Africa my country, just as much as Surrey or Yorkshire. We are told that there is no such thing as citizenship of the Empire. In the purely juridical sense that may be true. Juridicial definitions spring out of and no doubt strengthen and to some extent stereotype existing human relationships. They do not create them. The tendency to monogamy led to the institution of marriage. When men's political relationships were bounded by a province, citizenship was limited to a town. In time it was widened. There is such a thing as citizenship of a country. It is only a question of time when the expansion of the race will compel a new juridical conception, that of a common citizenship of all the countries which that race inhabits or controls.

The wider patriotism is no mere exalted sentiment. It is a practical necessity even from the point of view of "Little England"—England, nay more, Great Britain, nay more, the United Kingdom, is no longer the power in the world which it once was, or, in isolation, capable of remaining a power at all. It is no longer even self-supporting. But the British Dominions as a whole are not only self-supporting. They are more nearly self-sufficient than any other political entity in the world, that is, if they can be kept an entity, if their present loose and fragile organizations can be made tenacious though elastic.

This brings us to our first great principle—follow the race. The British State must follow the race, must comprehend it, wherever it settles in appreciable numbers as an independent community. If the swarms constantly being thrown off by the parent hive are lost to the State, the State is irreparably weakened. We cannot afford to part with so much of our best blood. We have already parted with much of it, to form the nucleus of another wholly separate though fortunately friendly State. We cannot suffer a repetition of the process.

The time cannot be far distant when this practical aspect of Imperial unity will become apparent to everybody. The work of British Imperialists during my lifetime has been to hold the fort, to keep alive the sentiments which made against disruption, which delayed it against the time when its insanity became generally apparent. Their business has been and still is to get over the dangerous interval during which Imperialism, which for

long appealed only to the far-seeing few, should become the accepted faith of the whole nation.

Time was, in my young days, when the gradual dissolution of the Empire was regarded as an inevitable, almost a desirable eventuality. This view is no longer anything like so general, anything like so potent as it was. In another 20 years it is reasonable to hope that it may be altogether extinct—that all Britons, alike in the Motherland or overseas, will be Imperialists, that it will be the happier fate of those who come after us to create that State which it has been our duty to preserve for them the possibility of creating.

What makes this result possible, what makes it, thank God, I believe inevitable, is the shrinkage of the world.

In the same series of notes there is a highly suggestive opening to the Tariff question. While it deals specifically with economic conditions in England, we in Canada shall find no difficulty in substituting our own terms and appreciating the conclusions drawn by Lord Milner, and the application of his principles to our facts. If there is any one subject in this country today more powerful than another in its essentially national implications, it is the tariff. From the East we hear talk of disintegration as the only solution of the problems bundled together in 1867; from the West there are reasoned arguments for the division of Canada into four economic zones, with the consequent separation of interests involved; from Quebec province the stand-patters are heard crying for conservation and amelioration of existing bad circumstances,—*quieta non movere* being the motto. Clearly here is no national harmony, but only sectional discord. Lord Milner's tentative thoughts may act as a precipitant for some puzzled minds and in part clear up their beclouded ideas.

London, July 27th, 1923.

A good short essay could be written—and ought to be written—about Free Trade and Protection, not from the theoretical point of view, but round the question, "What is going to happen?" Take as a starting point my assertion that the Labour Party people will become Protectionists. Make scorn of the idea that they are Free Traders on principle. They are for cheap food, *ruat coelum*, because they don't care about agriculture. But once let our great staple manufacturing industries, especially cotton, be visibly affected by foreign importation, and see what happens. Lancashire is not Free Trade. It is cotton and especially cotton export. Once let there be cotton imports into the country (I mean, of course, imports of manufactured cotton) and Lancashire would be the most Protectionist district.

Too small a portion of our people are directly interested in Agriculture to enable Agriculture to put up a fight for Protection. When a number of our great industries become Protectionist, the real fight will begin—the parties being Productive Industry on the one hand and the Moneyed Interest on the other. No doubt the Moneyed Interest prefers the industries of this country to flourish. But what it cares for above all is complete freedom of movement—absence of control; and of course, in so far as it represents non-productive consumption (the mere consumers), it must be hostile to anything that raises price. Just as the Productive Industry welcomes rising prices, the Moneyed Interest must always be in favour of falling prices—because they render its own wares—money—more valuable.

And it does not so much matter to the Moneyed Interest if home production falls off. No doubt the money owners would prefer to invest at home—for one thing it is easier. But they have all the world to invest in and are, for the most part, naturally quite indifferent where or in what they invest, being simply guided by the consideration of the return. And the Money Interest is peculiarly strong in England, largely as a result of our Free Trade. If that has operated against us as an agricultural and industrial country—for, seeing the great start we had, we have fallen behind even in industry—it has probably helped us as a banking centre. Anyway, the bankers are convinced of this, and the banking world will fight for Free Trade as long as it can, just as it fights for "sound money," and may prevail.

In that case the ultimate destiny of this country is to become predominantly—for, of course, there will always be some agriculture and some industry—a money-owing and money-lending country, the mortgager of a great part of the rest of the world.

November 28th, 1923.

Amidst great pressure of work I make these hasty notes.

We are being bothered just now by the exports and imports puzzle. The best way of meeting it is perhaps to say that, admitting for the moment that imports must always be balanced by exports (though that statement requires examination) what you have to regard is the character of the exports. If, for instance, to pay for the import of manufactured goods, which displace British goods and so evidently cause unemployment, I export old pictures or other antique works of art, I am evidently worse off at the end of the process, nor is there any corresponding employment in connexion with my exports to compensate for that which has been displaced. When Webb and other Socialists say that it is wrong to regard international trade as a struggle between nations because such trade is mutually beneficial, the right answer is that such trade certainly ought to be mutually beneficial, but that very often it is not.

Dumping is a good illustration—like the tumbling down of land to grass—that changes disastrous to the country may be beneficial to the individual. It is possible for certain people to make a good profit out of dumped goods, and they will no doubt scream aloud "interference with trade" and "individual enterprise" if dumping is stopped.

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31 May, 1923, *Aix-les-Bains*.

Although my book, on which I have spent so much time since the middle of 1921, is now off my hands in its final form, I have no intention of abandoning my economic studies, but simply "*reculer pour mieux sauter*." For I am more than ever convinced of the mischievous nature of certain popular economic notions, and the need of a clear re-statement of the true and *practical objects of National Economy*. This is what I aimed at in my book, but have not achieved, for want of time to work out my points and pull the different parts together. The trouble was, that in starting off I had, as I did not fully realize at the time, two incompatible objects. I wanted to combat some current gusts of public opinion, which seemed to me dangerously misleading (this was really journalism of the better kind), and at the same time to elaborate my own ideas of what should be the permanent trend of national policy on its economic side. But journalism and political philosophy are bad bed-fellows. The necessity of not

delaying my current contribution to current controversies, if it was to have any effect, prevented my spending as much time on the elaboration of my fundamental ideas as was necessary to make their exposition clear and effective. So I am afraid I have fallen between two stools, and while I shall be late with my comments on the "passing show," I shall appear scratchy and superficial in my discussion of principles, and indeed I am not myself at all satisfied with my work on its philosophical side. What has gradually grown in my mind, in the course of that work, is the conviction that it is of no use dealing with present-day economic problems unless one has a perfectly clear conception of the money—the banking—factor, which under modern conditions is of such supreme importance.

June 17, 1923.

André Chévrillon, in "Trois Etudes de Littérature Anglaise," which I have just been reading, develops interestingly the growth of British Imperialism. He emphasizes in his essay on Kipling (p. 35) the family character of the Imperialist movement.

"Il s'agit non de l'hégémonie anglaise dans le monde, mais de la fraternité anglaise dans le monde."

This is the right note. But what now wants developing is the double character of the Empire. We cannot "fraternize" except with people who have some common moral and spiritual capital. It is the community of race, language, civilization, history, tradition, ideals, which is the basis of whatever political association is possible between Great Britain and her Dominions. Between us and the different parts of the Dependent Empire the same bonds do not exist. Hence we probably took a wrong road in trying to convert India into a Dominion. There is no natural basis for such a relationship between India and Great Britain or Australia or Canada, as there is for the relationship now in process of development between these predominantly British communities among themselves. On the other hand the more important units of the Dependent Empire will not be content, as they grow up, to remain dependent. And if we cannot successfully attempt to convert them into Dominions and yet do not want them to become foreign nations, what is to be done? Political wisdom has to find a means, a new form of organization, a new tie which will keep them connected with the nations of predominantly British character, who till recently were alone regarded as Dominions and alone represented in the Imperial Conference, where the presence of India is, and will remain, an embarrassment and a weakness, not satisfying her and not contributing to the solidarity of the other members.

The one thing fatal to the maintenance of the Empire as in any sense an effective political unit is the attempt to develop it on uniform lines. We have abandoned the idea of its hierarchical organization, its government from a centre, the supremacy of Great Britain. It is to be a "Britannic Alliance" of nations of equal status. In the absence of formal bonds, then, permanent alliance and co-operation are to be secured by nothing more than the strength of family feeling, the sense of relationship, strengthened, of course, by the increase of intercourse and the development of common material interests. But it is no use pretending that these bonds exist, or ever can exist, to the same degree between the peoples of the Dependent Empire and those of the British Nations.

London, July 25, 1923.

They are at it again. Another economy screech. The plutocrats who own the Press do hate the Income-tax.

This is the real motive of the economy campaign, and it is, of course, easy to persuade the manufacturing interests on the one hand and bulk of the wage-earners on the other to join in it. Everybody hates paying taxes, only, of course, the particular tax objected to varies with each class. It is direct taxation which galls the wealthy; taxation of beer, sugar, tea, &c., which teases the mass. But they are all agreed in denouncing taxation generally, and the economy cry is therefore always a taking one.

And there was, of course, much in the real wastefulness of the war period and war atmosphere which was purely mischievous, and the constant revelation of cases of genuine extravagance lends fuel to the fire of the anti-waste agitation and strengthens the tendency to confound true economy—the repression of such extravagance—with the false economy which consists in starving necessary public services or cutting off reproductive expenditure.

It may be said that the policy of bold economic expansion, as a cure for the damage done by war, is only sure of success in a new country with great undeveloped resources. But the discoveries of science are economically tantamount to the opening up of a new continent. We greatly under-estimate the possibilities of economic development within our own borders:—

Electricity.
Wireless.
Aviation.
Carbonization.

Development is just as possible and just as much the true principle of recovery in an old as in a new country, under present conditions.

Life of Sir William Osler

By HARVEY CUSHING, M.D.

Two vols. Oxford (Clarendon Press), 1925

By C. F. MARTIN

To the graduates of McGill University, the name of William Osler will always evoke sentiments of pride and reverence, symbolizing as it does the highest ideals of the medical profession. He was our most distinguished graduate—the greatest stimulus in a century of progress that the Medical School has known. We therefore welcome his biography with unusual satisfaction—all the more so as it comes from one who knew him well, who understood and appreciated his worth, and who is endowed with the gift of drawing pen-pictures that make Osler's career live again for his friends, his colleagues and his other contemporaries.

It is well that we know how Osler's heart was warmed by his devotion to his *Alma Mater*, and the Canadian period as exhibited in this biography, in his letters, by his frequent visits and by his lifelong interest in the University, should be an inspiration to all those graduates who have the privilege of reading this admirable Life. The two octavo volumes record in a most entertaining manner his life in Montreal. One notes with interest how even during his early student days at McGill, Osler was already demonstrating to his teachers at the Medico-Chirurgical Society.

As a teacher of Physiology at McGill and as a Professor of the Institutes of Medicine, his career was particularly noteworthy, not only because of his investigating spirit, but also for the influence that he exerted upon his professional brethren at this early stage. Those were pioneer days at McGill, so that the opportunity afforded him of lending lustre to the Medical School through its clinical teaching was fully appreciated. He brought with him from England and the continent advanced ideas on the importance of research and of bedside observations, and when he left McGill, its Medical School had attained first rank amongst the great clinical institutions of America. These were the principles he brought with him from Philadelphia and from Baltimore, and which helped to place those schools in a position of the highest distinction. It was in those early years, too, that he gave such brilliant promise of his future work in Pathology and Medicine, and his publications on Malignant Endocarditis, on Aneurism, and on many other medical topics bear ample testimony to his investigating mind.

Thanks to his genius and to his interest, the Pathological Museum at McGill University became the repository of an unusual wealth of pathological material and a multitude of records which are valuable for all time.

Osler's literary tastes developed in him a desire to gather together from the literature all that was good, all that was rare, interesting, and instructive. This interest and enthusiasm culminated in the achievement of a collection of books that is unique in the medical world. Soon this "Osler Library" will be placed in the Medical Building of this University, appropriately housed and under the supervision of a librarian specially appointed for the care of this invaluable gift. One looks forward with added enthusiasm to this collection as a lodestone that will draw from all parts of the world students interested in medical lore.

One is struck, in reading through these two volumes of Dr. Cushing's, by the constant reference to this interest in medical biography. On nearly every page one notes the singular delight with which some great literary curiosity has been found, and there are few of Osler's friends who do not possess on their shelves gifts from him which have stimulated their interest on the literary side of their work.

To every McGill graduate who reads these volumes, the personal element will make the strongest appeal, but there is no chapter in which the life as recorded does not force itself upon the reader as an example to follow—an example not only of professional ambition, but of unselfishness, human understanding and a delightful sense of humour. Whatever the next century may accord to Osler as a scientist of the first rank, one thing is certain: he will live among the present generation as the greatest British clinician and the finest type of a consulting physician of his time.

The Electric Future

A Recent Survey

Students and graduates of the university will be interested in the findings made in a recent investigation of the present and future developments of the electrical industry, when the first prize of $5,000, offered for the best essay on this topic, was won by a McGill graduate.

Mr. David Cowan, an Arts graduate of 1923, with first-class honors in economics, political science and French, and now employed in the Investment Department of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, was awarded the first prize amongst 438 entries, the second prize of $1,000 being awarded to Robert M. Davis, Statistical Editor of the *Electrical World*, and the third prize of $500 to John Dockendorf, head of the Statistical Department of the Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Company.

In March, 1925, Messrs. Bonbright & Co., Investment Bankers, of New York, specializing in the issue of public utility securities, offered prizes aggregating $10,000 for the best contemporary review and forecast of the electric light and power industry. Reviews submitted were to be written in the form of an article summarizing the progress of the decade 1920-1930 and dated as of January 1st, 1930. It was thus to be in effect a five years' review and a five years' forecast.

Very few restrictions were attached to the contest, it being the special aim of the bankers to give as much latitude as possible to the writer in the treatment of his subject. It was, however, stipulated as very essential that all phases of the topic should be given their fair share of treatment; in other words, the review should cover briefly the field of power and light operations, and not only trace the modifications and improvements in the generation, distribution and merchandising of electricity, but must outline as well the progress made in such phases of the industry as public relations and financing methods. It will thus appear that the competition was not meant to call forth entries from the engineering profession alone, and it was this requirement of proportionate treatment of all phases of the electric light and power industry that resulted in the list of prize winners, including a number of persons not essentially of scientific training.

The Board of Directors of the American Superpower Corporation, a recently formed American Investment Trust, and directed by some of the foremost public utility men of the United States, acted as judges. These included such men as S. Z. Mitchell, president of the Electric Bond & Share Company, which is closely allied with the General Electric Company, Randal Morgan, chairman of the executive committee of the United Gas Improvement Company, Thomas N. McCarter, president of the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey and Landon K. Thorne, president of Bonbright & Company, and director of the Bankers Trust Company. There was also included amongst the judges, William Spencer Murray, prominent engineer of New York, who, in 1921, made a most complete report on the possibilities of a Superpower system for the region between Boston and Washington.

It may be interesting for the general reader to know the sources of information and data used by the prize winner. No restrictions whatsoever were placed on this phase of the competition, it being permissible either to collaborate with one or more parties in the writing, or to consult various authorities on specific questions. On essentially technical questions dealing with the generation of power, Mr. Cowan was able to consult a brother connected with Crane, Limited, in Montreal, while for the greater part of the remaining topics he found extensive and valuable information in the records and files of the Sun Life Assurance Company.

Few may realize that the Sun Life possesses one of the most complete libraries of public utility literature in Canada, and, probably, one of the largest on this continent. For years this institution has been a consistent and generous investor in Canadian and American public utility enterprises and the constant flow of booklets, pamphlets, etc., issued by banking houses and power corporations, received during a number of years, constitutes an interesting means of investigating the electric light and power industry on this continent.

In addition to the above, generous use was made of the valuable information to be found in the *Electrical World*, while Mr. Cowan stated that the subject matter he found in the journal of the Engineering Institute of Canada, especially for use in the section of his essay dealing with the markets for electrical energy, were equal to anything he had studied in any of the publications consulted.

As the competition was essentially an American one, most of the information in the review refers to conditions in the United States, although that dealing with the engineering and transmission phase of the industry can apply to Canada as well. A few of the more important remarks found in the essay are as follows:

Coal will continue for some years to be the leader in the production of steam power, although its firing in powdered form will largely supplant stoker firing for large plants burning low-grade bituminous and lignite. Diesel-type engines using oil, though usually requiring less fuel, will not be installed in large central stations for yet some time. This is partly due to the relatively low capacity of even the largest units and the greater space requirements necessitated for the installation of a number of such prime movers. Much attention will be paid to automatic hydro-electric stations of a kind recently installed by the Adirondack Power & Light Corporation near Little Falls, N.Y. Although the development of central stations has lowered the cost of power, the isolated unit still continues to hold its own, especially in the case of industries where steam must be employed for certain processes and operations.

The writer believes that the growth of "superpower" is the most important feature of the period under review. The decade 1920-1930, will probably be designated in the future as the era of perfected distribution. Consolidation and amalgamation of small companies has been a feature of recent years and will continue to be so for some time. The writer, moreover, believes that there is a distinct end to the economies that can be affected by consolidation and can not conceive how any greater service than that given by the large interconnected power companies, could be instituted by establishing a power

system under a centralized supervisory management, characteristic of the telephone and telegraph system.

After tracing in outline the progress made in the various uses to which electrical power will be put in the decade 1920-1930, including such factors as heating, refrigeration, agriculture, irrigation, the iron and steel industry, railroading and the tractions, Mr. Cowan goes on to describe the financial problems that have accompanied the huge expansion in electric light and power affairs. Capital invested in this industry in the U. S. A., it is stated, should grow to be about $9,700,000,000, in 1930, against $4,100,000,000, in 1920.

Dealing with the social and economic problems arising within the industry, which include such factors as political opposition, customer ownership, etc., the writer believes that the question of the export of power from Canada, will in the near future grow to be as acute a controversy as the one-time excitement over boundaries and reciprocity. In this respect, Mr. Cowan was fortunate in being present at the debate held on this topic last season, at the Montreal branch of the Engineering Institute and was able to deal intelligently with a subject of importance, touched upon by few of the competitors.

A booklet containing a list of the 23 prize winners and the subject matter of the first three essays in the competition accompanied by numerous charts and diagrams, has been published by Messrs. Bonbright & Company. About 40,000 of these have been distributed amongst public utility companies and bond houses throughout the continent and are available to anyone interested in the development of the electrical light and power industry over the decade 1920-1930.

It may be interesting to note, in conclusion, that, as the Board of the American Superpower Corporation fully realizes that the just estimation of the relative merit to be found in varying forecasts is fraught with difficulty, it has authorized a single prize of $10,000 to be awarded in 1930 to that competitor whose prophecies shall have proven to be most accurate.

The Natural History Society of Montreal

By ALEXANDER ROBERTSON

This Society was established on 18th of May, 1827, its chief object being the investigation of the Natural History of Canada.

It had twenty-six original members and its father (or, at least, one of the most active in its origination), was the Rev. James Somerville, Minister of St. Gabriel Street Scotch Presbyterian Church, who also greatly contributed to the institution of the Montreal General Hospital.

The Somerville Course of Free Public Lectures on scientific subjects was made possible by his bequest of £1,000, and six lectures have been given each winter since 1837.

In 1832 an act of incorporation was obtained at Quebec, to which amending acts were passed in 1857, 1862 and 1916.

In 1858 the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning (McGill University) deeded a lot of land on the northwestern corner of University and Cathcart streets, on which was erected a commodious building.

This was the Society's house until March, 1906, when it was sold and a property of 10,000 square feet on Drummond Street purchased, in the hope that the citizens would subscribe some $75,000, the estimated cost of a new building.

The museum exhibits and library books were carefully packed and stored, pending erection thereof which it was considered would be effected in a couple of years.

Owing to a severe financial depression in 1907 and a series of appeals on behalf of institutions with stronger claims, the Society's appeal had to be postponed.

Then intervened the war which practically put an end to the Society's plans.

In 1910, the adjoining lot of land running through to Mountain Street was purchased with borrowed money.

Negotiations were carried on in 1915 and 1916 with the Mechanics Institute, looking to an amalgamation of these two bodies, but without result.

About a year ago correspondence of an informal character was opened between Dr. Milton L. Hersey, chairman of Council of the N.H.S., and Dr. John W. Ross, treasurer of McGill University, as to whether the latter would consider the taking over of all the property of the former on certain conditions.

The result is that McGill University is today in possession of all the assets of the Natural History Society whose 98 years of existence was brought to a close in April last, under an Act of the Quebec Legislature, which confirmed a Notarial Agreement, signed on 6th of February.

To conclude this short and imperfect sketch of this old Society would not be fitting without mentioning a few of the most assiduous of the latter-day members.

The late Rev. Robert Campbell, M.A., D.D., had been honorary president for some years before his death in 1922, and for many years had been editor of *The Canadian Record of Science*, through the publication of which the Society was known to universities and scientific institutions throughout the world, which exchanged their publications for ours. Running backwards in time, our Presidents have been Dr. Arthur Willey, F.R.S. (Macdonald Professor of Zoology at McGill), for the past six or seven years; Dr. Milton L. Hersey, M.A.Sc., and the last Dr. D. P. Penhallow, each for many years.

In earlier years Dr. G. Wm. Dawson (later on Sir William), Dr. B. G. Harrington, and many other well-known citizens headed the Society and took great interest in its welfare.

From 1859 to 1862 the first Anglican Bishop of Montreal, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Fulford, was president.

Others of the activities of the Society were an Annual Conversazione during the winter and a Field Day in

June, to some one or other of the many beautiful spots which surround our city in every direction.

It is of interest to learn that the Museum Exhibits and Library contents have been found in a good state of preservation, notwithstanding their storage of nineteen years and will again be available to members and friends of the university.

An article describing some of the valuable exhibits in this Museum will be published in the December issue of "The News."

The Cub Growls

By H. HUM

I trust that I am divulging no editorial secret when I say that I was asked to write for the NEWS. More than that, I was asked to write as one on "the threshold of journalism." I am still at a loss to know how I should take the request. While I freely admit that the four months I have spent in newspaper work hardly constitutes a career, still "on the threshold" is not quite a compliment. But there you are.

Standing on the threshold, then, gazing into the edifice of journalism, I see a broad stairway leading to what I, in my ignorance, deem the heights, and to what old newspaper men will tell you is only the attic. I see, too, a narrow flight of steps descending to the cellar where I am told one finds the beasts known as managing editors, and mayhap, a city editor or two.

The threshold exhausted, I will presume to speak about the guest-room, to which I have been shown. Not flattering, that, to one who expected to be taken into the family, to share the bed and board of the dramatic critic, or at least, of the editorial writer.

The guest-room, I find harboring a half-dozen visitors. There is Standish, blunt-featured, red-headed and experienced as to the way it is done in England. Not that he stands for all that is English. Far from it. At least, 2,800 miles from it, in a westerly direction. I note also, Jamieson, the live-wire, the go-getter, he of the straw hat, the loud voice, the ever-ready, ever-hearty handshake. News? If there's none he makes it. If there's a modicum, his is the front page, with continuation on page 16, column 4.

That quiet lad in the corner, 30 years of age, of 1764 Horton Row, Notre Dame de Grace, was, but yesterday, in charge of a parish. He has saved many souls, but he has yet to snaffle a scoop. His sense of right and wrong is well-developed, but his news sense . . . . ah, well.

Remark that earnest, eager, ingratiating youngster with the over-bright eyes. That's Simpson. He is being tried out on the police beat. For two straws, he'll call you "bozo." Not that he is familiar. Just friendly. Most of the news that goes to the police beat comes over the telephone—if you go after it. His duty is to go after it. He never forgets to ask all the questions, except, perhaps, how many were killed, where the accident happened, how it happened, and a few other details. The queer-looking type who is lecturing him has outstayed his welcome, I am informed. He was also on the police beat, but he had too many ideas. He knew how the accident, the murder, the drowning *should* have happened. Just how it did occur was never any concern of his.

I must ask you, as does James Branch Cabell, not to meddle with my allegory of the guest-room when I draw your attention to two other of the occupants. There is Miss Whitby and Miss Barr. I need not further describe them than to tell you that Miss Whitby is powdering her nose, and Miss Barr is polishing her glasses—they steam so when one comes into a room, don't they? Miss Barr has had quite a bit of experience in a small way. She is more than anxious to please, but she hasn't as yet found out what it is all about. Miss Whitby is wise to everything, and passes an accident by without a second glance. But one gets fed up with doing nothing, doesn't one?

And the last, and the latest but one of the guests is myself. The only difference between myself and the others is that I am invaluable. But it doesn't show in the pay cheque. Neither do the seven years that I spent in college, and the two degrees that I earn—that I wangled. I am also, or aspire to be, a journalist rather than a newspaper man. Do you know the difference? It is made clear to every cub by the desk during the first week. A newspaper man falls down a manhole. A journalist is saved by his swelled head. A journalist describes the wreaths and floral offerings in the carriages that head the cortege. A reporter gives the name of the deceased. It was only by cleverly disguising myself as a potential reporter that I managed to get a job on the paper. I can give you every assurance that the seven years that I spent, etc., were no very great help.

I have been to fires, murders, accidents, trials, inquests, funerals, meetings, circuses (circi?), church services, theatres, lectures. I have interviewed, I have sleuthed. I have grovelled for news. I have stolen news. I have lied for news. I have re-hashed news. I have used twelve note-books and a gross of pencils, one penknife and three typewriter ribbons.

There is nothing more to be said about the guest-room and its inhabitants. As a guest, you would not ask me to criticize my paying hosts. If you are anxious to know more about me (and who is not?), ask Standish, or Jamieson, or he of Horton Row, or Simpson, or even Miss Barr. But *don't* ask Miss Whitby.

EDITORIAL

In our last issue there appeared an article by Mr. E. W. Beatty, K.C., Chancellor of McGill, and president of the C.P.R., entitled "National Thinking," wherein the Chancellor drew attention "to the situation in which the country at present finds itself," and expatiated further on what all educated men and women should and can do in regard to it. The question is of the highest importance to Canada at this moment, and we propose to take advantage of the double text implied in Mr. Beatty's article and elaborate these two points from the position of McGill graduates and their Society.

Such a subject as National Conditions, or "These present discontents," inevitably suggests politics in the restricted, professional sense of the word. It would be easier to make this an opportunity to embark on a diatribe against the villanies of one political party or a panegyric on the fairy-godmaternal intentions of the other, and indeed seldom is such an opportunity allowed to pass. We ourselves, being but human, could even find it in our hearts to regret such an omission here. It is a sad truth that the magnificent comprehensiveness of the word politics should have shrunk to this little measure, and become such a goad to partisan sentiment. But it is not our function, we believe, to wear any special political colors. Those habiliments belong to the individual or to the organized group of his or its own free choice. At the same time we are far from condemning the use of political colors. It is, in fact, our opinion that they should not only be worn by everyone, but that they should command our most ardent championship.

This is, in fact, one of the main conclusions reached in "National Thinking"—namely, that it is the interesting duty of all citizens to study the problems of their country and decide for themselves what political party promises best to achieve the solution they desire. No one but the rare fatalist really believes that things done cannot be, partly at least, undone. Faith not only moves mountains; it would not thrive unless there were mountains to move, and the very presence of national debt, and migratory symptoms amongst our young men and women, etc., only serves to stimulate us into wondering what is wrong with our fiscal system and why our town and country sites are so inhospitable. That is itself the faith that lies behind the appeal of Mr. Beatty and prominent men like him, for a livelier study on the part of educated citizens of the problems confronting this country. They believe that given the realization of the seriousness of affairs, trained public opinion can help to evolve a way out.

Faith, however, is a compound of many things. There is more than a touch of mystery in the word, a flavor of the spiritual. But the turbulent, seismic faith referred to above, is more than mysterious—it is intensely practical, as practical as electric lighting, and it is not altogether reasonable to expect all the work to be done by the unknown, unknowable, impractical, elements of faith. In other words, while we may believe that an educated, alert public opinion can find and apply a way to settle "national troubles," our belief will be useless if we merely leave it at that. How is that opinion to go about its business? We read the speeches in Hansard and the editorials in the newspapers. We may even wade through Blue Books and gaze fixedly at statistical summaries of the last year's events. We read, mark, and learn and then ask: "What am I to do? What can I do?" And this feeling of powerlessness is neither rare nor ignoble. There is in many minds the consciousness that Canadian government is largely plutocratic, that money talks to real effect far more than a speech in the Commons does, and as Rupert Brooke observed, under a plutocracy men tend to become fatalists in their political thinking. The idea grows that however we study our national situation, with whatever fine love for Canada, with whatever earnest determination to be liberal and accommodating, we do so largely as slaves, all too conscious of their misery and its origin, but quite incapable of changing it.

Mr. Beatty's plea then, certainly raises its own difficulties. He urges that Canada's problems are great and pressing. Their magnitude obviously forbids immediate solution, but it certainly demands immediate attention and from no one more imperatively than university graduates. Their responsibility is all the greater because of the greater privileges they have enjoyed, and unless they assume it, someone else—less well fitted perhaps—will make the attempt. If that someone fails, the educated man is the culprit, the betrayer; if the someone succeeds, he is a waste, and not as some would hope a finished, product.

But the difficulty of making his influence felt is just as paralyzing to the isolated graduate as to anyone else. He is just as subject to that aforementioned demon of helplessness. Escape from it he must, if he is to justify his existence at all, as a specially trained member of society.

We do not mean to suggest here of course that escape has not been found and used by hundreds of educated men and women everywhere. Political clubs, magazine articles, letters to the newspapers, all bear ample witness to the ways and means available for expressing public opinion. But these sometimes seem feeble and are not open to everyone. Humility is much commoner than one might think and those who consider themselves too humble to tamper with "politics" are legion.

For the humblest and quietest man and woman, however, it is always possible to foregather with his friends for discussion: then to form a group devoting itself to specific discussion: and finally to see to the formation of similar groups wherever his way of life may lead him. For the university man this group system has a traditional appeal. College is the period of groups: and they are there familiar as centrifugal points whence all kinds of intellectual forces may be released.

There is no reason why the group should not be pressed into service when the post-graduate stage comes, and as a matter of fact it is being so enlisted more and more widely in Canada at this moment. Already one chain of groups stretches from Halifax to Vancouver, every member in it avowedly studying against the day when the election (to be announced we suppose some time) will give them a chance to vote at least as informed citizens: and we hear of other groups less strongly organized, but bent on the same independent exercise of their rights and privileges. It seems to us that McGill graduates, and any others for that matter, can through some such system as this, flexible and adaptable as it is to any circumstan-

ces, readily respond to the call of our public leaders for careful and reasoned thought on national affairs, and can moreover put that thought into action. We have discussed this subject from the political standpoint, but clearly it can be dealt with in connection with every kind of intellectual pursuit, and it is a matter in which McGill men could easily take a leading part. The principle of the value of organized thought remains in whatever aspect we view it.

"The reiteration of fundamental ideas is liable to grow tiresome," as Mr. Beatty said. Yet he felt himself impelled to risk being tiresome once more when he wrote his article for THE NEWS. The fact is, one may suppose, conviction about fundamental ideas forces one to reiterate, and a good thing it is, otherwise the world would forget about them until it was crushed by them. We have taken the liberty to follow on Mr. Beatty's article simply because in our view it was worth harking back to and enlarging upon. Democracy is coming in for some shrewd knocks nowadays, and perhaps it deserves them. But it has its points if only we would develop them. One way is for the democrat or the citizen to think actively and all the time about his democracy and what it includes; the other is to channel and organize that thinking into an effective power system. The first charges fall upon the university graduate.

NOTES

A McGill graduate, Duncan Alexander Cameron, Med. '84, recently received a tribute which must be almost unique. On July 8th the people of the city of Alpena, Michigan, publicly expressed their gratitude to him for forty years of faithful work. A procession was held in which walked several hundreds of men, women and children, who had been ushered into the world by Dr. Cameron, and to show the respect in which he is held by his confrères, the Alpena Medical Society attended in a body. After the procession a public meeting was held at which he was presented with a Buick car, paid for by public subscription. A doctor must have qualities of no common order to inspire his fellow citizens to combine in such an expression of admiration and affection as this. If the greatness of a university be judged, not by the magnificence of its buildings, or the successes of its athletic teams, but by the characters of its graduates, then McGill does well to be proud of such men as Cameron.

The following editorial appeared July 9, 1925, in the *Alpena News*, in connection with the tribute paid to Dr. Cameron:

Cameron Day

Just as was expected of it, Cameron Day proved the high spot of Home-coming week, with more thrills and heart throbs packed into the square minute than one usually finds even during an old home rally.

Alpena turned out Wednesday and tendered Dr. Duncan A. Cameron, champion baby doctor of the community, with some 2,700 youngsters to his professional credit, a testimonial of love that must have warmed his tender Caledonian heart close to the bursting point. It was a magnificent expression of regard, spontaneous and unanimous, to one of the most lovable men Alpena has known in her three-quarters of a century of history.

The automobile, the garage and the purse are very fine gifts, but overshadowing them all is the fine sentiment that prompted the demonstration.

Life is a fine and full experience for Dr. Cameron and in the living of it he surely comes close to full adherence to the golden rule laid down by the Deity whom he frequently invokes as he saltily advises his patients.

The doctor has been part and parcel of the life of Alpena for four decades and no more appropriate figure could have been selected on whom to center the emotions of Home-coming week as they were centered in the observance of Cameron Day. One of the beauties of the thing is that this expression is given while the doctor is here to enjoy it himself and with the prospect of many more years of life in which he may cherish the memory of it.

Dr. Cameron is loved by the people of his community because he has served, served nobly and unselfishly. Member of a profession with an immemorial tradition of "service above self," he has gone that profession one better. He has worn himself out repeatedly in the service of his fellow men, even while he served knowing that from some of them he never would receive a cent of compensation. But the doctor never thought of money. The first interest of this intensely and tenderly human being is humanity. He loves people, which is why he serves them without a thought of self and why they love him.

University News

The Professoriat

During the latter part of last session several members of the staff were called by death.

Dr. Joseph Stafford, Assistant Professor of Zoology, died on March 23rd, after an illness of several months. Dr. Stafford was born in 1864, near Toronto, and was a graduate of the University of Toronto. He obtained the degrees of M.A. and Ph.D. from the University of Leipsic. He was appointed lecturer of Zoology at McGill in 1900 and had therefore been connected with the University twenty-five years at the time of his death. His place has been filled by the appointment of Dr. Lancelot T. Hogben, of the University of Edinburgh. Dr. Hogben is a graduate of Cambridge University and is a D.Sc. of the University of London.

Two days later, another well-known and respected member of the staff, Dr. Andrew Armour Robertson, was carried off after a brief illness, caused, it is presumed, by infection from a patient. Dr. Robertson was a graduate in Arts of 1890 and in Medicine of 1894, winning the Holmes Gold Medal for the highest standing in his year. Shortly after graduation he took a year's post-graduate course of study at Vienna, and on his return became associated with the Montreal General Hospital. He was shortly afterwards appointed Lecturer in Physiology at McGill University. He was also connected with the Children's Memorial Hospital and the new Shriners' Hospital, and during the War rendered valuable service as a member of the Standing Medical Board, having much to do with the care of the returned soldiers.

A week later, occurred the death of Henry M. Lamb, M.Sc., Associate Professor of Civil Engineering. Professor Lamb had been obliged to relinquish work three months before and in the hope of recovering his health spent some time in Florida. It was in vain, however, and he returned home where he died on April 1st. Professor Lamb obtained the degree of B.Sc. from McGill in 1907, and shortly after graduation was appointed Lecturer in Civil Engineering, rising ultimately to an Associate Professorship.

Dr. J. Austen Bancroft, Dawson Professor of Zoology, will be absent, on leave, during next session but will return for the session of 1926-27.

Since the close of last session there have been two resignations from the staff, namely (1) that of Professor Basil Williams, Professor of History and Head of the Department, who has accepted the Professorship of History in the University of Edinburgh, and (2) that of Professor Samuel B. Slack, Professor of Greek, who has retired on a pension. Professor Williams has been at McGill only four years, whereas Professor Slack has been of the staff since 1896, when he was appointed Lecturer in Classics. In this connection, it is interesting to note, that he was married during the summer to Miss Lily Ann Levo, of Middlesex, England. He will reside at his native place, Dawlish, England.

Dr. L. A. Herdt, Professor of Electrical Engineering, has been absent from the University for some months on account of illness. According to the latest report, he is gradually recovering.

Dr. H. T. Barnes, Professor of Physics, has fully recovered his health and is again on the staff of the University.

Two changes in rank call for notice: the promotion of Professor W. T. Waugh, from an Associate Professorship to a Professorship in History, and of G. S. H. Barton, B.S.A., Professor of Animal Husbandry, to be Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture. This Faculty is thus now placed on a parity with the other faculties of the University, with a Dean of its own, who has no duties outside his own faculty. Hitherto, the duties of Dean were carried on by Dr. F. C. Harrison, the Principal of Macdonald College.

Gifts

No large gifts of money have been received during the year 1924-25, and not very many of any kind. Those which have been made were chiefly for the benefit of the library, the most notable, perhaps, being the gift of $6,000 to the Blacker Memorial Library of Zoology. This library, it may be explained, was established in 1921, by Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Blacker, of Pasadena, California, and since that date they have contributed $70,000 for this purpose. The initial gift was $40,000. The $60,000 received this year is the final instalment of their last subscription of $18,000. The money has been expended largely in the purchase of rare books on zoology and of rare paintings and drawings of fishes and birds.

Buildings

In the early part of the summer, it was thought and hoped that the old Arts Building would be by this time in process of reconstruction, but so far no move has been made in this direction, owing presumably to the fact that the funds for carrying out the work are not in sight and the authorities hesitate to mortgage the future too greatly for this purpose. It was expected that the final subscriptions of the Campaign of five years ago would have been paid in fuller measure than has been the case, thus enabling them to proceed with this work.

These anticipations, however, have not been realized with the result that this very necessary work must wait. It is possible, however, that a start may be made sooner than we expect and that improved quarters for the Arts Faculty may be available for the session of 1926-27.

The addition to the Engineering Building, to be used by the Electrical Engineering Department and in part by the Mechanical Engineering Department, is approaching completion and will be formally opened on Founder's Day, October 6. The erection of this building has been made possible by subscriptions from the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Co., the Shawinigan Water and Power Co., and the Northern Electric Co.

The Annual Convocation

The Annual Convocation, embracing all Faculties and Departments of the University was held, as usual, at the Capitol Theatre, on May 29th. In all, fifty-six certificates and diplomas were granted and four hundred and forty-five degrees conferred. The largest number of graduates was in the Faculty of Arts, where there were 45 Bachelors of Commerce, 19 Bachelors of Science in Arts, and 88 Bachelors of Arts, making 152 in all

Two honorary degrees (L.LD.), were conferred, one on Edward Wentworth Beatty, Esq., B.A., K.C., President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and Chancellor of the University, and the other on Dr. Ernest Mortimer

Hopkins, President of Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire, who delivered the Convocation Address.

The French Summer School

This school, which is becoming a noted feature of the work of the University, was held during the summer as usual, with an attendance of 160, 141 women and 19 men. The work extended over five weeks and was carried out most successfully. This school has been steadily growing since it was re-established a few years ago and promises to be one of the best on the continent.

Entrance Requirements

In the faculties of Law, Dentistry and Medicine, two years in Arts is now set down as the requirement for admission. In the course of a year, one year or senior matriculation will be required for admission to Applied Science, so that very shortly there will be only one faculty of the University, admitting on Junior Matriculation, namely the Faculty of Arts, but even there regulations have recently been adopted which will tend to insure the entrance of a better class of students and thus at least reduce the heavy elimination at the end of the first term. Instead of fifty per cent being required in each subject and the privilege of piecing out the examinations over two years, sixty per cent will henceforth be required on the whole examination, with not less than forty per cent on any subject, and the whole must be completed within one year.

Miscellaneous

The University has been made known to visitors at the Wembley Exhibition by a panoramic view in water colours, painted by Professor Nobbs.

The new Roddick Memorial Gates, which were erected at a cost of approximately $50,000 were formally opened on May 28th, and on the afternoon of the 29th (Convocation Day) a portrait of the late Sir William Macdonald and the late Principal Peterson, standing together on the campus and painted by Professor Nobbs was unveiled in the McGill Union. The entrance to the grounds is now greatly improved but the grounds themselves are not in keeping. The appearance of the campus compares very unfavourably with that which is presented under the management of the late Professor McLeod, before the War.

The contents of the Montreal Natural History Museum, which has been taken over by McGill, are now being sorted out and classified, for their proper arrangement in the museum.

A Photographic Department is to be opened this year in connection with the University. Hitherto each department attended to its own work in this connection and a great deal of it had to be done outside. Now, however, it will be looked after, with more satisfaction and at much less expense by the new department, which will be equipped to do all this kind of work for the University as a whole.

The Principal, who had undergone a serious operation in June, has spent the summer in England chiefly, and is now apparently in splendid health. He will be returning to Montreal about the middle of September.

McGill University Graduates' Endowment Fund

Every graduate of McGill University should scrutinize carefully the statement on page 26 from the secretary as to the results representing the efforts of the Fund Committee and the class secretaries towards this great end. Doubtless those who have been generous contributors to this fund will look with some dismay at the total results, for when one realizes the benefit that the united effort confers upon our *Alma Mater*, one might be disheartened were the times not out of joint. As a matter of fact, it is true that the class secretaries have put themselves out not a little in devotion to this not altogether pleasant duty and it is likewise obvious that the collections have not been over abundant.

One must not lose sight of the fact, however, that no contribution to McGill means so much as does this very personal endowment. The executive feels certain that as the years go on each class will outdo the other in an ambition to demonstrate its loyalty through the annual statement which will be issued. Let everybody contribute what he conscientiously can and McGill need have no fears as to the ultimate results.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF SUBSCRIPTIONS

Place	No. of Subs.	Total Subs.	Average
Montreal	144	$2,637.61	$18.31
Province of Quebec	16	193.00	12.06
Ontario	38	409.00	10.76
British Columbia	16	331.00	20.68
Manitoba	2	47.00	23.33
Alberta	3	10.00	3.33
Saskatchewan	1	15.00	15.00
Nova Scotia	3	14.50	4.83
New Brunswick	1	10.00	10.00
Prince Edward Island	1	25.00	25.00
United States	58	648.00	11.17
Foreign	25	288.52	11.54
Total	308	$4,628.63	$15.02

Applied Science Questionnaire

Nearly six hundred replies to the questionnaire issued a few months ago to the graduates in Applied Science have now been received. The answers from the members of the classes of 1922-23-24, forty-three per cent of whom replied, have now been analyzed. Returns are still trickling in from the older classes and compilation is under way.

The commonest occupations for the three recent classes are Testing (Chemical and Electrical graduates), Operation and Maintenance, Design, Research, Construction and Administrative or Executive positions, in the order named.

One quarter of the graduates obtained their first positions through friends or members of their families; one-fifth through college or faculty, and one-fifth through connections formed before graduation. Eighty-eight per cent of those replying are in positions of a definitely engineering character.

Nearly sixty per cent chose engineering because of a distinct liking for engineering work, and twenty-seven per cent in the belief that a course in engineering would be a good preparation for any kind of career.

The statistics regarding salaries are of particular interest. The "median" salary, or that which in each group has as many larger as smaller, is stated below in each case:—

When beginning work after graduation	$110	per month
Six months after graduation	125	" "
Twelve months after graduation	140	" "
Two years after graduation	160	" "
Median salary class of 1922	190	" "
" " " 1923	158	" "
" " " 1924	130	" "

The average salaries are very nearly the same as the "median." A noticeable feature is that groups in occupations beginning at relatively low salaries are usually better paid at the end of two or three years than are those beginning at a higher rate.

A majority, but not a very sweeping majority, continue or have acquired an interest in cultural studies. General Literature and the Arts, Economics and Labor Relations, General Science and History and Biography, are the favorites. Twenty per cent are not at all satisfied with the benefit derived from cultural studies in college and some of the comments are caustic. About seventy-five per cent state that they have derived benefits ranging from moderate to very great from the same studies. There is obviously room for improvement.

Eighty per cent of the recent graduates replying state that they are satisfied with their jobs; eighty-six per cent with their prospects. One hundred and fourteen like engineering work and three do not; while one hundred and thirty are glad they studied engineering and four are sorry.

It is impossible to summarize the large volume of constructive criticism and suggestion, although this constitutes perhaps, the most interesting and valuable result of the questionnaire. It is hoped that it will be possible to publish the salient features, as well as a summary of the returns from the older graduates at a later date.

Department of Physics

In the coming session there will be twelve graduate students doing research work in the Macdonald Physics Building: six of these are working for their Ph.D. and six for their M.Sc. This is the largest number of research students that the department has had, even in the palmy days of Sir Ernest Rutherford.

Among recent publications may be noted the paper to the Royal Society of Canada, by Dr. D. A. Keys, on the "Ionization due to an Electric Current in a Partially Filled Hydrogen Tube," a report on "Recent Advances in Wireless Propagation" in the *Journal* of the Franklin Institute, by Dr. A. S. Eve, a letter to *Nature*, by Dr. E. A. Bieler, on the "Band Spectra of Lead," in which he proves that the bands are due to a molecule of lead and hydrogen and not to a molecule consisting of two atoms of lead. Dr. J. S. Foster, who has just set up magnificent apparatus for the measurement of Stark effect, has sent a communication to *Nature* on some of his recent results. Miss Douglas has communicated quite recently to the *Atlantic Monthly* and to *Discovery* papers on the most recent advances in astrophysics. These articles are expressed in very clear language and yet give the conclusions of very abstruse reasoning in astrophysics. Miss Douglas has been working in the Yerkes Observatory during the summer vacation.

Professor H. E. Reilley has continued his work on the ageing and temperature coefficients of Weston cells, a piece of work which has been continually in operation for more than twenty years. Dr. E. S. Bieler is working on the Hall effect in the alkali metals. Mr. E. E. Watson has an appointment as physicist during the summer at the biological station at St. Andrew's. Mr. F. R. Terroux has communicated to the Franklin Institute a paper on the method of photographing the fluorescent screens outside cathode oscillographs. The professor of Applied Mechanics, Mr. E. Brown, has collaborated with Dr. D. A. Keys, on the application of the piezo-electric method to the pressures on the blades of turbines. Mr. M. S. Home has begun to get results, by a novel method, of the dielectric constants of liquids and the effect of temperature upon them. Mr. H. B. Hachey is developing a new method, due to Dr. Shaw, of the separation of the effects due to radiation and convection under normal conditions in the atmosphere.

The replacement of apparatus lost in the fire of last December, is approaching completion and most recent apparatus made by Hilger, of London, is now available for precision work of a high order.

It will be seen that the prospects of the department are good and that considerable work has been carried out during the vacation. This statement is added because there seems to be an impression that as soon as the undergraduates leave the university, there is a cessation of work, which is far from being the case.

ATHLETICS

Rugby

The outlook for the senior football team has not been so promising for many years and prospects of another championship have begun to assume large proportions in the eyes of the many supporters of the red and white. The first official practice has been called for September 15th, when coach Frank Shaughnessy will take charge of the squad and start putting them through their paces.

A call has been sent out to many of the old grads to don the moleskins once again, so that a representative team may be ready to take the field for the annual old boys' game. Dr. "Bones" Little has already signified his intention to be present and he will have the unique experience of playing against practically the same team that he captained last fall.

The majority of last year's team are already preparing to return to the city. Capt. "Noolie" Philpott and Art Manson will arrive shortly from the Laurentians where they have been undergoing an intensive two weeks of training. Hughes, the rangy kicking half, has already appeared and will soon put in some active work with the pigskin. Whether he will be again used in that position is as yet a matter of doubt, as the showing he made last year in several games as an outside wing may warrant his remaining in that position.

Both for the backfield and the line there is ample material, particularly in the latter, where players like Manson, Woodruff, Boucher, Walsh, Amaron and Spears will all be available.

It is too early to say how far the usual rumours of newcomers are true. But even as things are, McGill this year should put an excellent team on the field.

Little is known of Toronto, though no doubt there will be some stout resistance from that quarter.

The Queen's team is better known and as many expected will not be greatly weakened from graduation. The Batstone-Leadley combination has been dissolved and a few of the linesmen will be missing from last year's champions. Bud. Thomas, Red McKelvey, Baldwin, Batstone, Adams, Walker, Skelton, Airth, Brown and Walker will all be there, as well as some promising material from their intermediate championship squad, so that with this formidable array they should be hard to beat.

Track

In contrast to the rugby predictions, the outlook for the cinder stars does not appear very promising. After winning the intercollegiate track championship for seven consecutive years even the most optimistic supporters of the red and white athletes must expect a reverse in the near future.

The intercollegiate meet will be held this year in Montreal during the latter part of October and as the knowledge of the track is a great help to any team, it is not expected that a change in the winners of the trophy will be made this season. However, competition has become closer and closer each year in this popular branch of athletics and unless greater interest is shown on the part of the McGill undergraduate body, the trophy which has stood for the past fourteen years in the McGill Union will soon be on its way back to our ancient rivals in the Queen city.

With the graduation of such stars as Kennedy, Gaboury, Frank Consiglio and Goforth, the team will have to rely more and more on new material.

Willie Consiglio, Rubin, Patterson, Michaels, Jardine, Hurd, and Smith from last year's championship team, however, will prove to be a strong nucleus to build our hopes on for this year.

Very little advance information can be obtained at this early time on new material, but the splendid showing of many of our local athletes in the recent Dominion interscholastic meet would lead one to expect great assistance from this source.

Coach Van Wagner is expected to return to Montreal on September 15th, when active work on the track will then commence. The fact that he will again coach the team may be in a large manner responsible for the optimism shown by the track and field club executive for this season.



JEAN GURD, Undergrad Pres.



EVELYN EARDLEY, Delta Sigma Pres.



ESTHER ENGLAND, Fourth Year Pres.



EDITH M. BAKER

ALUMNÆ NOTES

Canadian Federation of University Women

Since the visit of Miss Bosanquet, Secretary of the International Federation of University Women to Canada, in May, the Canadian Federation has little of general interest to report. The annual reports of the federated clubs and alumnae societies show many and varied activities, intellectual, social, philanthropic and educational. The study of the problems that concern women and children, and the study of modern drama occupy the attention of most of the clubs. Some of the clubs have asked for an interchange of reports and programmes, an excellent means of exchanging ideas and of getting into touch on common problems. The date of the executive meeting has been tentatively fixed for Saturday the 26th of September, at Toronto, where it is hoped that a representative of each club in the Federation will be present.

The International Council meeting was held in Brussels at the end of July, but no report has yet been received from our delegate.

The Canadian Federation records with regret the death of Sir Augustus Nanton, former Honorary Treasurer for Canada of the Crosby Hall Fund.

The Scandinavian Fellowship, founded to commemorate the last international meeting at Oslo, then Christiania, was won by an Australian, among many candidates of a high degree of excellence.

The holder of the Canadian Federation's Scholarship of last year, Miss Dorothea Sharpe, Toronto, is continuing her studies in mediaeval philosophy at Oxford. The present holder Miss Doris Sanders, of Winnipeg, will begin her studies in the autumn.

Mrs. Arthur Potts (Mary A. R. Stewart, Arts '12) writes that she greatly enjoys the NEWS, and may at some future date tell its readers more details of her life in Saskatoon. Mr. Potts is a professor in the University of Saskatchewan, so that they are in close touch with Western college life, enjoying the companionship of a congenial staff, and the frequent visits to the university of interesting and distinguished people. We shall look forward to hearing again from Mrs. Potts.

VANCOUVER

The marriage of Miss Elire Lamb to Mr. Charles Mortimer Payne, of Los Angeles, took place in Vancouver, on June 20th. Mr. and Mrs. Payne will reside in Portland for the summer.

Georgie Urella Peterson (past student, Arts '15) and Mr. Cornell Lane were married in Vancouver last spring. Mr. and Mrs. Lane are on the staff of the *Daily Sun* in Vancouver.

Mrs. Milton Jack (Winnie Bennett) in addition to running a ranch at Haney, has accepted a position on the permanent staff of the Chilliwack High School.

Helen Joyce Stewart (1905) of Vernon, spent some time in Victoria this summer, correcting examination papers.

Cora Brehaut, of Saskatchewan, visited Vancouver this summer.

Hazel Macleod (Arts '11), gave an interesting talk at the last meeting of the McGill Women Graduates in Vancouver, on her work as supervisor of organized play at the General Gordon School. The work in this school has for the past year been done under the Platoon System. Miss Macleod has some three hundred girls under her supervision.

Jessie Elliot (Arts '17) is spending the smmmer months in England, Scotland and the Continent en route; she renwed old friendships in Montreal.

Grace Bollert has been teaching at the summer school in Victoria.

Emma MacQueen is spending the summer in Nova Scotia.

Muriel Carr, Arts '98, has been appointed an assistant professor in the department of English of the University of Minnesota.

Margaret Newton, B.S.A., 1921, is now a professor in the Agricultural College of the University of Saskatchewan.

Anna Schafheitlin, Arts '11, has been appointed for the year 1925-26 to a substitute position in the department of German at Tsing Hua College, Peking, where she will be assistant to Professor Witowski of Leipsig, who is also to be there for one year only.

The coming college year is the first which the class of 1925 will spend as members of the McGill Alumnae Society. This is one of the largest classes of women graduates of McGill, and one is glad that so many of them live in Montreal and are able to be active members of our society.

The members of R.V.C. '25 have made for themselves distinguished academic records. They have received four of the medals open to both men and women and many others have obtained high honours in their various courses. Apart from formal studies, this class has been active in plays both French and English and in public speaking and debating contests. Two of their members, indeed, have been successful participants in intercollegiate debates. Moreover, they have numbered skilled players on college basketball and hockey teams, and have contested with unfailing energy each interclass event. Their executive ability, too, has been exercised throughout their course by sharing in the difficulties of creating the McGill Women Students' Society and of remodelling the constitutions of every R.V.C. Society to meet its demands.

Many of the class of 1925 expect to teach during this year; some have undertaken other positions, and a few are to do further university work. We welcome each with her own ability, in whatever capacity she comes, and ask her to lend the spirit of '25 to the larger society that keeps alive the traditions of McGill.

McGill University Graduates' Endowment Fund

as at September 1st, 1925

YEAR	ARTS		MEDICINE		LAW		SCIENCE		MISC.	TOTAL
	Subscriptions	Amount	Subscriptions	Amount	Subscriptions	Amount	Subscriptions	Amount	Amount	
Previous to 1870	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	1	$3.00	.....	$3.00
1870	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	.....	.....
71	..	.....	2	$50.00	..	.....	..	.....	.....	50.00
72	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	.....	.....
73	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	1	25.00	....	25.00
74	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	....	.....
75	1	$5.00	2	30.00	..	.....	..	.....	....	35.00
76	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	....	.....
77	..	.....	1	25.00	..	.....	..	.....	....	25.00
78	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	....	.....
79	..	.....	2	50.00	..	.....	..	.....	5.00	55.00
1880	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	....	.....
81	..	.....	1	10.00	2	$50.00	..	.....	....	60.00
82	1	10.00	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	....	10.00
83	..	.....	1	5.00	..	.....	..	.....	....	5.00
84	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	1	41.00	....	41.00
85	..	.....	1	25.00	2	50.00	2	27.00	....	102.00
86	1	20.00	2	28.00	1	25.00	..	.....	....	73.00
87	2	30.00	1	20.00	..	.....	1	25.00	....	75.00
88	..	.....	2	35.00	..	.....	..	.....	....	35.00
89	1	10.00	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	....	10.00
1890	1	3.00	..	.....	..	.....	1	10.00	....	13.00
91	1	5.00	6	140.50	..	.....	..	.....	....	145.50
92	2	50.00	2	35.00	..	.....	1	1.00	....	86.00
93	1	10.00	2	28.00	..	.....	..	.....	....	38.00
94	..	.....	1	25.00	1	25.00	3	65.00	....	115.00
95	..	.....	1	25.00	1	25.00	4	75.00	....	125.00
96	1	15.00	2	50.00	1	25.00	2	55.00	....	145.00
97	1	25.00	5	110.00	2	50.00	1	25.00	....	210.00
98	..	.....	2	28.00	..	.....	4	70.00	....	98.00
99	..	.....	1	25.00	..	.....	1	100.00	....	125.00
1900	..	.....	3	75.00	2	35.00	6	120.00	....	230.00
01	1	25.00	2	35.00	..	.....	1	24.00	....	84.00
02	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	2	28.00	....	28.00
03	2	35.00	3	69.00	1	22.00	..	.....	....	126.00
04	7	126.00	4	35.00	2	4 .00	2	31.00	....	240.00
05	1	20.00	2	44.00	..	.....	..	.....	....	64.00
06	2	28.00	4	55.00	..	.....	..	.....	....	83.00
07	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	2	22.00	....	22.00
08	..	.....	2	35.00	..	.....	2	20.00	....	55.00
09	..	.....	3	41.00	1	16.00	5	65.00	....	122.00
1910	1	15.00	..	.....	..	.....	6	91.00	....	106.00
11	6	64.00	1	2.00	2	24.00	1	26.00	3.00	119.00
12	1	10.00	2	20.00	2	19.00	1	5.00	....	54.00
13	3	27.00	4	24.00	..	.....	3	28.00	....	79.00
14	2	15.00	2	10.00	..	.....	3	31.00	....	56.00
15	1	10.00	1	10.00	..	.....	5	41.00	3.00	64.00
16	3	27.00	3	15.52	..	.....	1	3.00	....	45.52
17	1	6.00	1	10.00	..	.....	3	20.00	11.00	47.00
18	..	.....	2	14.00	..	.....	..	.....	....	14.00
19	..	.....	1	10.00	..	.....	1	10.00	....	20.00
1920	2	9.00	4	22.00	..	.....	5	19.00	5.00	55.00
21	2	24.00	3	12.00	3	16.00	10	83.00	10.00	145.00
22	1	3.00	5	21.00	..	.....	9	27.00	25.00	76.00
23	10	23.00	3	7.00	1	2.00	12	29.00	7.00	68.00
24	6	6.00	4	4.00	..	.....	6	81.00	503.02	594.02
Misc.	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	327.59	327.59
Total	65	$656.00	96	$1,315.02	24	$432.00	108	$1,326.00	$899.61	$4,628.63

The Junior Red Cross

By RUTH BADGLEY SHAW, '10

Manager of the Junior Red Cross, Province of Quebec Canadian Red Cross Society, Montreal

Patriotism, according to Mr. Webster, is "a love of one's country." Experience and present-day conditions are broadening this definition, and educationalists and parents who genuinely have the welfare of their charges at heart, are realizing more and more that the greatest essential of patriotism is of necessity a very practical thing, namely, the fitting of our boys and girls with an understanding which will equip them with a wider vision, and with a knowledge not only of their own little corner of the earth, not even only of their own country, but of that greater community, the nations upon nations, the world overseas. Politicians, educationalists, representatives of movements which stand for the general good, are all hammering on the same note—that universal peace can only be brought about by international understanding and good-will.

It is not necessary to be an expert psychologist in order to realize that it is easier to implant good habits in the child than to uproot bad ones in the adult, and that, therefore in the hands of the child lie the destinies of humanity.

I have been asked to tell you of my very small share in the Junior Red Cross movement and I am glad to do so, because the Junior Red Cross is a children's movement, and one of its greatest aims is to imbue in each child member the universal truth that the fundamental principles that make for world happiness are identical in all countries and among all races, in spite of diverse conditions, and that these interests must be safeguarded at all costs and against all dangers. In our day, no less than in Wordsworth's, "The child is father to the man." So all our thoughts, all our hopes, are centred on the child—the generation of tomorrow.

There are at least seven great national organizations which are working in their different ways towards this goal. We have Boy Scouts, Girl Guides, Canadian Girls in Training, Texas Rangers, Y.W.C.A., Y.M.C.A., etc., and Junior Red Cross, which differs from these because it is a school movement, though still under the aegis of Red Cross Societies. It has received the endorsation of Educational and Health Departments the world over. Though it operates largely in school hours, it does not constitute another subject on the curriculum. It is a means for converting theory into practice and of bringing into the narrow limits of the classroom personal relations with other countries, so that mutual need develops mutual aid, and what is even more important, mutual understanding.

Junior Red Cross is a world organization. It is the greatest union of children on record, for there are now over 10,000,000 members and the number is rapidly increasing. It is an inspiration to know that all these children, regardless of their creed, their language, and their colour are following out, or rather living, the three principles of Junior Red Cross which stand for patriotism in its biggest sense. They all have the same motto, chosen from our British Empire, translated into their parent tongue, the motto, "I Serve." This motto is the keynote of Junior Red Cross—Service—whether to themselves or others.

A child, when joining, be he Japanese, Polish, Belgian, Canadian, etc., etc., promises three things:—

That he will do all he can to serve himself, *i.e.*, make himself strong and healthy.

That he will serve his King, his Country and his own Community.

That he will serve other children who are ill or crippled.

The movement is essentially a practical one, for no one wearies more readily than a child of talk. Junior Red Cross means "doing," and doing results in habits which will be beneficial for life. Health habit replaces Hygiene Theory: Service replaces Civics: Drawing and Manual Training, etc., take on a new meaning when they mean little gifts for patients in the hospitals. Czecho-Slovakia is no longer a vague yellow spot on the map, but the home of 280,000 children, members of the Junior Red Cross, working on the same problems, with the same ideals, learning of Canadian Juniors through children's magazines and through International Correspondence, for correspondence between the groups either in their own or other countries is carried on extensively by means of portfolios.

In the words of Sir Phillip Gibbs—"The front door of any little school which has this membership of the Junior Red Cross opens to the wide world."

And Junior Red Cross by its co-ordination of ideals and practical programme links not only the countries of the world together but, to come nearer home, teaches citizenship to the many foreigners in our Dominion. At a patriotic meeting the other day, Johann Liebermann gave as a solo, "Ye Mariners of England." One reconciles with difficulty Johann Liebermann, the mariners of England, and the recent battle of Jutland.

But to my mind the great wonder of the movement is that it is the children's own movement. Each group has its own officers (the teacher is the mere director), its own Programme Committee—to draw up its plan of activities, and other committees to carry out these activities. Take it out of the children's hands and its value is lost. We all know the difference between voluntary and compulsory action.

I went the other day to visit a school in the Eastern Townships. The Visitors' Committee met me at the station (the convenor was a boy of 13), and made me their special charge all the time I was there—in fact I was hardly allowed to draw a breath unaided. The whole school with their parents and friends had assembled to see me. The little presidents and secretaries of the different groups were seated in a half circle on the platform, the chairman, a girl of 14. There were over 300 people present but that girl and her secretary, a boy of 12, conducted the meeting far more easily and efficiently than you or I could. I was the only grown-up on the platform. The Housekeeping Committee had cleaned the Assembly Hall until it shone. (I was authentically informed that the pictures had been taken down for the first time on record); the Decoration Committee had made the room beautiful; the Personal Cleanliness Committee, in a rigid tour of inspection, had threatened to take one small boy's neck and wash it; the Programme Committee had prepared a special programme for the occasion which included a debate on the Value of Milk in a Child's Diet; the Fresh Air Committee was very busy all the time I was talking opening the windows; and the Exercise Committee relieved the tedium by putting us through a quick and efficient drill.

The teachers gave me their solemn word of honor that these activities had been planned and carried out by the children themselves unaided by adults. And what is true of this visit is true of groups all over the Dominion, not only at their fortnightly meetings, but in close association with daily school routine. I got a letter from one of my small Secretaries stating that among the school improvements thought of and paid for by the Juniors were new blinds, a cistern and a new janitor!

Parents as a rule are very good about co-operating with the children's efforts, though I occasionally hear Mrs. —— complain that "Rob. is getting full of airs, and won't use the family toothbrush any longer, but wants one all to himself."

And then the service that our members do for others. Really children are very wonderful little people. To speak of concrete facts. Last year the Dominion Juniors paid the expenses for 1383 children needing orthopaedic or other care, and supplied dental treatment for 2788 cases. And the money spent in this way was earned or saved by the members, for there is one rule and one rule only in Junior Red Cross and that is that members must not ask for money. Serving does not mean demanding 25 cents from Daddy for Tommy's new crutches. My own Quebec Juniors this year have cared for 81 of their little companions and have sent me over 5,500 articles for distribution in the Hospitals, part of which provided for 15 Christmas Trees in Hospitals, Settlements, Orphanages, etc. And the interest they take in their little patients! One of the most strenuous parts of my work is supplying data as to the number of Yvonne's dimples, and the colour of Jimmie's hair. Why it was a provincial calamity when Joan developed whooping-cough.

Thus by teamwork and unity of purpose, the children themselves are achieving results that are little short of marvellous.

I hope I have made it clear that although many little patients owe their health, sometimes their life, to the members of the Junior Red Cross, still it is not a movement for exploiting the children. Rather it is an organization which lives up to its own motto, and is at the service of the teachers of our Dominion, to help them to broaden children's outlook on life, to give them a sense of responsibility to others; to teach them in an attractive way, health habits which will benefit them all their lives; and above all to inspire in them a joy of service, so that when they are older and realize that this workaday world is not the fairyland of which they dreamed, they will still retain their sense of responsibility to one another, and will still realize that true happiness is Service.

THE Annual Meeting of the Graduates' Society will be held on Tuesday, October 13th, at the Engineering Institute of Canada, 176 Mansfield Street, Montreal, at 8.15 p.m. (This meeting coincides with the Semi-Annual Meeting of the Council. Class Secretaries are reminded that they are ex-officio members of the Council)

WITH THE BRANCH SOCIETIES

The annual meeting of the McGill Graduates' Society of Victoria, British Columbia, was held in the office of Dr. Keys, on the evening of Friday, the 1st of June, and while there was not as large an attendance as there might have been yet at the same time it was very enthusiastic. Furthermore there was a larger attendance than there has been for several years. Very encouraging reports were received from the retiring president and from chairman of committees. It was quite evident that the affairs of the society were in a flourishing condition.

Arrangements were made for the ensuing year and after some discussion and many suggestions it was decided to have some sort of a social function such as a dance later on in the year with the idea of making it an annual event. Needless to say this met with the general approval of all present as all graduates remember the many most enjoyable social functions attended by everyone during their term at our *Alma Mater*. In addition to this it is the intention of the Society if possible to hold a real McGill picnic during the summer months and if this picnic is held we hope that it will be attended not only by all graduates but also by all undergraduates of McGill who happen to be in the city at that time. Rumours having reached the Society that Sir Arthur Currie would probably be in the city sometime later on in the year it was decided to extend to him a hearty greeting and plans will also be made to have a reception of some sort while he is with us. The Society takes great pleasure in having any of McGill's leading men with us and they only regret that more of them do not visit this part of Canada.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, Dr. Leslie Clay, Arts '87; Vice-President, Dr. Gordon Kenning, Med. '18; Secretary-Treasurer, Dr. D. W. Graham, Med. '07; Committee, Dr. E. C. Hart, Med. '94, Dr. J. N. Taylor, Med. '92, Percy H. Elliott, Sci. '07, Mrs. J. R. Redpath (née Florence A. Botterell), Arts '96; Auditor and Reporter to McGILL NEWS, R. H. Green, Arts '12.

Dr. W. F. Daw and family are residing at 1624 Monterey Ave., Victoria, B.C. Dr. Daw has been in poor health for some time but is now well on the way to complete recovery. (He was at McGill about 1914, am not sure of exact year.)

D. M. Gordon, Arts '12, has developed into a first-class tennis player and was selected as one of the players to represent Victoria this year in the annual contest between teams from Victoria and Seattle. Mr. Gordon won his set in the singles but was unfortunate enough to lose the doubles. Mr. Gordon is practising law with the firm of Crease & Crease, Victoria, B.C.

Dr. R. L. Miller, Med. '09, has been appointed medical health officer and medical school inspector for Saanich municipality, which is a suburb of Victoria, B.C.

Dr. Morris L. Thomas, Med. '12, has been re-elected one of the directors of the Victoria Y.M.C.A. Dr. Thomas has been president of the Y.M.C.A. for the past year and has been connected with that institution for some years.

Prof. F. G. C. Wood, Arts '10, formerly of this city, now assistant professor of Literature at the University of British Columbia, is engaged to Miss Johnson, daughter of Mr. Fordham Johnson, of Vancouver, B.C. The wedding is to take place about the end of July.

At the first session of the sixtieth annual meeting of the Council of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, last June, the officers for the ensuing four years were elected. The new president of the Council is Dr. R. H. Arthur, Med. '85.

Mr. R. A. Crothers, Law '78, was in Montreal during the month of June, last on his way to visit his old home in the Eastern Townships. Acting Chief Justice Martin and Mr. A. G. B. Claxton, K.C., entertained him while he was here. Mr. Crothers practised with the Hon. J. J. Duffy, of Sweetsburg. Treasurer of Quebec Province, about thirty-five years ago. He went to San Francisco to take up newspaper work at the invitation of an uncle and achieved great success in that work.

Bedford McGill Graduates' Society

The District of Bedford McGill Graduates' Society held its annual meeting at the Paul Holland Knowlton Memorial building, on Saturday, the 5th of September, 1925.

There was a fair attendance of graduates under the presidency of Hon. Mr. Justice Hackett. The permanent Secretary-Treasurer reported funds in the Bank of Montreal, in Knowlton, to be $163.59. Two new members were added, namely, Mr. J. G. Mackie, B.Sc., of Cowansville, and Dr. M. Cook of Frelighsburg. Mr. Kenneth Sheltres of the Bedford High School was reported as the one to receive the scholarship this incoming session, as he is entering the Faculty of Arts. The following officers were re-elected: Honorary President, Senator G. G. Foster, K.C., B.C.L.; President, Hon. Mr. Justice Hackett, B.C.L.; Vice-President for Shefford County, Mr. C. A. Nutting, K.C., B.C.L.; Vice-President for Bourne, A. C. Paintin, M.D.C.M.; Vice-President for Missiquoi County, Colonel R. F. Stockwell, K.C., B.C.L. Also Colonel Stockwell was reappointed as official reporter from the Society to the McGILL NEWS. After passing resolutions affecting internal management the meeting adjourned to reassemble at the call of the Permanent Secretary.

CLASS NOTES

SCIENCE '85

E. P. Mathewson, Class Sectetary,
42 Broadway, New York.

After 40 years without a reunion, Science '85 is holding a reunion this fall at Montreal. The arrangements are in the hands of T. W. Lesage and Charles W. Trenholme.

The second generation of the Class is beginning to show up in scholastic honors. Miss Margaret Macy, daughter of E. McCourt Macy, won highest honors at the New England Conservatory of Music, in June this year, in organ music. E. P. Mathewson, Jr., graduated with highest honors at Curtis High School, Staten Island, New York. He won a tuition scholarship for Cornell University and a State scholarship of $100.00 a year for four years. The proud parents have not yet come down to earth.

SOME MEDICAL DOINGS

During the annual meeting of the Canadian Medical Association, at Regina, June 22nd to 26th, opportunity was taken to hold a McGill Reunion dinner.

The evening of June 25th was chosen and the place, the King's Hotel. About fifty McGill Graduates of Medicine sat in and we had a very jolly time.

H. E. Munroe, Saskatoon, Medicine 1903, presided in an able and witty manner and kept things moving. The chairman was the recipient of many congratulations upon his complete recovery from a serious and prolonged illness.

Many were the speeches, some serious, some seriocomic; the writer had the privilege of responding to the Toast of the Faculty and outlined recent changes in the personnel of the teaching staff, additions of departments and of equipment and contemplated extensions.

Vaughan Black, Medicine 1910, Moose Jaw, suggested that the Faculty should issue to its Graduates from time to time a Medical news sheet, stating authoritatively the results of newer forms of treatment, etc. This suggestion met with the enthusiastic approval of those present.

As the evening progressed the scene was enlivened by the reception of delegates from other medical schools, Toronto, Queens, Manitoba and Laval.

The Association meeting was a very successful one. Four hundred members registered and the sessions were well attended.

Under the presidency of David Low, Medicine 1889, the organization was complete and thorough, and, in addition to the scientific programme, there was a wealth of entertainment in which the civic and provincial authorities took an extremely active part.

The principal speaker at the meetings was H. W. Carson, F.R.C.S., surgeon to the Prince of Wales Hospital, London, who contributed two admirable papers.

* * *

The British Medical Association indulged this summer in what might be described as a "double-header." In London, on July 13th, and subsequent days, the new home of the Association was formally opened by Their Majesties the King and Queen.

During the succeeding week the annual meeting of the Association was held at the historic city of Bath.

At both functions a number of Canadians were present.

Because of the affiliation between the Canadian and British Medical Association, consummated last year, the attendance of Canadians at the British Medical Association meetings was larger than before.

As a further result of this affiliation it is proposed that there shall be interchange of official representatives each year. Negotiations are also under way to facilitate the obtaining by graduates of Canadian Medical Schools of the Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons without the necessity of prolonged study and residence in England.

A noteworthy event to record is the change of attitude of the London profession towards post-graduate instruction. Hitherto unorganized, there is now the Fellowship of Medicine, which comprises the staffs of sixty-odd hospitals organized for post-graduate instruction.

Arrangements have been made whereby the *Canadian Medical Association Journal* will in each monthly issue, feature a full-page announcement of the courses available.

ALFRED T. BAZIN, Med. '94.

SCIENCE '15

Edward C. Little, Secretary, 48 Welland St., Thorold, Ontario

Dan O'Shea has been in charge of the changes and improvements to the Beaver Board plant, Thorold, Ont.

Norman Laing is in Detroit and keeps busy between the Ford plant and Detroit real estate.

Russell Yuill is in Cornwall, Ontario, on the St. Lawrence Ship Canal surveys and investigations.

A. Ribadeneyra is in charge of foreign sales for the Bridgeport Screw Co.

John Lamontagne is with the Westinghouse Company in New York.

Errol Shand took a business trip of four months to Europe this spring. He has been with the Westinghouse Electric Company in Pittsburg.

Rex Hovey is with Abitibi Pulp and Paper Company, Iroquois Falls, Ont.

The Class Secretary was very glad to get letters from some of the class this summer and would appreciate letters from others. Class news is very hard to obtain unless the members write. Make your preparations for our Class dinner in Montreal this fall. We are glad to welcome Mrs. David McNichol, jr., to our Class membership.

SCIENCE '16

Stanley A. Neilson, Secretary, care of Walter J. Francis & Co., 260 St. James St., Montreal

Arrangements are being made for the holding of a Science Graduates' Dinner, on the night of November 7th, 1925, following the McGill-'Varsity football game.

This date has been selected because the 'Varsity game has always been looked upon as the local gridiron classic and also because it comes in the Thanksgiving week-end.

The Class of Science '16 has held dinners each year since the Centennial Reunion on the night of the 'Varsity game, being joined last year by the Class of Science '08 and by Science '14, who held a separate dinner, but who later in the evening visited Science '08 and '16.

This year Science '08 and Science '16 are again combining, but they wish it to be known that any member of any Science Class from 1825 to 1925 will be welcomed.

Those wishing to attend will please notify either of the undersigned.

GORDON McL. PITTS,
care of Maxwell L. Pitts,
360 Beaver Hall Hill,
'Phone Lancaster 4772.

STANLEY A. NEILSON,
care of Walter J. Francis & Company,
260 St. James Street,
'Phone Main 5643.

ARTS '23

Secretary, David Cowan, 143 Stanley St., Montreal

Errol Amaron is back at college after a year's work as Physical Director at Stanstead College. He will follow a course in Theology.

Stanley Read is pursuing literary studies at the University of Dijon, France.

Lyman Van Vliet is returning to college to complete studies for a Notarial career.

McIver Smith has decided to return to college after a few years' absence. He is a freshman in Medicine this year.

David Cowan was the winner of a $5,000 prize in a recent contest on the electrical industry, planned by a New York banking house.

Herbert Wells is the proud possessor of a little daughter.

Clarence McGerrigle has assumed the duties of Physical Director at Stanstead College.

Glenn Adney has been tickling the ivories during the summer at various summer hotels in northern New England.

NOTES OF MED '25

Wm. S. Butler, Class Secretary.

On June 8th to Mr. and Mrs. J. Dobson, a son; our most sincere congratulations. Our first "class" baby.

Our deepest sympathy to John McGuire in the loss of his mother and to Joe Lantz in his father's demise.

Med. '25 will be well represented in Montreal this year.

At the R.V.H.—Eaton, Clarke, Tinkess, Walker, Curbelo, Lantz, Fletcher, Thompson and Butler.

At the M.G.H.—Little, Thurber, Pretty, Webster, Forrest, Forster, Kennedy, Miss Christie, Sullivan, Leech, Alexander and Harris.

Western Hosp.—McCulloch, Hope, Barnes and Middleton.

Ottawa Civic—Brown, Delahay, Hilton, Lindsay and Ferguson.

Jeffery Hale Quebec.—John McGuire.

St. John, N.B.—Cruikshank, Clement and Stewart.

Vancouver General—Turpel and Findlay.

Peking Union Medical College.—Peking, China.—Stainsby, Wight and Fitzmaurice.

The Secretary is always glad to receive news from members of Med. '25, either personal or concerning others of our year in your locality.

SCIENCE '25

Secretary, Willis P. Malone, 1366 Greene Avenue, Westmount, Que.

J. L. Balleny is with the Canadian General Electric Company, at Peterboro, Ontario.

Bill Stewart is also with the Canadian General Electric but is located at Toronto.

Max Eve is hard at work, in England, preparing for the Surveyors' Society Examinations.

Wally Graham and Gill Sharples are draughtsmen at the Shawinigan Engineering Company Limited, in Montreal.

Bob Hamilton spent the summer in Northern Ontario as engineer with a party doing assessment work in connection with certain mining claims. He is now carrying on with the work in Montreal.

Randy Howe is mining copper in Spain, at Rio Quinto.

Gordon Kingan is at Timiskaming, Que., with the Riordan Pulp and Paper Corporation.

Jack Miller is practising the "plumbing profession" at the Northern Electric Company, in Montreal, where he is steam-fitting.

Reg. Ray is with Price Brothers, at Kenogami, Que.

Hammy Smith is back in Montreal after spending the summer travelling around Europe.

George Vernot is with E. G. M. Cape & Company on construction work at the Royal Victoria Hospital.

Willard Taylor is at the Wagner Electric Company, at St. Louis, Missouri.

Arthur Chabot and Wilbert Shortall are at Schenectady, N.Y., taking the students' course at the General Electric Company.

Your secretary has just returned to Montreal, after spending the summer in the Old Country, and at the time of writing is not located in a position.

DENTISTRY '25

Secretary, Victor Jekill,
922 Medical Arts Bldg., Montreal.

A piece of news which will come as a surprise to most of our members is that of the marriage of no less esteemed a personage than Ira K. Lowry.

I can't help feeling that Ira was well counselled before undertaking this grave responsibility. He announced his marriage, following a trip to Baltimore where he visited T. B. MacCallum and the "old class." We take this opportunity of extending to himself and Mrs. Lowry our sincere good wishes for health, happiness and prosperity in the years before them.

Harry Benson, who is at present with Dr. Bradley, in Sherbrooke, officiated as "best man."

T. B. MacCallum is to establish himself shortly in Buckingham, where he has bright prospects for the future.

David MacLeod, is now in charge of the extracting room at the Clinic, and is fast becoming the "strong man" of the General.

Frank Corin is established in Victoria, B.C., and seems to be very content that he is home again.

Harry Johns is now in command of a very complete dental establishment at 507 Sayward Building, Victoria, B.C. The efficiency of his workmanship is well known to us and will, we are sure, bring success to his undertaking.

NOTES

From Nature, August 8, 1925

The Roll of Honour of the Institution of Electrical Engineers. Pp. xv — 330 — 40 plates — 6 maps. (London: The Institution of Electrical Engineers, 1924).

This very handsome volume contains biographical notices of the 162 members of the Institution of Electrical Engineers who lost their lives in the War, 1914-19.

Another overseas member, Major H. C. Symmes, was born in Canada. He took the five years' course in mechanical and electrical engineering at McGill University, Science '98. Later he joined the Canadian contingent and went with it to the Boer War. After the contingent returned, Symmes remained behind in Pretoria working on the staff of the Transvaal railways, and in 1911 he became Inspector of Machinery and Electricity in the Mines Department. He at once volunteered for service on the outbreak of war, and, in command of a company of the Witwatersrand Rifles he served in the campaign in German Southwest Africa He then proceeded to Europe with the South African Brigade, and in July, 1916, he took a reinforcing draft to France. In October, 1916, he participated in the heavy fighting for the Butte de Warlencourt, in which operations the South African Brigade lost 45 officers and 1,150 other ranks. Major Symmes was killed on the first day of the battle of Arras, 1917, whilst gallantly leading his men.

Dr. John W. B. Hanington, Med. '05, West African Medical Staff, Nigeria, since 1913, accompanied by Mrs. Hannington, on furlough spent part of furlough visiting friends in Canada, and returned to England on the *Metagama* en route to Montreal, June 18th, returning to Nigeria, July 27th, 1925.

B. R. Hooper Sci. '17, has been appointed Superintendent of the Western Ontario Division of the Crown Life Insurance Company, with headquarters in the Dominion Savings Building, London. He has had a successful record with his company during the past five years, having been successively Manager of Nova Scotia and Superintendent for the Maritime Provinces. During his régime, the Maritime business of the Crown Life increased over 600 per cent. He entered the employ of the company at Ottawa, following war service with the Canadian Engineers. He was educated at Prince of Wales College and McGill University, graduating from the latter with the degree of B.Sc., C.E. In 1924 he was president of the Eastern New Brunswick branch of the Life Underwriters' Association.

Hiram W. Lockwood, father of Dr. Ambrose L. Lockwood, Med. '10, of Toronto, died on August 24, at Westport, Ont., where he was a merchant for many years.

J. F. Logan, Ph.D., '23, has assumed new duties as assistant professor of chemistry at Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.

F. J. Curran, K.C., Law '93, of Montreal, has been re-elected grand president of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association.

On August 20, the death took place of Robert David, aged two and a half years, son of Harry Shaer, Arts '17, and Mrs. Shaer, 539 Prince Albert Avenue, Westmount.

Peter L. Naismith, Arts '88, Sci. '89, has recently been promoted to be chairman of the Board of Natural Resources of the Canadian Pacific Railway, in succession to the late Sir Augustus Nanton.

Dr. Milton L. Hersey, Sci. '89, has been elected to the presidency of Canadian Marconi Limited. Dr. Hersey is well known as president of Hersey Company Limited, and as a member of the Montreal Harbor Commission. He is also a director of Electrics Limited, Montreal, St. Lawrence Sugar Refineries, Public Service Corporation of Quebec, Canadian Tube & Steel Products Limited, Maritime Fish Corporation Limited, Dominion Manufacturers Limited, Toronto; National Brick Company of Laprairie Limited; Bras d'Or Coal Company Limited, Sydney, N.S.; Superior Brick and Tile Company, Fort William; Cooksville Shale Brick Company Limited, Toronto; and of Canada Grip Nut Company Limited. He is also the president of the Wood Pipe Company Limited, and of Suburban Water Limited, Montreal, and a member of the Montreal Board of Trade and of the Council of Public Instruction, Province of Quebec. Dr. Hersey is chief chemist of the Canadian Pacific Railway System and Engineer of Tests of the Canadian National Railways as well as consulting chemist to the Quebec Government and chemist to the Quebec Liquor Commission.

Dr. E. H. Mason, Med. '14, assistant physician at the Royal Victoria Hospital, and Dr. I. M. Rabinovitch, Med. '17, director of the department of metabolism at the Montreal General Hospital, have been appointed assistant professors of medicine at the University. Each has carried special post-graduate studies which have gained for him wide renown, Dr. Mason in metabolism and diabetes and Dr. Rabinovitch in a new diabetic sugar, which is expected to have far-reaching results.

Dr. George A. C. Roberts, Med. '24, who has been on the staff of the Vancouver General Hospital, had charge of the Methodist Mission Hospital, at Bella Bella, B.C., during the summer.

To a McGill graduate, Rev. Dr. George C. Pidgeon, Arts '91, Minister of Bloor Street Church, Toronto, fell the honor of being chosen the last Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, and the first Moderator of the United Church of Canada. After graduation from the Montreal Presbyterian College, Dr. Pidgeon served successively in pastorates at Montreal West; Streetsville, Ont.; and Victoria Church, Toronto; and then became professor of Practical Theology in Westminster Hall, Toronto. He was convenor of the Union Committee of the Assembly during the negotiations leading to organic union.

Dr. H. Carson Graham, Med. '24, has left Quebec City to form a partnership with Dr. E. A. Martin, Med. '01, in Vancouver, B.C.

Dr. John W. B. Hanington, Med. '05, and Mrs. Hanington, have recently completed a four months' furlough from West Africa, where the former is a member of the Government Medical Service. In the course of the furlough they visited British Columbia and Montreal.

Dr. Seymour Hadwen, Vet. '02, Research Professor of Animal Diseases at the University of Saskatchewan; Dr. Oscar Klotz, Med. '06, Professor of Pathology at the University of Toronto; Dr. Allan C. Rankin, Med. '04, Professor of Bacteriology at the University of Alberta; Dr. Alfred Savage, Agr. '11, Professor of Animal Pathology at the University of Manitoba; have been appointed members of the associate committee on tuberculosis research, one of the joint chairman of which is Dr. H. M. Tory, Arts '90, president of the National Research Council.

Rev. J. Arthur Steed, M.A., Arts '16, of Chisamba, Central West Africa, has been in Canada on furlough, part of which was spent in Montreal. Mr. Steed took his theological studies at the Congregational College, Montreal.

Rev. David N. Coburn, Arts '96, who has been pastor of the Presbyterian Church, at Ormstown, has accepted a call from the First Congregational Church, at Granby, Que.

Geoffrey J. Dodd, M.Sc., Sci. '11, and R. E. Jamieson, M.Sc., Sci. '14, have been promoted from lecturer to assistant professor on the staff of the Faculty of Applied Science at the University.

Miss Phyllis M. Murray, Arts '24, has been appointed an assistant lecturer in the Department of English at the University.

Kenneth Archibald, Arts '09, Law 11, has resumed the practice of law in Montreal, in association with the firm of Davidson, Wainwright, Elder & McDougall.

Dr. M. M. Seymour, Med. '79, Medical Officer of Health for Saskatchewan, has been elected president of the State and Provincial Health Authorities of North America, an organization which held its fortieth annual meeting in Montreal, in June.

Rev. J. G. Potter, M.A., Arts '12 (*ad eun*), was presented with a purse by the members of his congregation, that of MacVicar Memorial Church, Outremont, on the eve of his departure in June, for England to visit his son, Dr. Carlyle T. Potter, Med. '23, who was recovering from an illness at the Orthopaedic Hospital, Oswestry.

Mrs. McGannon, widow of Dr. M. C. McGannon, Med. '85, of Nashville, Tenn., died very suddenly, in Toronto in June.

The honorary degree of D.C.L., has been conferred by the University of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, on G. H. A. Montgomery, K.C., Law '97, of Montreal. Mr. Montgomery pursued his studies in Arts at Bishop's.

David Cowan, Arts '23, of the investment department of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, Montreal, has been awarded the first prize of $5,000 in an international competition for the best essay on the development of the electric industry during the period of 1920-1930, conducted by Messrs. Bonbright & Co., Inc., New York bankers. Mr. Cowan at graduation obtained honors in economics, political science and French. He was born in London, England, in 1903, and attended the Montreal High School.

Hon. Dr. J. H. King, Med. '95, Minister of Public Works, represented the Government of Canada at the opening of the new Canadian building in London on June 29.

Rev. James Grier, Arts '19, who has been Minister of the Montreal East Presbyterian Church, has accepted a call to the pulpit of the Presbyterian Church at Campbellford, Ont.

Rev. R. K. Naylor, Arts '06, rector of Rawdon, Que., and editor of *The Montreal Churchman*, has been appointed lecturer and tutor in the Montreal Diocesan Theological College. Rev. Mr. Naylor recently succeeded Rev. Dr. A. H. Moore as editor of *The Churchman*. He is a son of the late Venerable Archdeacon W. H. Naylor, M.A., Arts '72.

B. R. Hooper, Sci. '17, has been appointed superintendent of the Western Ontario Division of the Crown Life Insurance Company with headquarters in London, Ont. Mr. Hooper has been in the service of this company since the close of the war and has been successively manager for Nova Scotia and superintendent for the Maritime Provinces. In 1924 he was president of the Eastern New Brunswick branch of the Life Underwriters' Association.

Dr. F. Learn Phelps, Med. '16, has been appointed resident medical director of the sanitorium at Ste. Agathe, Que., reopened under the auspices of the Laurentian Sanitorium Association. Dr. Phelps was originally superintendent at Ste. Agathe under Dr. J. Roddick Byers, Med. '02, and was afterwards medical superintendent of Mount Sinai Sanitorium. Thence he returned to Ste. Agathe to become superintendent of the Brehmer Rest and also consultant of the Ste. Agathe Cottage Sanitorium Association.

Dr. A. J. Skelly, Med. '24, has left the house staff of the Ottawa Civic Hospital to become chief physician at Price Brothers' Hospital, St. Joseph d'Alma, Que.

In the Faculty of Medicine at the University, Dr. E. H. Mason, Med. '14, assistant professor of medicine and lecturer in biology, has become in addition assistant director of the University Medical Clinic at the Royal Victoria Hospital. Dr. D. Grant Campbell, Arts '04, Med. '08, has been promoted from demonstrator to lecturer in therapeutics; Dr. L. M. Lindsay, Med. '09, and Dr. R. R. Struthers, Arts '14, Med. '18, from demonstrators in pediatrics to lecturers; Dr. H. E. Burke, Med. '23, is appointed demonstrator in physiology; and Dr. Archibald Stewart, Med. '10, and Dr. W. W. Ruddick, Med. '14, demonstrators in anatomy.

Cooper Research Fellowships in experimental medicine have been granted for 1925-26 to Dr. A. R. Elvidge, Med. '24 (re-appointed); Dr. G. Gavin Miller, Med. '22, recently of the Ford Hospital, Detroit, Mich.; Dr. E. S. Mills, Sci. '19, Med. '22, of the Montreal General Hospital; and Dr. J. G. P. Cleland, Med. '24, of the R Victoria Hospital.

The McGill Delta Upsilon Memorial Scholarship has been awarded to Dr. Ralph R. Fitzgerald, Med. '22, who has been carrying on post-graduate studies at the Montreal General Hospital and who will continue them overseas, principally at Edinburgh.

After a year as interne in the St. Margaret Memorial Hospital, Pittsburgh, Pa., Dr. A. W. Brown, Med. '24, has been appointed resident physician at the South Shore Hospital in the same city.

The Nova Scotia Medical Society has elected Dr. A. C. Jost, Med. '97, of Halifax, as its secretary-treasurer. Members of its council for the current year are: Dr. M. T. Sullivan, Med. '01, of Glace Bay; Dr. W. T. Purdy, Med. '13, of Amherst, and Dr. R. H. Sutherland, Med. '07, of Pictou.

R. A. C. Henry, Arts '12, Sci. '12, director of the Bureau of Economics, Canadian National Railway, represented that line at the congress of the International Railway Association held in London.

Marquette University has conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Science upon Dr. M. T. MacEachern, Med. '10, associate director of the American College of Surgeons, for his work in hospital administration. It is said that he is the first person to be so honored for distinction in this branch of medicine.

Dr. R. W. Powell, Med. '76, of Ottawa, has been re-elected president of the Canadian Medical Protective Association, with Dr. J. Fenton Argue, Med. '96, of the same city, as secretary-treasurer and Dr. H. S. Birkett, C.B., Med. '85, of Montreal, as one of the vice-presidents.

Laurence C. Tombs, Arts '24, has returned to Montreal from New College, Oxford, where he has been studying law. He went to England a year ago to represent McGill at the first Imperial Conference of Students, held in London and Cambridge and afterwards attended international conferences of students in Geneva, Budapest and Warsaw. He is entering the business of his father, Guy Tombs Limited.

The Canadian Medical Association has re-elected Dr. A. T. Bazin, Med. '94, of Montreal, as its treasurer. He occupies a seat on the executive committee with Dr. C. F. Martin, Arts '88, Med. '92, of Montreal; Dr. David Low, Med. '89, of Regina, Sask., and Dr. W. G. Reilly, Med. '95, of Montreal. Dr. J. H. MacDermot, Med. '05, of Vancouver, is chairman of the standing committee on economics.

Rev. W. F. McConnell, Arts '14, who has been Dominion organizer for the Presbyterian Church in Canada, has accepted a call to Riverdale Presbyterian Church, Toronto.

Dr. Henry C. Bussière, Med. '23, has returned from the Bay Hospital, New York City, to become resident physician on the staff of the Children's Memorial Hospital.

Mrs. Williams, wife of H. M. Williams, and mother of T. A. Williams, Sci. '13, died in Ottawa, in July.

At the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, on July 5, the death occurred of Mary Emily Magor, wife of Dr. Arthur G. Morphy, Med. '90.

The Very Rev. Herbert L. Johnson, Arts '12, Dean of Trinity Cathedral, Phoenix Park, Arizona, spent a portion of his summer vacation in Montreal.

Studentships for the academic year 1925-26 have been awarded by the National Research Council to W. L. Gordon, M.Sc., Agr. '22; G. W. Holden, M.Sc. '24; Miss I. J. Patton, Arts '17; Miss C. E. Robertson, Arts '24; E. W. R. Steacie, M.Sc., Sci. '23; and F. H. Yorston, M.Sc., Sci. '23. Bursaries have been granted to Miss M. L. Chalk, Arts '25, and G. L. Matheson, Sci. '24.

Dr. Newbold C. Jones, Med. '02, has become a partner in the new Montreal Stock Exchange house of Jones, Newton & Heward. Since the war he has been in the brokerage business and has been office manager in both Montreal and Toronto for the firm of Ryan, Grier & Co.

Major R. L. Calder, M.C., Law '06, has been promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel in command of Le Regiment de Chateauguay. He has been connected with the militia since 1897.

After 13 years as minister of the Presbyterian Church at Lancaster, Ont., Rev. Dr. H. C. Sutherland, Arts '90, has resigned to accept the pastorate of the United Church at L'Orignal, Ont.

At Salem, Ore., on July 13, the death took place of Annabel Gunn, wife of Dr. Herman K. Stockwell, Med. '02. Burial was made at Danville, Que.

Frederick W. Bradshaw, Sci. '25, is with Messrs. Price Borthers & Company Limited, at St. Jospeh d'Alma, Que.

J. L. Balleny, Sci. '25, is taking the student's course with the Canadian General Electric Co. at Peterboro, Ont.; W. J. Shortall, Sci. '25; Arthur J. Chabot, Sci. '25; and C. F. Campbell, Sci. '25, a similar course with the General Electric Company at Schenectady, N.Y.; and J. D. Fraser, Sci. '25, one with the General Electric Company at Lynn, Mass.

Clarke W. Gamble, Sci. '07, lately with the Public Works Department of British Columbia, has opened an office for the practice of engineering at 318 Central Building, Victoria, B.C.

Harry C. Brown, Sci. '17, is in charge of the electrical construction of the plant at Cornerbrook, Newfoundland, of the Newfoundland Power & Paper Company, for Sir W. G. Armstrong-Whitworth Company.

Charles H. Gordon, Sci. '24, is with the Atlas Construction Co. engaged upon the building of concrete cribs for Montreal harbor.

Gordon H. Kingan, Sci. '25, is junior construction engineer with the Riordon Pulp Corporation at Temiskaming, Que.

Province of Quebec bursaries entitling the recipients to study in Europe have been granted to J. Grant Glassco, Comm. '25, and René A. Pelletier, Sci. '23.

Dr. David S. Forster, Arts '13. Med. '25, has been awarded the Hiram Vineberg scholarship, donated by Dr. Hiram N. Vineberg, Med. '78, of New York City, for

study and research work in gynaecology. Dr. Forster pursued a brilliant course in Medicine at McGill.

S. C. Ells, Arts '00, Sci. '08, of the Department of Mines, Ottawa, is on a five months' trip to the Fort McMurray district of the far Northwest in the course of which he will make further investigation of the tar sands of that region.

Graduate friends of Walter G. Mitchell, K.C., Law '01, will sympathize with him in the death at Richmond, Que., on July 27, of his wife, formerly Miss Marie Antonia Pelletier, of Quebec. Two sons and three daughters also survive.

Lt.-Col. T. V. Anderson, D.S.O., Sci. '01, who has been general staff officer at the Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont., has been transferred to Ottawa to become Director of Military Training at Defence Headquarters.

A. W. Heron, past student with Arts '17, is now with the firm of Scythes & Co., Limited, 33 Common Street, Montreal.

Rev. W. G. Brown, M.A., Arts '99, who took an active part in the Church Union campaign in support of the non-concurring Presbyterians, has been settled in Saskatoon, Sask., in charge of a new congregation of Presbyterians. Before leaving his former congregation at Red Deer, Alberta, he was banqueted by the citizens.

Dr. A. T. Bazin, Med. '94, of Montreal, represented the Canadian Medical Association at the annual convention of the British Medical Association.

H. G. Henson, Arch. '15, has been appointed assistant instructor in architecture at the Central Technical School, Toronto.

Isabella McLennan, wife of Dr. W. C. McGuire, Vet '93, of Cornwall, Ont., was accidentally killed in a motor accident near that place recently.

Rev. J. G. Hindley, M.A., B.D., Arts '04, of Cleveland, Ohio, visited Montreal during the summer and preached in Calvary United Church during the month of August.

Dr. Norman T. Williamson, Med. 20, has returned to Montreal from England, where he spent part of the summer attending surgical clinics.

George A. Morrison, K.C., Law '78, is acting Recorder of Montreal, during the illness of Recorder Amedée Geoffrion.

George W. Hannah, former passenger manager of the Allan Steamship Company and father of George K. Hannah, Arts '11, died on August 12 at Bournemouth, England.

Col. the Hon. Gerald V. White, Sci. '01, has recently joined the staff of the Canadian Head Office of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. at Ottawa, as supervisor of the group insurance division.

Among those who have been chosen provincial chairmen to facilitate the amalgamation of ex-service men's organizations throughout Canada are Brigadier-General G. Eric McCuaig, C.M.G., D.S.O., Sci. '06, for Quebec; Brigadier-General H. F. McDonald, C.M.G., D.S.O., Sci. '07, for British Columbia; Lt.-Col. H. D. Johnson, Med. '85, for Prince Edward Island.

Doctor D. Fournier, Med. '21, formerly of Sudbury, Ont., is now associated with the Southwest clinic in Phoenix, Arizona.

J. Aggiman, Sci. '17, is acting as consulting engineer, care of Bank Del Medico & Co., Constantinople, Turkey.

Rev. H. S. Lee, Arts '00, minister of Fairmount Presbyterian Church, Montreal for the last 14 years, has received a call from Wychwood Presbyterian Church, Toronto.

Herbert B. Dwight, D.Sc., Sci. '09, of the staff of the Canadian Westinghouse Co., Hamilton, Ont.; and an authority on the design of rotating machinery and the planning and installation of power transmission, has been appointed a professor in the Department of Electrica Engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, at Cambridge, Mass. Dr. Dwight is the author of a treatise on power transmission and of numerous articles contributed to scientific publications.

DENTISTRY '25

(Notes continued from page 30)

Reg. Murray is working in one of his father's offices at Sussex, N.B.

Dr. Donald Somerville has left with Pat Henderson for the State of New York to seek his fortune.

Doc. Burgess is on his way to Rochester where he will spend a year in one of the infirmaries there.

Parky Cool was in New York at the Bellevue Hospital for a few months but has returned to Montreal to try the Quebec exams.

Arnold Mitchell is making great progress in the Mount Royal Hotel.

After working amongst the holiday-makers on the St. Lawrence, our friend Hudon has decided to take up an office with us in the Medical Arts Building.

I will welcome a line or so from any others of the class containing news of their activities.

I suppose I might add that I can always be found at the Medical Arts Building working hard, as usual!

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

BIRTHS

ANGUS—At Vancouver, B.C., on June 26 to Henry F. Angus, Arts '11, and Mrs. Angus, a son.

ANDERSON—At Montreal, on July 18, to Francis L. P. Anderson, past student, and Mrs. Anderson, a son.

BEATTY—At Montreal, on July 15, to H. C. Beatty, Arts '15, and Mrs. Beatty, a daughter.

BOURKE—At Montreal, on August 9, to George W. Bourke, Arst '17, and Mrs. Bourke (Beatrice M. Mitchell, Arts '19), a son.

CHAMBERS—At Montreal, on July 23, to W. D. Chambers, past student, and Mrs. Chambers, a daughter.

CONGLETON—At Minstead Lodge, Lyndhurst, England, on August 18, to Lord Congleton, Sci. '21, and the Lady Congleton, a son.

CORBETT—At Montreal, on July 25, to Percy E. Corbett, M.A., Arts '13, and Mrs. Corbett (Margaret Irene Morison, Arts '13), 372 Cote St. Catherine road, a son.

COUSENS—At Paul Smiths, N.Y., on June 10, to Rev. Henry Cousens, Arts '22, and Mrs. Cousens, a son, Henry Perry.

DENNISON—At Mamaronack, New York, on July 31, to Lawrence G. Dennison, Arts '09, Sci. '11, and Mrs. Dennison, a daughter, Ann Jane.

DOHAN—At Montreal, on June 29, to Dr. J. S. Dohan, Dent. '19, and Mrs. Dohan, a son.

DONALD—At Montreal, on July 5, to F. C. Donald, Arts 20, and Mrs. Donald, a son.

DORKEN—At 345 Melrose Avenue, Notre Dame de Grace, on July 7, to Herbert W. Dorken, Sci. '16, and Mrs. Dorken, a son.

ELDER—On August 7, at 43 Curzon Street, Montreal West, to J. Campbell Elder, Sci. '21, and Mrs. Elder, a daughter.

FINK—At Pembroke, Ont., on August 3, to Dr. C. T. Fink, Med. '21, and Mrs. Fink, a daughter.

GIBB—At Montreal, on July 4, to Robertson Gibb, Arts '06, Law '09, and Mrs. Gibb, a daughter.

GLASSCO—At Montreal, on July 18, to A. P. S. Glassco, Sci. '01, and Mrs. Glassco, a daughter.

GRAFFTEY—At Montreal, on August 7, to W. Arthur Grafftey, Sci. '14, and Mrs. Grafftey, a daughter.

GREENE—At Tunbridge Wells, England, on May 16, to Leslie Kirk Greene, Sci. '20, and Mrs. Greene, a son.

LAZERTE—At Montreal, on July 10, to Dr. Leonard C. LaZerte, Med. '25, and Mrs. LaZerte, a son.

LEAROYD—At Anyox, B.C., on June 21, to Dr. D. R. Learoyd, Med. '21, and Mrs. Learoyd, a son.

MACDONALD—At Montreal, on July 10, to Dr. R. St. J. Macdonald, Med. '03, and Mrs. Macdonald, a daughter.

McCLELLAND—On July 28, at New Glasgow, N.S., to W. R. McClelland, M.Sc., Sci. '22, and Mrs. McClelland, 520 MacLaren street, Ottawa, a daughter.

McEVENUE—At Toronto, on July 23, to St. Clair McEvenue, Sci. '13, and Mrs. McEvenue, a son.

MAXWELL—At Merrickville, Ont., on July 17, to Rev. Gordon N. Maxwell, past student, and Mrs. Maxwell, a son, Wallace Ramsay.

MAY—On June 3, to Dr. Loren W. May, Med. '02, and Mrs. May, 10429 86th Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta, a son.

MOORE—At Montreal, on June 16, to Dr. C. H. P. Moore, Dent. '18, and Mrs. Moore, a son.

NICHOLSON—At Montreal, on June 30, to W. C. Nicholson, Arts '13, Law '19, and Mrs. Nicholson, a son.

NUGENT—At St. John, N.B., on July 30, to Dr. J. R. Nugent, Med. '17, and Mrs. Nugent, a son.

PECK—At Montreal, on August 7, to Brian A. Peck, past student, and Mrs. Peck, a son.

PENNING—To G. G. Penning and Mrs. Penning (Gertrude Shafheitlin, Arts '09) on February 23rd, 1925, a son.

PERRAULT—On July 20, to Jean Julien Perrault, Arch. '15, and Mrs. Perrault, 566 Durocher Avenue, Outremont, a son.

PHELAN—Born to Doctor, Med. '13, and Mrs. G. W. Phelan, of 165 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, N.Y., a son, June 21, 1925. Mrs. Phelan, nee Dorothy Wilks, was formerly of Montreal.

PLANCHE—At Sherbrooke, Que., on June 10, to Dr. L. S. Planche, Med. '21, and Mrs. Planche, Coaticook, Que., a daughter (still-born).

POPE—At Montreal, on August 26, to Eric J. Pope, Sci. '20, and Mrs. Pope, a daughter.

POTTS—At Saskatoon, Sask., on July 17, to Arthur E. Potts, and Mrs. Potts (Marg. A. R. Stewart, Arts '12), twin sons.

PRESTON—At Montreal, on May 13th, to Mr. and Mrs. George P. Preston (née Alexandra Brauer, Arts '12. M.A. '14), a daughter.

PRICE—At Ottawa, on July 13, to Dr. R. F. Price. Med. '16, and Mrs. Price, a daughter (still-born).

ROMAN—At Montreal, on June 30, to Dr. C. L. Roman, Med. '19, and Mrs. Roman, a son.

SCHERZER—At Montreal, in June, to Dr. Moses Scherzer, Med. '21, and Mrs. Scherzer, a daughter.

SCOTT—On April 21, 1925, to Arthur A. Scott, Arts '11, and Mrs. Scott (Clarissa D. Hemming, Arts '21) at Iroquois Falls, Ont., a son.

SHAW—At Montreal, on August 15, to Douglas A. Shaw, Sci. '12, and Mrs. Shaw, a daughter.

SKEET—At Bedford, Que., on June 15, to Dr. Harold J. Skeet, Med. '24, and Mrs. Skeet, a son.

STEWART—At Montreal, on July 5, to Dr. C. C. Stewart, Med. '21, and Mrs. Stewart, twins, a son and a daughter.

SWAINE—At Montreal, on July 31, to Dr. F. S. Swaine, Med. '12, and Mrs. Swaine, a son.

TROSSMAN—At Montreal, on July 9, to Dr. Isidor Trossman, Med. '19, and Mrs. Trossman, a son.

UPHAM—At Vancouver, B.C., on May 29, to Dr. George A. Upham, Arts '15, Med. '19, and Mrs. Upham, 775 Victoria Drive, a son.

WASTENAYS—At Toronto, January, 1925, to Professor Hardolph Wastenays and Mrs. Wastenays (Clare Miller, Arts '10) a son.

WHITING—At Chefoo, Shantung, China, on July 28, to Dr. H. S. Whiting, Med. '21, and Mrs. Whiting, of the American Presbyterian Mission, a son, Harry Trevor.

WICKENDEN—At Montreal, on June 21, to J. F. Wickenden, Sci. '20, and Mrs. Wickenden, a daughter.

WILDER—At Montreal, on May 27, to Hartland B. Wilder, Sci. '22, and Mrs. Wilder, a daughter.

WALLACE—At Montreal, on August 22, to George A. Wallace, Sci. '19, and Mrs. Wallace, a daughter.

MARRIAGES

ABBOTT-SMITH—At the chapel of Ashbury College, Ottawa, on June 24, Julia Phyllis Mary, younger daughter of Rev. George P. Woollcombe, Ottawa, and Dr. George Wakely Abbott-Smith, Med. '24, son of the Rev. Canon Abbott-Smith and of Mrs. Abbott-Smith, Montreal.

ANISON-FRY—On August 4, at Christ Church Cathedral, Montreal, Miss Mary Inez Fry, Arts '23, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Fry, Montreal, and Rev. Henry R. C. Anison, Arts '22, associate pastor of the American Presbyterian Church, Montreal.

BEVERIDGE—On July 30, at St. Stephen's Church, Montreal, Ethel, daughter of Thomas Bland, Buxton, England, and William Wentworth Beveridge, Arts '15, of Montreal, son of the late James Beveridge, and of Mrs. Beveridge, Vancouver, B.C.

BUCHANAN—On July 28, at the Church of St. Peter on the Rock, Cap à l'Aigle, Murray Bay, Que., Mary Frances Gertrude, eldest daughter of Rt. Rev. A. J. Doull, Bishop of Kootenay, and Mrs. Doull, and Erskine Brook Q. Buchanan, Law '21, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. P. Buchanan, Montreal.

BUSSIERE—On September 15, at St. Leo's Church, Westmount, Eileen Mary, daughter of Mrs. Daniel Donnelly, and Dr. Henry Charles Bussière, Med. '23, son of F. A. Bussière, all of Montreal.

BUSTIN—At Bayfield, N.B., on August 22, Wilhelmina M., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Goodwin, St. John, N.B., and Dr. Howard Barlow Bustin, Med. '24, of Port Elgin, N.B., son of the late Stephen B. Bustin, and of Mrs. Bustin, St. John, N.B.

CALDWELL—At the residence of the bride's mother, Queen Mary road, Montreal, on August 12, Henrietta Elspeth, daughter of the late John R. Binning, and of Mrs. Binning, and Dr. David Manchester Caldwell, Med. '19, of South Manchester, Conn., son of Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Caldwell, Arnprior, Ont.

CALLAGHAN—At the private chapel of the Basilica, Ottawa, on June 27, Mildred Mary, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Foran, Ottawa, and Frank Callaghan, K.C., Law '08, of Montreal.

CLAXTON—At Knox-Crescent Church, Montreal, on June 19, Helen Galt, daughter of Mrs. John G. Savage, and Brian Brooke Claxton, Law '21, son of A. G. B. Claxton, Law '85, all of Montreal.

CRAIN—On August 26, at the Church of the Redeemer, Toronto, Louise Thompson, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. N. McKay, 108 Cluny Drive, Rosedale, Toronto, and George Edwin Crain, Sci. '23, of Montreal, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Crain, Clemow Avenue, Ottawa.

DICKINSON—On September 16, at St. Andrew's Church, Westmount, Geraldine Isabel, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur G. Racey, Westmount, and Albert and Albert Godfrey Dickinson, Sci. '23, son of the late Rev. J. W. Dickinson and of Mrs. Dickinson, Vancouver.

FORD—On June 24, at "Edale Place," Portneuf, Que., the home of the bride's parents, Miss Agnes Constance Ford, Arts '21, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Ford, and Raymond Harrington Farnworth, C.E., of Corner Brook, Newfoundland, son of the late Benjamin Farnworth, and of Mrs. Farnworth, Coaticook, Que.

FUNK—In Christ Church, Vancouver, B.C., on June 24, Margaret, daughter of the late J. W. Morgan, and Dr. Edwin Henry Funk, Med. '09, son of the late William Funk, all of Vancouver.

GARDNER-HOWE—At Knox-Crescent Church, Montreal, on June 26, Miss Laura Isobel McGowan Howe, Arts '17, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Ernest Howe, Mackay street, Montreal, and William McGregor Gardner, Sci. '17, son of the late Dr. and Mrs. J. G. Gardner, Montreal.

GILL—On September 9, at the home of the bride's parents, Florence Edna, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Drysdale, Chomedy street, Montreal, and James Edward Gill, M.Sc., Ph.D., Sci. '21, youngest son of the late J. E. Gill and of Mrs. C. Sherbalt, Vancouver.

GOLDSTEIN—At 145 Drummond street, Montreal, on August 5, Miss Adeline Stern, of New York City, and Maxwell Goldstein, K.C., Law '82, of Montreal.

GUILLET—On July 22, at St. Stephen's Church, Lachine, Que., Edna May, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sowry, Lachine, and George LeRoy Guillet, M.Sc., Sci. '08, of State College, Pennsylvania, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Charles Guillet, of Rochester.

HENRY—On August 19, at Christ Church Cathedral, Montreal, Miss Lydia M. Henry, M.D., Warden of King's College for Women, Household and Social Science Department, University of London, and Dr. John Stewart Henry, Med. '24, of Montreal.

HIBBARD—At Knox-Crescent Church, Montreal, on August 8, Marian Eugenie, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George P. England, Cowansville, Que., and Charles Ambrose Lane Hibbard, Arts '16, Law '20, only son of the late Ambrose P. Hibbard, and of Mrs. Hibbard, Montreal.

HOLTHAM—In St. Michael's Church, Montreal, on June 9, Florence Ellen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander C. Seeds, Montreal, and Bartley Nelson Holtham, Arts '19, Law '22, of Sherbrooke, Que.

HURD—In the Church of the Advent, Montreal, on August 12, Miss Mary Ivadell Hurd, Arts '18, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Burton Hurd, Clarke avenue, Westmount, and Albert Hurd Warner, of Winnipeg, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Warner, of the same city.

JACQUES—On August 1, at the United Church of Canada, Magog, Que., Elizabeth Claire, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Donald, Magog, and Alfred St. George Jacques, Sci. '17, son of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred J. Jacques, Quebec.

LATHAM—At the Church of St. James the Apostle, Montreal, on June 27, Marion Pauline, daughter of Mrs. W. J. Sproule, St. Mark street, Montreal, and James Arthur Latham, Arts '20, son of Mrs. John Latham, Montreal.

LAWRENCE—On July 11, at St. Bartholomew's Church, Montreal, Kathleen, youngest daughter of Mrs. E. E. Bain, Bordeaux, Que., formerly of Leeds, England, and Alfred John Lawrence, Sci. '14, eldest son of the late A. E. Lawrence, and of Mrs. Lawrence, Outremont.

LEMAY—On September 10, at "Camp Massapequa," Lower Saranac Lake, N.Y., Rita, daughter of Mrs. John McMartin, Redpath Crescent, Montreal, and Venance Lemay, past student, of that city, son of Major D. Lemay, United States Army, and Mrs. Lemay, Leavenworth, Kansas.

LOWRY—In June, Edna, elder daughter of the late Andrew Newlands, and of Mrs. Newlands, Galt, Ont., and Dr. George Leonard Lowry, Med. '19, of Hamilton, Ont., son of Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Lowry, Ottawa.

McCRACKEN—On June 23, Julia, daughter of the late W. T. Donohue, Montreal, and Merrick Rennie McCracken, past student, of Chicoutimi, Que.

McKENTY—At the Lady Chapel of St. Patrick's Church, Montreal, on August 28, Margaret, daughter of the Venerable Archdeacon George R. Beamish, Belleville, Ont., and Dr. Francis E. McKenty, Med. '04, of Union Avenue, Montreal.

McNAUGHTON—At Strathroy, Ont., recently, Erva Mae, eldest daughter of Mrs. R. J. Gough, of Strathroy, and John Leslie McNaughton, Arts '15, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. McNaughton, Lancaster, Ont.

MARSHALL—In Linden Congragational Church, Malden, Mass., on June 18, Florence Persse, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Pepper, Malden, and Melville Johnston Marshall, M.Sc., Ph.D., Sci. '14, assistant professor of chemistry at the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C., and son of Mr. and Mrs. E. Marshall, St. John, N.B.

MAZUR—On August 20, at Ottawa, Florence, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Isidor Sugerman, Ottawa, and William Mortimer Mazur, Arts '17, of Montreal.

NICOLL—At the home of the bride's parents, on June 24, Jessie Alma, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Millar, Lachute, Que., and Howard Nicoll, Arts '20, of Westmount, son of the late Paul Nicoll, and of Mrs. Nicoll, Lachute.

O'BRIEN—In St. Joseph's Church, Ottawa, on August 19, Mary Helen, daughter of the late John H. Barkley and of Mrs. Barkley, Chesterville, Ont., and Dr. John Robert O'Brien, Med. '99, of Ottawa, son of the late Dr. David O'Brien, Med. '73.

PENNINGTON—On June 24, at the Cathedral, of the Holy Trinity, Quebec, Miss Marjorie Jessie Pennington, Arts '24, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Pennington, Quebec, and Kenneth Lachlan Mactavish, son of Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Mactavish, Montreal.

PETERSON—On June 25, at Charlottetown, P.E.I., Helen Trew, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Smith, Charlottetown, and Archibald William Peterson, Agr. '21, son of Mr. and Mrs. Martin Peterson, Outremont, Que.

POTTER-SILVER—In St. Stephen's Church, Westmount, on June 18, Miss Lydia Rowe Silver, past student, daughter of H. J. Silver, LL.D., Arts '85, and Mrs. Silver Montreal, and Walter Baden-Powell Potter, Comm. '24, of Montreal, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Potter, Sarnia, Ont.

RADLEY-KERR—At the residence of the bride's parents, on July 4, Miss Lorna Watson Kerr, Arts '23, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. W. J. Kerr, Montreal, and Percy Edward Radley, Sci. '23, of Shawinigan Falls, Que., son of Rev. A. A. Radley and Mrs. Radley, Renfrew, Ont.

RAINBOTH—On July 7, at St. Mary's Cathedral, North Bay, Ont., Blanche Ruth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Napoleon Payette, Penetanguishene, Ont., and Edward Rainboth, past student, of Sudbury, Ont., eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Rainboth, Ottawa.

SPIER—At North Hatley, Que., on September 22, Lillian Maud, daughter of the late Edward Sprigings, North Hatley, and Dr. John Robert Spier, Med. '91, of Westmount.

TERRY—At the Church of St. James the Apostle, Montreal, on August 18, Muriel Abbott, only daughter of the late W. A. Braden and of Mrs. Charles W. Stokes, Montreal, and Dr. Kingsley Terry, Med. '24, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Terry, Victoria, B.C.

VROOMAN—At St. Andrew's Church, Westmount, on June 25, Gwyneth Eunice, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Howard Ransom, Somerville avenue, Westmount, and Harold William Vrooman, Sci. '23, son of Mr. and Mrs. Norman Vrooman, Walkerville, Ont.

WALLACE—On June 27, at St. Alban's Church, Ottawa, Norah Elizabeth (Betty), youngest daughter of the late J. M. Hurcomb, and of Mrs. Hurcomb, Ottawa, and Norman Harold Wallace, Comm. '22, youngest son of Mr. E. B. Wallace, Montreal.

WERRY—On September 1, Ruth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Tressider, and Royal Ernest Carl Werry, Arts '15, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Werry, all of Montreal.

WIGGINS—At St. Paul's Cathedral, Boston, Mass., on September 5, Mary Jane (May) daughter of Mrs. Margaret I. Hendry, Boston, and Dr. Reginald Heber Wiggins, Med. '24, son of Dr. and Mrs. C. F. Wiggins, Sackville, N.B.

WOOD—At St. Paul's Church, Vancouver, B.C., on August 11, Beatrice Fordham, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Fordham Johnson, Vancouver, and Frederic Goddon Campbell Wood, Arts '10, of the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, son of the late W. H. Wood, Victoria, B.C., and of Mrs. Wood, of Vancouver.

YOUNG—At the Church of the Sacred Heart, Hampstead, London, England, on June 26, Norma, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Norman Macfarlane, Montreal, and Dr. Arthur Wilson Young, Med. '20, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Young, of Revelstoke, B.C.

DEATHS

BALLANTYNE—Dr. Charles T. Ballantyne, Med. '00, a well-known Ottawa physician, died very suddenly in his office in that city on June 10. He was born in Ottawa, on May 27, 1876, the son of Thomas Ballantyne, and received his education at the public schools, the Collegiate Institute and at McGill. After graduation he was on the staff of the Royal Victoria Hospital and the Montreal General Hospital and then became a ship's surgeon for a year or more, sailing Indian and African waters as well as those nearer home. There followed post-graduate courses in London and Edinburgh, at the completion of which, in 1904, he established himself in Ottawa, where he engaged in successful practice. Dr. Ballantyne was a member of the medical staff of the Ottawa Civic Hospital, the Protestant Orphans' Home, the Ottawa Boys' Home and the Perley Home. He was also a member of the Ottawa Hunt and Golf Club, of the University Club and of Prince of Wales Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and a worker in St. Paul's Presbyterian Church.

Besides his wife, formerly Miss Elizabeth Ritchie, who was the first lady superintendent of the Ottawa Isolation Hospital, Dr. Ballantyne is survived by one daughter, one adopted daughter, and two brothers.

CROSS—William Heber Cross, Law '82, died on June 18, at Uplands, Victoria, B.C. He was born in Montreal, on September 4, 1858, a son of the late Hon. Alexander Cross, and after graduation practised in Montreal, until his departure for Alberta to enter ranching. Upon retirement, he established residence in Victoria. His wife, three daughters and one son survive.

EVANS—Percy Norton Evans, M.A., Ph.D., Sci. '90, a distinguished *alumnus* of the University, died on July 3, at La Fayette, Ind., where he was head of the Department of Chemistry at Purdue University. A son of Walter Norton Evans, a native of Wolverhampton, England, who came to Canada in 1860, and his wife, Nora Hunter, Prof. Evans, was born in Montreal, on September 6, 1869, and received his early training at the Montreal High School. Following graduation in Applied Science at McGill, he proceeded to Leipzig (where he obtained the degrees of M.A., and Ph.D., in 1893), as the first of McGill's 1851 Exhibition scholars, and thereafter became connected with the chemistry department of the University at Worcester, Mass. Thence he accepted appointment as assistant in chemistry at the Wesleyan University at Middletown, and in 1895 was asked to become head of a similar department and director of the chemical laboratory at Purdue University.

Dr. Evans was a member or fellow of various scientific societies and a frequent contributor to the technical press. He had also published a text-book on "Quantitative Analysis" which went into several editions.

In 1897, Dr. Evans was married to Miss Mary E. Bruce, of Middletown, Conn. Mrs. Evans survives with one son and two daughters. Prof. Nevil Norton Evans, M.Sc., Sci.'86, of McGill University, is a brother and sisters are Mrs. George G. Wright, of Ottawa, Miss Gladys Evans, Montreal, and Mrs. Mackay, wife of Dr. H. M. Mackay, Sci. '94, Dean of the Faculty of Applied Science of the University.

FEATHERSTON—Joseph Emerson Featherston, past student, Commissioner of Chinese Immigration for Canada, at Hong Kong, died there on August 11, after a short illness. Born at Streetsville, Ont., on May 27, 1880, he was the son of the late Joseph Featherston, M.P., for Peel, and was an undergraduate in Arts at McGill from 1902 to 1905. Afterwards he entered the Civil Service, at Ottawa, as a draughtsman, in the Department of the Interior and subsequently became secretary to Hon. Frank Oliver, then minister of that department. In 1919 he became associate secretary to Hon. J. A. Calder and supervisor of personnel and before his appointment, late in 1923, to be Commissioner of Chinese Immigration at Hong Kong, he was secretary to Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of Immigration and Colonization. Mr. Featherston was one of the charter members of the Ottawa Kiwanis Club.

FORNERET—The Venerable Archdeacon George Augustus Forneret, M.A., D.D., Arts '77, died on August 28, in St. Joseph's Hospital, Hamilton, Ont., after an illness of some months. He was born at Berthier-en-Haut, Que., on September 23, 1851, the son of Lieutenant-Colonel Charles A. Forneret and his wife, Elizabeth Barbier, and was educated at the Berthier Grammar School, Bishop's College, Lennoxville, at the Montreal Diocesan Theological College and at McGill. Dr. Forneret enjoyed a long and active association with the ministry of the Church of England in Canada. It was begun as curate of Christ Church Cathedral, Montreal, whence in succession, he served as a missionary in Saskatchewan, as rector of Dunham, Que., curate at St. Thomas' Church, St. Catharines, Ont., and rector of Dundas. Since 1886 he had been rector of All Saints' Church, Hamilton, and since 1907 Archdeacon of Guelph. Archdeacon Forneret had been chaplain of the 13th Regiment, Hamilton, for many years. He was married in 1888, to Adelaide E., youngest daughter of V. B. Robbins, Hamilton.

GANNON—Dr. John William Gannon, Med. '18, died on June 6, in St. Joseph's Hospital, Glace Bay, N.S., following a surgical operation performed a week previously. Born at Glace Bay, on May 25, 1890, the son of Anthony Gannon, he attended the Glace Bay High School and St. Francis Xavier's University, Antigonish, N.S., from which he received his Bachelor's degree in Arts. Since graduation he had practised at Reserve, N.S.

GLEASON—The class of Medicine '95, at a meeting held in Montreal recently, adopted the following resolution: "That the Montreal residents of the class of Medicine '95, of McGill, having learned with deepest regret of the passing away of one of their honored and beloved members in the person of Dr. John H. Gleason, wish to extend to Mrs. Gleason and the family their sincerest sympathy and to assure them of their own personal feeling of grief in the loss of one who by his life and works had reflected much honor on his *alma mater*."

Dr. Gleason was born at Cowansville, Que., on September 20, 1869, and for some years had practised in Manchester, N.H.

LAING—In Hamilton, Ont., on July 17, the death occurred of Dr. James Robert Laing, Med. '17, who was born in Feterboro, Ont., on April 27, 1892, the son of Robert Laing, and who attended the Peterboro Collegiate Institute and the Westmount Academy before entering McGill. After a period on active service with the C. A. M. C., he was attached to the staffs of the Montreal General and Hamilton General Hospitals. R. Ross Laing, Sci. '19, is a brother.

LUNNEY—Dr. Thomas Hugh Lunney, Med. '01, died on August 7, at Port Said, Egypt, while on a voyage to India. He was born in St. John, N.B., the son of Thomas Lunney and after graduation was for three years superintendent of the General Public Hospital, in St. John. When war was declared he was in private practice in St. John and left it to join the Royal Army Medical Corps, with which he served upon several fronts during the war. At its close he was attached to the staff of the King George Hospital, in London. Dr. E. W. Lunney, Med. '17, of St. John, is one of the surviving brothers.

MACLAREN—Mrs. Maclaren, wife of James Norman Maclaren, past student, passed away at Buckingham, Que., on June 20, after a long illness. Helen Magee Higginson, Arts '21, was born in Buckingham, on April 7, 1901, and was a pupil at the Buckingham Academy and at the Trafalgar Institute before entering McGill. There she took an honor course in biology, was active in the Y.W.C.A. and in many other directions. Her marriage to Mr. Maclaren, a fellow-undergraduate at McGill, took place on October 28, 1924. Miss Isabel Fernie Higginson, Comm. '24, and Miss Margaret Higginson, an undergraduate in Arts, are sisters.

MACLENNAN—Mr. Justice Farquhar Stewart Maclennan, Law '84, of the Superior Court of Quebec, dropped dead on June 18, at the corner of Western and Oliver avenues, Westmount, while walking to his home, one block away.

The Hon. Mr. Maclennan was born in Lancaster, Ont., in 1860, the son of Donald T. Maclennan, and received his education at the Williamstown High School, the Brantford Collegiate Institute and McGill. Called to the bar in 1884, he practised his profession throughout in Montreal, where for a time he was in partnership with the late Sir Donald MacMaster, K.C., M.P., Law '71. Created a King's Counsel in 1899, he was appointed city attorney of Westmount in 1911, and four years later was appointed a puisne judge of the Superior Court for the District of Montreal. Before his appointment to the bench he was active in politics as a member of the Conservative party and held office as president of the Westmount Conservative Association. He was chief of the Clan Maclennan, known as a lecturer in former years, an elder in the Presbyterian Church and a member of several clubs.

In June, 1890, he was married to Miss Katie M. Owens, eldest daughter of the late Hon. William Owens, Senator. She and one daughter are left.

Chief Justice Martin, Law '83, of the Superior Court, paid the following tribute to Mr. Justice Maclennan:—

"His sudden death was a great shock to me, personally. We were practically of the same age, and were admitted to the Bar together, on the same day. I knew him intimately, as a fellow practitioner, and since I became Chief Justice of the Superior Court, three years ago, he has been an able and loyal colleague.

"He was a good lawyer, with a splendid training under the late Sir Donald MacMaster. After an honorable career at the Bar, he was appointed to the Superior Court, where he was a strong judge, industrious, faithful and fearless. His sudden death leaves a vacancy in the judiciary of Montreal which will be hard to fill.

"He was an excellent living man, with no fads or fancies. He devoted his whole time and energy to his practice, as a lawyer, and, later, to his judicial duties.

McINTYRE—Dr. John D. McIntyre, Vet. '92, Med. '99, died at his home in Montague, P.E.I., on January 13, last after a rather short illness. He practised from the time of his graduation in Montague and was regarded as one of the outstanding physicians of Prince Edward Island. There survive his wife, five sons and one daughter.

PALLISER—Joseph Palliser, K.C., Law '77, known for his connection with the volunteer militia and as an enthusiastic graduate of the University, died in Montreal, on August 17, at the age of 76. He was born in Lachute, Que., the son of Thomas Palliser and Margaret Baird, and spent his early life at St. Andrew's East, whence he took part in the Fenian raids of 1866 and 1870. He also served as a sergeant-major in the Red River Expedition of Sir Garnet Wolsley. After courses at Manitoba College and at McGill, he was called to the bar and practised until 20 years ago in Lachute, where he took an active part in municipal affairs. He it was who procured the charter of the town, who was chairman of the school board when the present Lachute Academy was erected, who was instrumental in having the telephone introduced there and who negotiated the installation of an electric lighting system.

In 1879 Mr. Palliser was married to Miss Lily Margaret McGibbon, who died in 1910. He is survived by two sons and five daughters.

PECK—A career of much promise was cut short, on June 28, by the death in St. Joseph's Hospital, London, Ont., following a surgical operation, of Dr. John Wilmer Peck, Med. '14, of Hensall, Ont. A son of Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Peck, of Hensall, Dr. Peck was born on the homestead in the Township of Stanley, on August 17, 1888, and after study at the University of Toronto, completed his course at McGill. Since graduation he had practised at Hensall, where he was held in the highest regard. He leaves a widow and two small children. The funeral was in charge of Zurich lodge, A.F. & A.M., Hensall, of which Dr. Peck was a past master.

PENNEY—Dr. Laurie Thomas W. Penney, Med. '07, of New Germany, N.S., died at Bridgewater, N.S., on June 19. He was born at Northfield, N.S., on July 18, 1881, and at the time of his death was medical officer of the municipality of Lunenburg. He was married to Miss Frederica Blume.

TORRANCE—After an illness of only a week, Rev. Edward Fraser Torrance, M.A., D.D., Arts '71, died on July 12, at Kingston, Ont., where he had resided since his retirement from the active ministry of the Presbyterian Church. Dr. Torrance was born in Montreal, on September 8, 1852, a son of David Torrance, president of the Bank of Montreal, and was educated at the Montreal High School, at McGill and in Edinburgh. Knox College, Toronto, conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity, in 1894.

Ordained to the ministry in 1876, he was at the same time inducted into the pastoral charge of St. Paul's, Peterboro, Ont., and there he labored for 31 years, the period of his active ministry. In 1907 he resigned his Peterboro charge and moved to Kingston, where he occasionally occupied the pulpit of St. Andrew's Church. In 1899 he was married to Helen, daughter of the late James F. Dennistown, Q.C., Peterboro, by whom he is survived as well as by one son and two daughters.

TRENHOLME—At Columbia, Mo., on June 11, the death took place of Norman Maclaren Trenholme, M.A., Ph.D., F.R.H.S., Arts '95, chairman of the Department of History at the University of Missouri.

Dr. Trenholme was the second son of the late Hon. Norman W. Trenholme, M.A., D.C.L., Arts '63, Law '65, puisne judge of the Superior Court of Quebec, and his first wife, Lucy Wilkes Hedge. Born in Montreal on September 29, 1874, he was educated at the Montreal High School, at Bishop Ridley College, St. Catharines, Ont., at McGill (where he took first class honors in English and history at graduation), and at Harvard, where he obtained his M.A. with highest honors in history in 1897 and his Ph.D. in 1899. The summers of 1899-1900 were spent in further research study and travel in Europe, the winters being occupied with his duties as Harris fellow in history at Harvard. In 1900-01 he was professor of history and English at Western University, London, Ont., in 1901-02 instructor in history and political science at the Pennsylvania State College; and from 1902 on the staff of the University of Missouri, first as assistant professor of history and later as professor of history and chairman of the department. He was a member of the American Historical Association, of the State Historical Society of Missouri and of various other organizations, and the author of a number of important historical publications, as well as of contributions to the *New International Encyclopedia*, the *American Historical Review* and the *American Law Review*.

In 1901 Prof. Trenholme was married to Miss Ida Ethel Hurst, Arts '96, daughter of the late W. T. Hurst, Montreal. She died on January 12, 1917, and on August 10, 1923, he was married, secondly, to Miss Louise Irby, of Greensboro, N.C.

Speaking of Professor Trenholme, and his career, the Columbia *Missourian* said, "His associates long ago learned that when his towering form rose in any assemblage, something would be said that was worth listening to." And again, "He did more than any other one man for the development of the study of history in Missouri."

WALKER—As the liner *Orca*, of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, was about to sail on August 15, from New York for England, her surgeon, Dr. John Leeming Walker, Med. '93, died suddenly of cerebral hemorrhage, in his cabin.

Dr. Walker was born in Montreal, in 1868, the eldest son of H. W. Walker, at one time general auditor of the Grand Trunk Railway. At McGill he was known as a great athlete, being captain of the Rugby football team and active in connection with the M.A.A.A. He was also a member of the Victoria Rifles. Obtaining his M.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P. diplomas in London, he opened practice in England and at the outbreak of the war returned to Canada to join the C.A.M.C. He proceeded overseas with one of the field hospitals and remained until the close of the war. At demobilization, having a great love for the sea, he became a medical officer upon ocean liners.

Dr. Walker was marred in 1906 to Miss Louisa Adelaide Prindle, of New York, who died in 1918. He is survived by his mother, three brothers and two sisters. Among them are Frank W. Walker, Sci. '00, of Montreal, and Mrs. McMaster, wife of A. R. McMaster, K.C., Arts '97, Law '01, of Montreal.

WHITTALL—Ralph Levis Whittall, past student, prominent in winter sports while at the University, died at the Montreal General Hospital, on June 20, after a brief illness. Born in Montreal, on March 7, 1901, the son of A. R. Whittall, he was a student in Applied Science from 1920 to 1923. As an athlete he excelled in snowshoeing and ski-ing and he was ranked among the best of the jumpers and cross-country runners of the Montreal Ski Club. After leaving the University he was associated with the Office Furniture Company, in Montreal.

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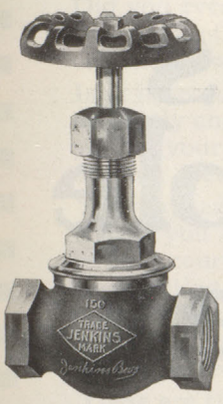


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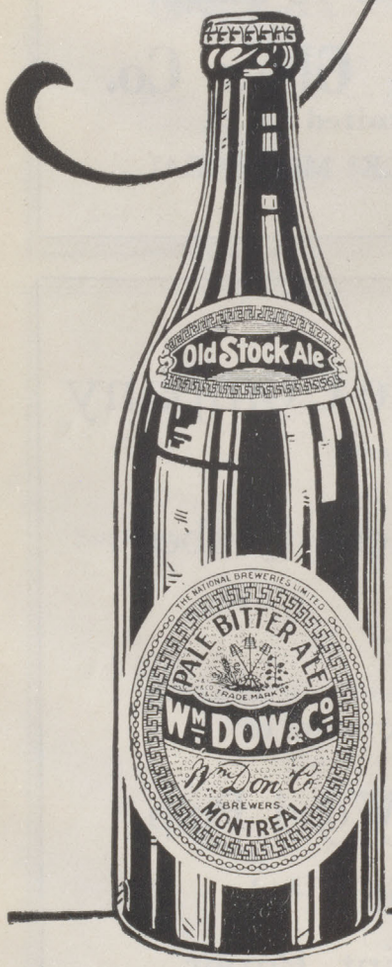
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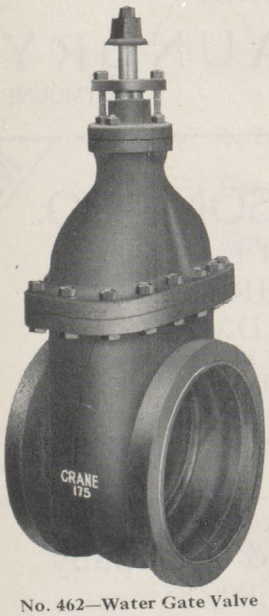
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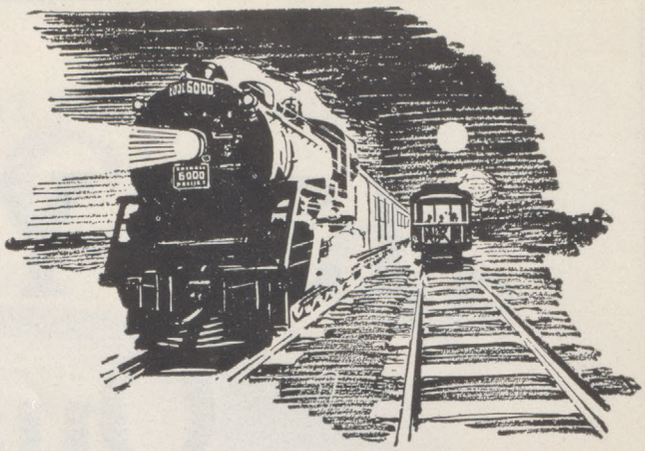
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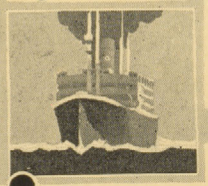
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